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Part II.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Public.)

POSTING.

Colomand, April 15, 1917.

No. 122.—Mr. Hugh Hower Radford, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, on the termination of his appointment as Additional Sessions Judge of Malabar, to reach Malabar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colomand, April 15, 1917.

No. 123.—His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that an exemption tribunal shall be constituted in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin under rule 2 of the Indian Indigo Form Rules, 1917, for the Native States of Travancore and Cochin and that the President, jurisdiction and headquarters of the said tribunal shall be as indicated below:—

Exemption tribunal—Travancore and Cochin.

President—The British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Jurisdiction—The Native States of Travancore and Cochin and the taluqs of Arjanga and Tugastur.

Headquarters—Travancore (provided that the President may at his discretion hold meetings of the tribunal at Arjanga or Malabar if that venue is conducive to the disposal of business).

Colombian, Apr 22, 1917.

No. 124.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Sole, 10th April 1917.

No. 527.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (XV of 1915), the Government-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely:—

"A. 1. The local Government may direct that any person arrested under this rule shall be transferred to any other prison, and the local Government at such prison shall, in such transfer, deal with the case as if such person had been arrested under its own rules:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to extend the period of detention prescribed by the second proviso to sub-rule (2)."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Sole, 10th April 1917.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND DEMOTIONS.

Indian Auxiliary Volunteers—"The Duke's Own."

No. 101.—James Stewart Swan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th October 1916.

Robert Daly Thompson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th October 1916.

Myerson Lionel Clayton Robinson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th October 1916.

John Robert Farquharson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 29th January 1917.

Indian Volunteer Bands.

No. 944.—Hugh Padden Meredith Ross to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th February 1917.

Indian Volunteer Rifle.

No. 945.—Army Department Notification No. 25, dated 4th January 1917, is hereby cancelled.

Colombian, Apr 22, 1917.

No. 125.—The regulations issued for the training of the European Branch of the Indian Defence Force will be published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to promulgate the following regulations for the training of the Indian Defence Force (European Branch):—

A.—PRELIMINARY TRAINING.

1. All officers and men of the Indian Defence Force are required to undergo the following preliminary training within six months of enlistment:—

(a) Officers and men who were extra-efficient Volunteers on March 31st, 1917, as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, shall perform within a period of two consecutive months ... 50 hours' drill.

(b) Officers and men who were efficient Volunteers on March 31st, 1917, as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, shall perform within a period of two consecutive months ... 40 hours' drill.

(c) Officers and men who do not come within categories A or B but who have at any time been members of the Volunteer Force in India and who have held a Royalist's Course of Musketry and obtained the standard required by the Regulations for the time being of the Volunteer Force in India shall perform within a period of two consecutive months ... 50 hours' drill.

(d) All other officers and men shall perform, during a period of three consecutive months, during the third of which they shall in addition qualify in the Royalist's Course of Musketry as laid down in Chapter II, Indian Supplement to Musketry Regulations, Part I ... 50 hours' drill.

2. The Officer Commanding the Corps or Unit shall fix the periods during which and the place and the manner in which each officer and man shall perform his Preliminary Training, but shall not have power to extend the prescribed periods.

3. Every officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be ordered.

Continued, April 21, 1917.

No. 120.—The list of training centres for the Indian Defence Force—Madras Presidency, is published for general information.

Training centres for Indian Defence Force.

Madras Presidency.

- Madras.—Madras Artillery Volunteers. Southern Province Mounted Rifles. Madras Volunteer Guards.
- * Vellore.—Southern Province Mounted Rifles.
- Calicut.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles. Southern Province Mounted Rifles. Malabar Volunteer Rifles.
- Tirunelveli.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Pudukottai.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Palayam.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Palayam.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Salem.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Pondicherry.—First Madras and Southern Malabar Railway Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—First Madras and Southern Malabar Railway Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Southern Province Mounted Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Southern Province Mounted Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Southern Province Mounted Rifles. Night Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—First Madras and Southern Malabar Railway Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—First Madras and Southern Malabar Railway Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Ternak Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Niger Volunteer Rifles. Southern Province Mounted Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Niger Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Niger Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—East Coast Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Malabar Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Malabar Volunteer Rifles.
- * Karaikal.—Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

* Proposed training centres. All present instructions have not yet been altered there.

Continued, April 26, 1917.

No. 121.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Bombay, 26th April 1917.

No. 2198-Spl.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Passengers' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as subsequently amended and read with the Emergency Legislation Confirmation Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Passengers (Travel) Order, issued by the Government of India to the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 111-W, dated the 26th November 1914, namely:—

After subsection (3) of clause 1 of the said Order, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a boat or a ship which has been purloined of its Indian element and in which a certificate of such effect has been issued by the Government of India.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Mining.)

NOTIFICATION.

Continued, April 26, 1917.

No. 12.—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Pines Sanctuary Convention, to be imposed at all the sanctuaries of the Madras Presidency system, arising from the port of Ennore, inflicting having been notified of the occurrence of plague at that port,

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Nos. 480, dated the 20th May 1916, and 481, dated the 7th August 1916, published at pages 423 and 726 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th June 1916 and the 16th August 1916, respectively:—

M.R.Sy. Mallappa; Krishnaraoappa Teelastannappa Gann-Thirupai, in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Sy. Chingali Rameswami Ayyar Pandurajappa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, Srirangam-Srirangali in the district of Tenasserim.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

Seetharamiah Mohommad Koya Haji Sahib Bahadar } Calicut, in the district
M.R.Sy. Juvayy Huseinbhai Ayyar } of Kozhikode.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

No. 478.—Under section 331 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the aforementioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Sy. Abhinavappa Tannab Thiru, First class Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

Mr. Mohamad Aslam Noman, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Anantapur.

M.R.Sy. Thapal Thiruvannatha Sannu Thyagaraja Ayyar Ayyar, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kottam.

Mr. John Gray, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Tiruchirappalli.

No. 479.—Under section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the aforementioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 443:—

M.R.Sy. Chidambal Rameswami Rameshchandrah Nader, Sub-Magistrate, Shiyak, in the district of Tanjore.

M.R.Sy. Chinnappa; Krishnarao, Acting Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirupathi, in the district of Coimbatore.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

M.R.Sy. Manikabalaiah Krishna Ayyar Rameswami Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Karthikeyan, in the district of Tanjore.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

No. 481.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, M.R.Sy. Elivakar Maheswari Gnan, Deputy Collector, in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class, and, under section 37, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

No. 482.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Calicut, in the district of Malabar, conferred on M.R.Sy. Sub Nageswari Ayyar Ayyar, who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

No. 483.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, and in modification of the notification in the *Colonial Department No. 70*, dated the 24th November 1915, published on page 1187 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 26th November 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st June 1917 the notified registration districts of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli shall be re-constituted into two separate registration districts to be designated the registration districts of Udumalpet and Tiruchirappalli District of Tiruchirappalli, respectively, and that the sub-districts of Tiruchirappalli shall be in the immediate charge of the District Registrar. The limits of the registration districts of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli shall be co-extensive with the limits of the revenue districts bearing the same names.

No. 484.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, and in modification of the notification in the *Colonial Department No. 70*, dated the 24th November 1915, published on page 1187 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 26th November 1915, the

8. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 27, and 29, and rules made under section 61, for the infringement of which imprisonment is provided as a penalty.
9. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 17, 22, 23 and 25.
10. The Indian Salt Act, 1880 (XII of 1880), sections 2 and 10.
11. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
12. The Indian Railways Act, 1885 (XIV of 1885), sections 136, 137, 138 and 139.
13. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XV of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
14. The Prisons Act, 1894 (XVI of 1894), section 61.
15. The Mines Act, 1894 (XVII of 1894), sections 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.
16. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
17. The Elementary Schools Act, 1897 (VII of 1897), sections 37 and 38.
18. The Indian Tea Act, 1903 (VI of 1903), sections 40, 41, 42 and 43.
19. The Indian Revenue Act, 1911 (XVI of 1911), section 16.
20. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), section 44.
21. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1901 (XII of 1901), section 32 (i).
22. The Contaminated Goods Act, 1902, section 37 (i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1888 (XXIV of 1888), section 47.
2. The Madras Forest Act, 1883 (V of 1883), sections 21, 22 and 23 and rules made under sections 24 and 25, for the infringement of which imprisonment is provided as a penalty.
3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1858 (I of 1858), sections 32 and 33.
4. The Madras City Police Act, 1858 (III of 1858), sections 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53.
5. The Madras Town Revenue Act, 1859 (XII of 1859), sections 4, 5 and 7.
6. The Madras Salt Act, 1880 (IV of 1880), section 75.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878), sections 31 and 32.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1847 (IV of 1847), sections 2 and 12.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1850 (IV of 1850), sections 62, 70 and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1862 (Bombay Act IV of 1862), section 191.

Bengal.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXIII of 1855), sections 18 and 21.
2. The Bengal Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section 93.
3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1864 (Bengal Act IV of 1864), section 43.
4. The Calcutta Municipal Police Act, 1869 (Bengal Act II of 1869), section 41.
5. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 12.
6. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (XII of 1876), section 93.
7. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1867 (II of 1867), section 71.
8. The Bengal Engine Act, 1869 (V of 1869), sections 26 and 27.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Police Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), sections 60, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and 62.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Local) Act, 1909 (II of 1909), section 18.
2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1916 (Punjab Act I of 1916), section 81, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b), and sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Borneo.

1. The Sarawak Gambling Act, 1868 (I of 1868), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
2. The Sarawak Police Act, 1869 (Sarawak Act IV of 1869), sections 32, 33 and 34.
3. The Sarawak Forest Act, 1869 (IV of 1869), section 26, clause (1).

Bihar and Orissa.

1. Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1912 (Bihar and Orissa Act II of 1912), sections 47 and 48.

Central Provinces.

1. The Central Provinces Police Act, 1915 (United Provinces Act II of 1915), sections 54, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and 55.

Delhi.

1. Section 42, sub-section (2), clause (a) and (c) and sub-section (3), clause (a), (b) and (c) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1916 (Punjab Act I of 1916), as applied to the Delhi Province by Government of India resolutions No. 2248-S, dated The 2nd May 1915, and No. 18072, dated the 20th October 1916.

R. MANAHENDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous)

SUMMARY

Est. St. Univ. Lond. 12, 1917.

No. 40-61 is hereby certified that the Government of Madras in exercise of its powers conferred by Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1920, do hereby confer and direct that the trustees now in the Bank of the Treasurer of the Civil Supply Committee, Madras, and dissolved as the trustee named therein shall stand and act from the date of publication of this notification and in the Treasury of Charitable Endowments for the purposes subject to the Government of Madras and to hold for him and his successors (subject to the said Government) the sum of Rs. 1000/- and also other moneys and assets which may come under the management of the said Trustee (the Charitable Endowment) and that the interest accruing thereon shall be paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the said section account with the said Bank of Madras.

Figure 4.10.1

Issuance of bonds.	Term.	Number.	Amount.	Amount of interest half yearly.	Date of interest.
London Municipal Debt.	4 per cent of 1812.	100 to 47	30,000	600 0 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1815.	3,0 to 18	10,000	150 0 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1820.	122	30,000	600 0 0	31st March and 31 September.
Burgum Municipal Debt.	10 per cent of 1811.	100 to 141	30,000		
Do.	" " of "	142 to 169	30,000	551 4 0	31st March and 31 September.
Do.	" " of "	210 to 246	2,000		
Do.	" " of "	247	500		
Do.	" " of "	25	50,000	600 0 0	31st May and 31 November.
Deventer Municipal Debt.	4 per cent of 1814.	1000, 700 to 8	11,000	220 0 0	31st March and 31 September.
Do.	" " of 1815.	1221			
Do.	" " of 1816.	30, 000 to 0	300	7 5 0	31st July and 31 December.
Guaranteed paper.	3 per cent of 1815.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1816.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1817.	20, 000 to 0	400	19 4 0	1st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1818.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1819.	20, 000 to 0	400	8 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1820.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1821.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 0 0	31st June and 31 December.
Do.	" " of 1822.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1823.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 0 0	31st April and 31 October.
Do.	" " of 1824.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1825.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1826.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 0 0	31st June and 31 December.
Do.	" " of 1827.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1828.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1829.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1830.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1831.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1832.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1833.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1834.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1835.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1836.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1837.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1838.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1839.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1840.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1841.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1842.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1843.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1844.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1845.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1846.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1847.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1848.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1849.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1850.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1851.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1852.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1853.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1854.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1855.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1856.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1857.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1858.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1859.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1860.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1861.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.
Do.	" " of 1862.	20, 000 to 0	400		
Do.	" " of 1863.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st January and 31 July.
Do.	" " of 1864.	20, 000 to 0	400	10 15 0	31st May and 1st November.

W. HANACHANDRA RAO
Secretary to Government

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Financially)

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, April 14, 1917.

No. 13.—The following resolution of the Government of India is published :—

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

[Abstracts and Notes—Number Three]

Beale, May 14, April 1917.

No. T43-27.

The Government of India are anxious that their officers of all grades will wish to support the Indian War Loan and to apply their savings for as long a period as possible to investment in the Loan. The ordinary procedure for subscribing to the various sections of the Loan is

described in the Finance Department's Notification No. 288-F, dated the 1st March 1917, from which it will be seen that Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates offer full facilities for the utilization of savings throughout the coming year up to a maximum amount of Rs. 7,500 by way of saving, and that it is also possible to distribute subscriptions to War Loan 1919-1947 and War Bonds over the same months from March 1919 to October 1917. Government, however, believe that many officers will welcome an arrangement which will enable them to subscribe to the War Loan by monthly deductions from their pay, and that this will be a practical arrangement to the setting aside of money for subscription to the War Loan throughout the coming year.

3. They have accordingly obtained the Secretary of State's approval in the scheme described in Appendix A to this Notification. This scheme is applicable to all Government officers; it enables any Government officer to obtain War Loan 1919-1947, War Bonds 1919 and War Bonds 1922 by payment of the amount applied for in two instalments to be deducted from his pay. It also enables Cash Certificates to be obtained by deduction from pay.

4. There may, however, be officers who feel that by a prolongation of the period of repayment they will be enabled to take up a larger amount of the Indian War Loan, while, also, there may be Government servants who are unable to afford as large a monthly deduction as Rs. 10. To meet such cases, the Bank of Bengal have offered to make available to Government

officers serving in the financially-affected Provinces the facilities which they have arranged that they will place at the disposal of approved borrowers to enable them to contribute to the Indian War Loan. The Government of India have much pleasure in placing on record their appreciation of this public spirited offer of the Bank of Bengal, and they have decided to co-operate with the Bank of Bengal by arranging, on a request from the officer concerned, to deduct from the latter's pay, and pay to the Bank of Bengal, the amount due each month for the repayment to the Bank of the advances. This scheme will be alternative, and not in addition, to the scheme described in the preceding paragraph, and an officer will not be permitted to subscribe under both schemes. The terms of the scheme of the Bank of Bengal are set out in Appendix B.

5. The Bank of Bengal's scheme is for the present open only to officers serving in the Presidency of Bengal and the Provinces mentioned above. The possibility of applying a similar scheme to Government servants serving in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras is under consideration.

J. E. BURNETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

A.—War Loan 1919-1947 and War Bonds.

N.B.—The figures which follow show the advances in such subscriptions under this scheme.

5 per cent War Loan 1919-1947.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS PER Rs. 100 OF STOCK.

	Rs.
First month's instalment	5
Nine monthly instalments of Rs. 10	90
Total	95

First instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of May or June 1917.

Last instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of February or March 1918.

As soon as possible after the 15th February 1918 or the date on which the last instalment is paid, whichever is later, a Cash Certificate for Rs. 100 will be transferred to the subscriber carrying interest from the 15th February 1918, together with a cash payment on account of interest of—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
When the 1st instalment is paid in May	1	14	2
June	1	8	2

The Government Warrant in respect of the amount of the Loan taken up will be issued to the subscriber as soon as possible after the 1st November 1917.

54 per cent War Bonds 1920; 54 per cent War Bonds 1932

MONTHLY PAYMENTS NOW \$6, 100 OR MORE.

The monthly insurance of No. 10	Total	..	100
---------------------------------	----	----	----	-------	----	-----

First instalment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of May or
Date 1947

Last installment to be deducted from the pay bill presented at the beginning of February or March 1955.

As soon as possible after the 15th February 1918 or the date on which the last instalment is paid, whichever is later, a Bank Certificate for Rs. 100 will be transferred to the subscriber's savings interest from the 15th February 1918 together with a cash payment on Present of Rs. 100.—

				mo. 4. P.
When the first installment is paid in Mar	..	..	..	\$ 4 8
" " " June	..	..	..	1 13

GENERAL DISCUSSION

- (1) Any transfer of subscriptions, whether to War Loan 1929-47 or to War Bonds, for Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each, may be made by a subscriber as the above texts. Subscriptions cannot be made for amounts of Rs. 100.
- (2) An off-ice wishing to subscribe by this method should fill up the attached Form A and cause it to be attached to the pay bill from which he wishes the first deduction of pay to be made. He must, as provided for in the form, state clearly the full amount for which he is subscribing.
- (3) Installments will continue to be deducted from the leave allowances of a subscriber who provides an order, unless he is specially permitted to withdraw from the scheme under the following rule.
- (4) (a) On furnishing special requests which appear to the Head of his Office to be adequate, and on getting the month's salary, a subscriber may withdraw from this scheme before completing his subscription, and in that event he will receive back the amount he has already paid, but without interest.
- (b) A subscriber ceasing to be employed in Government service before the payments are completed may be paid without interest the amount which he has paid in, provided that if he returns to service he may continue his payments by deductions from his pension.
- (5) If a subscriber dies before his subscription has been completed, his estate will receive the amount deposited with interest thereon, at the rate of 5½ per cent if his subscription was initiated for War Loan 1929-47, and at the rate of 5½ per cent if his subscription was initiated for War Bonds.
- (6) Subscribers who for any reason withdraw from the scheme before completing their installments, will be required to refund to Government the value of any Government Rights earned by them in respect of War Loan 1929-47.
- (7) Only Issued Stock Certificates will be handed to subscribers under the scheme. But, in receiving their respective subscriptions by applying to the Public Debt Office of some exchange them for the Military Notes or Income Bonds.
- (8) Detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed by heads of offices and Audit Office is going along to the scheme will be issued shortly.

- Heads of offices are also authorized to arrange for deduction from the pay of their retailing agents for the purchase of 5-year Cook Certificates.
- B.—Post office 5-year cook certificates
- The agent should fill up form B attached. The monthly deficiencies may be noted as during the year 1917-18 or any portion of it, and may be continued during future years. The Head of the office will cause certificates to be purchased and handed over to the subcollector from time to time as over the 7-12-20, or any other date, has been accumulated. Any balance amounting to 10 or 12-12-20 will be returned to the subcollector at the end of the subsequent period, or on the 20 deferred from the sub-agent, or on his being asked to be employed in the next month service or on his order in the case of the death.
- Expense statement will be issued presenting a simple form for the record of transactions under the head of the scheme.

- [illegible]

N.—Post splice 5-year rock profiles

Heads of firms are also authorized to arrange for deductions from the pay of their retail salesmen for the purchase of United Club Certificates.

The applicant should fill up form EE attached. The monthly deductions may be made as during the year 1917-18 or any portion of it, and may be realized during leave. The limit of the officer's leave entitlements to be purchased and limited over the entire time is one whole year (31-12-19), or a multiple thereof, less leave accumulated. Any balance of leave (1-1-19) will be returned to the subscriber at the end of the subscription period, or to his estate in the event of his death.

Separate instructions will be issued prescribing a simple form for the record of transactions under the head of disbursements.

Form A.

I wish to subscribe to the Indian War Loan, to the extent stated below, under the terms of the Government of India Notification, No. 745-F, dated the 6th April 1917, and authorize you to make the necessary deductions from my pay bill presented in each of the 10 months ^{or more if service through the Post Office is not desired.} 1917 to 1918 inclusive, and to pay the amounts so deducted to the Indian War Loan account.

(a) I wish the purchase to be made through the Post Office, (b) and the stock to be deposited with the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. ^{(c) I desire that some work of it is not desired to limit the purchase with the Post Office.}

Amounts of subscriptions and monthly deductions proposed.

- (1) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Loan 1917-1918 at a cost of Rs. _____ in the first month, and Rs. _____ in each of the 9 succeeding months.
 (2) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1930 at a cost of Rs. _____ in the first month, and Rs. _____ in each of the 9 succeeding months.
 (3) Stock Certificates of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1932 at a cost of Rs. _____ in the first month, and Rs. _____ in each of the 9 succeeding months.

Total monthly deductions Rs. _____ in the first month, and Rs. _____ in each of the 9 succeeding months.

Dated _____ 1917.

(Signature.)

Note.—The maximum amount of War Loan, 1917-1918, and War Bonds which can be purchased for any one holder through the Post Office is Rs. 5,000 of each. Information War Loan, 1917-1918, printed at through the Post Office is specially adapted from same-day, for as long as the stock is deposited with the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Form B.

I desire the amounts stated below to be deducted from my pay drawn in the months mentioned, and to be utilized in the purchase for me from the Post Office of Post Office Savings Bank Certificates, in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Notification No. 745-F, dated the 6th April 1917.

Monthly deductions proposed.

1917													1918			Total.	Pro- rata of Contribution to be paid according to the Table per No. 10 Certificate
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.		
Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.	Rs. L. P.		

APPENDIX B.

BANK OF BENGAL FORMS.

(1) On payment by the borrower of a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount applied for (i.e., on the first monthly deduction from pay unless clause (7) below being abridged), the Bank of Bengal will make an advance of the balance of the intended subscription.

(2) The Bank will purchase, and, pending the complete repayment of the advance, retain the scrip.

(3) The amount advanced will be repaid within two years by monthly instalments as in clause (7) below.

(4) On the amount advanced the Bank of Bengal will charge the borrower interest at the rate of 5 per cent calculated on the amount outstanding on the first of each month and payable half-yearly. On the other hand, the borrower will be credited by the Bank with the full interest realised on the security.

(5) Failure to repay an instalment will involve the charging of interest on the outstanding balance of the advance at the bank rate for the time being.

(6) On complete repayment of the advance the Bank of Bengal will transfer to the borrower the scrip and simultaneously present an account of the interest adjustment.

(7) The instalments due to the Bank will be deducted from pay monthly in the following manner:—

In the case of War Loan 1915-1917:

In each of the first 4 months 5 per cent of the amount applied for

" " next 10 months 4 per cent " " "

" " next 5 months 3 per cent " " "

i.e., in all Rs. 85 for every Rs. 100 of stock applied for.

In the case of War Bonds 1919 and 1922:

In each of the first 4 months 5 per cent of the amount applied for.

next 20 months 4 per cent

i.e., in all Rs. 120 for every Rs. 100 of stock applied for.

(8) In order to assist Government servants in the Province* in which this scheme applies

(a) Bengal.

(b) Bihar and Orissa.

(c) The Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces.

(d) The United Provinces.

(e) Assam.

to take advantage of the Bank's offer, Government will undertake the collection of the instalments payable to the Bank of Bengal by making monthly deductions as above from the pay of the officer concerned and transferring the same to the Bank of Bengal. In all other respects the arrangement will be as between the officer concerned and the Bank of Bengal, and an officer who has once elected the Bank's scheme will not be permitted to withdraw from it without the permission of the Bank.

(9) Applications from officers desiring to subscribe under this scheme should be made in Form A attached, which must be completed and signed in duplicate, and forwarded to the Audit Office of the Province in which the subscriber is serving not later than May 15th, 1917. The first deductions from pay will be made from the pay for the month of May 1917.

FORM A.

To

The Accountant-General.

I wish to subscribe to the Indian War Loans to the extent stated below in accordance with the terms of the Bank of Bengal Scheme as set out in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Government of India Notification No. 549-V, dated 24th April, 1917, and authorize you to make the necessary deductions from my Pay Bills presented in each of the 25 months from 1917 to May 1919 inclusive, and to pay the amount so deducted to the Bank of Bengal.

(Signature)

Date

(Designation)

(Name of office).

A summary of subscriptions and monthly deductions proposed.

(1) Stock Certificate of Rs. 100 each in War Loan 1915-1917, at a cost for each certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first four months, and Rs. 4 in each of the 16 succeeding months.

(2) Stock Certificate of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1922 at a cost for each certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first four months and Rs. 4 in each of the 20 succeeding months.

(3) Stock Certificate of Rs. 100 each in War Bonds 1922 at a cost for each certificate of Rs. 5 in each of the first four months, and Rs. 4 in each of the 20 succeeding months.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue.)

1917-18.

Notwithstanding, April 12, 1917.

As, 35.—Under articles 303 (a) and 351 (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. B. W. B. T. Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Public Affairs and Customs Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 21st February 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

Notwithstanding, April 12, 1917.

As, 26.—The following promotions in the Public Affairs and Customs Department are notified:—

To be Inspector, first grade.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. James William Enderbush | With effect from |
| To be Inspector, first grade, sub. promotion | 4th March 1917. |
| 2. M.R.P. Sengoo Lalchand Marangia Raja Gera | Do. |

II

To be Inspector, second grade.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 3. H.R.P. Venkata Acharya Prasad Appayya Ayyangal | 3rd March 1917. |
| 4. H.R.P. Sreenivas Acharya Sreenivasulu Ayyangal | 4th March 1917. |
| 5. Subramaniya Sathish Acharya | 3rd April 1917. |
| To be Inspector, second grade, sub. promotion | |
| 6. Mr. William Arthur Bate | 4th March 1917. |
| 7. Mr. Frederick Sydney Smith | Do. |
| 8. H.R.P. Panagachari Venkateswara Sengaswami Ayyangar | 4th March 1917. |
| 9. M.R.P. Mahipatibhaskara Sivaswami Mahipatibhaskara Ayyangal | 3rd April 1917. |

III

To be Inspector, third grade.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 10. M.R.P. Gurthandarama Sreenivasulu Ayyangal | 3rd March 1917. |
| 11. M.R.P. Venkata Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 4th March 1917. |
| 12. Mr. John Alington Charles Hays | 1st April 1917. |
| To be Inspector, third grade, sub. promotion | |
| 13. Mr. Walter Alfred Power | 3rd March 1917. |
| 14. Mr. Eric John Selwyn Macmillan | 4th March 1917. |
| 15. H.R.P. Sengaswami Sengaswami Sreenivasulu Ayyangal | Do. |
| 16. M.R.P. Venkata Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 1st April 1917. |

IV

To be Inspector, fourth grade.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 17. M.R.P. Sengaswami Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 3rd March 1917. |
| 18. Mr. Albert James de Gama | 4th March 1917. |
| 19. M.R.P. Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 1st April 1917. |
| To be Inspector, fourth grade, sub. promotion | |
| 20. M.R.P. Sengaswami Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 3rd March 1917. |
| 21. Mr. David Clement Enderbush | Do. |
| 22. M.R.P. Sengaswami Sathish Acharya Ayyangal | 4th March 1917. |
| 23. Mr. Joseph William Ward | 1st April 1917. |

* Mr. Macmillan will be promoted with an ordinary duty.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 3, 1917.

As, 36.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Health Act, 1912, and with the previous sanction of the Government in Council, the Governor of Port St. George is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with the notification No. 200, dated 24th October 1916, on pages 1119-1120 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette dated 29th November 1916:—

* In Rule XXXI after item No. 45.—"Margarita Maccioni and its progenies (Spizella, etc.)."

J. P. REDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Gazetted, April 14, 1917.

No. 32.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

STAMP DUTY,

Stamp.

India, the 1st April 1917.

No. 125 F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Secretary General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "Tang" shall be inserted after the word "Aiyah" in item 3 of the list contained in Appendix I of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1916, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1100-F, dated the 14th August 1916, as subsequently amended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

Customs.

India, the 1st April 1917.

No. 1013 C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Secretary General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the department notification No. 1854-W-11, dated the 14th October 1915, as subsequently amended, viz:—

After the word "Guatemala," add the word "Hayti."

India, the 14th April 1917.

No. 4704 C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Secretary General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition and alteration shall be made in the department notification No. 49 Q.W.D., dated the 15th January 1917, as subsequently amended, viz:—

44010.

Taking Technical College.

Alteration.

** Jorhat, Yunnan * should read "Jorhat, Anti-Telam, Yunnan."*

No. 1735 C.W.—The following Royal Proclamation, which was referred to in this department notification No. 144 C.W.D., dated the 26th February 1917, is published for general information:—

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS INTO THE COLONY OF KENYA.

GEORGE V. R.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1875, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunitions, explosives, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation.

AND WHEREAS by various Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited absolutely:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited, and the existing prohibitions imposed on the importation of certain other goods removed:

NOW, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers bearing thereon that behalf, do hereby prohibit, enact and enact as follows:—

(1) As from and after the date hereof, so long as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz:—

Arms, munitions and military stores

Explosives and fireworks

Arms, munitions

Arms, munitions and fireworks

Arms, munitions

Arms, munitions and fireworks

Arms, munitions and fireworks and other articles containing printed matter and other articles and other printed publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Arms and stores of arms, and munitions and for the manufacture thereof, not already prohibited.

Arms

Arms and munitions

Arms, munitions

Arms, munitions and

Arms, munitions

And a decree by an Order of Council, dated the 7th day of October, 1918, the said Proclamation of the 10th day of June, 1915, was amended by the substitution of a new Schedule for the Schedule to that Proclamation:

And whereas there was the day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade as the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of June, 1915, as amended, should be further amended by the substitution for the Schedule to that Proclamation, as amended, of the following Schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Category.	Articles.	Authorized persons.
The Netherlands.	All articles except:— 1. Printed matter of all descriptions. 2. Tissue, newspaper, printed or the Netherlands. 3. Woven clothing and other printed effects. 4. Low quality's woven cloth, which may only be used for home use. 5. Sewing machines, without Stamped any kind. 6. Tissue and woven articles for other than home use. 7. Tools. 8. Toys and toys (except electric lamps). 9. Woven cloth items. 10. Shoes and shoe parts. 11. Foreign-made articles and printed goods. 12. Toys.	The Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof provided that the payment of the duty of 10% for Foreign Affairs is given in the said; any British Consulate or Consular Office in the Netherlands or any High Commissioner or Consul Office in the Netherlands or in any of the Colonies provided that in the case of consignments to the Netherlands or Consular Office of printed matter the payment of the duty of 10% for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained; the Netherlands Government (10% of 10% of any printed or printed goods which are authorized by license to its experts the price paid in the home as consignment.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Witness the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the President of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

No. 294-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 101), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that "Capes, J. C. (The Capes and Australia Produce Sheds, Esplanade)", shall be added to the schedule appended to the Department's notification No. 294-C.W., dated the 24th March 1917.

No. 295-C.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (No. 101), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Department's notification No. 295-C.W., dated the 18th January 1917, as subsequently amended, viz:—

Additions.

Cross Pump and Candle Co., Ltd.
Hagley and Co., Customs.
Jardine, Matheson.
The Hong Kong, Amoy.

Tay Choo Keng, Amoy.
Union Trading Co., Customs.
Wong Sang, Customs.

No. 296-C.W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1916, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, as amended by the said Act, in relation to any article, shall be made by the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1916, that any Proclamation made under section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, may, whenever the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act, now in force, be varied or added to, while in force of law, by an Order in Council by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, and section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1916, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles of certain or all descriptions was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day met at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 25th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (A) Copper wire and cables containing copper;
- (C) Cordite primers;
- (D) Dies for cartridge cases;
- (E) Charges for cartridges or shells;
- (F) Gunny manufacturers of copper or its alloys;
- (H) Brass shoes;

(G) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

- Cordite primers;
- Dies for cartridge cases;
- Charges for cartridges or shells;
- Incinerators;
- Lapping machines;
- Rilling machines;
- Wire-winding machines;

(H) Incinerators;

(I) Lapping machines;

Metal and iron, the following:—

(J) Copper ore;

(K) Copper, wrought and cast wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and alloys containing copper), copper and brass rivets, sheets, bars, ingots, scrap, rolls and plates and cast wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, machine plates, brass wire, brass wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass fittings, and copper foil;

(L) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;

(M) Yellow metal;

(N) Rilling machines;

(O) Telegraphs, instruments and material for, the following:—

Wholesale automatic apparatus:—

Automatic transmitters;

Wholesale transmitters;

Parts of Crood apparatus:—

Crood engines;

Apparatus to Crood apparatus:—

High tension keys operated by pneumatic pressure;

High tension keys operated mechanically;

Distaphones and distaphone cylinders;

Distaphone galvanometers;

Paper tape photographically sensitized;

(P) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for, not otherwise prohibited;

(Q) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for;

(R) Telegraphs sets and their component parts;

(S) Distaphones, material for (except telephones sets and their component parts);

(T) Tires, brass, leaded;

(U) Tires, brass, solid, dished;

(V) Tubes, copper, solid dished;

(W) Wire-winding machines;

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(X) Brass, rods and gun-metal;

(Y) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

- Cordite primers;
- Dies for cartridge cases;
- Charges for cartridges or shells;
- Incinerators;
- Lapping machines;
- Rilling machines;
- Wire-winding machines;

Metal and iron, the following:—

(Z) Copper ore, alloys, waste, manufactures and products;

(A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, wrought or cast wrought, or partly wrought or cast and descriptions including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper;

(a) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys excepting—

- (1) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys exported before the tenth day of March 1917, to all destinations not in foreign countries in France or on the Mediterranean, or Black Sea, other than France and French possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports not in any such foreign countries, except Russian Polar ports; and

- (2) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloys does not exceed five per cent of the total weight of the article, and does not exceed 40 lbs.

(a) Thermal wires:

- (1) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for.

Now therefore, These Lordsships, having taken the said recommendations into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby resolved, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALBERT FRANK.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMUS EVENS

Assistant Surveyor.

St. George, the 10th April 1917.

No. 146-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Suppression Act, 1917 (VIII of 1917), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules under the said Act.

Rule.

All public servants are forbidden to make public or display, except for the purpose of the writing of the Suppression Act, 1917, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessment under the Act, and any public servant committing a breach of this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 100 of the Indian Penal Code.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, April 19, 1917.

No. 14.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will meet at Government House, Government, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May 1917.

2. Under rule 9 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of addressing the Council during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday, the 19th May 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Government, April 19, 1917.

No. 100.—Under article 500 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E.R. T. Sumanasekera Arjuna Aranga, Deputy Collector, South grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief at Mannaragala.

No. 101.—Under article 500 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E.R. Han Dabedera V. A. Sumanasekera Arjuna Aranga, Assistant, Revenue Secretariat, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 26th April 1917.

Colombo, April 18, 1917.

No. 155.—Under article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. D. A. Seneviratne, District Commissioner of Pannai, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from 16th April 1917 or the date of recall.

Colombo, April 21, 1917.

No. 156.—Under article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. S. O. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, Deputy Collector, seventh grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 21st May 1917 or date of recall.

APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, April 13, 1917.

No. 157.—M. R. S. V. Ponnappa Aiyar is appointed to act as Registrar, Revenue Department, during the absence of M. R. S. Rao Bahadur V. A. Annaswami Aiyar Aiyar, in leave or until further orders.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTINGS.

Colombo, April 18, 1917.

No. 158.—The following appointments and postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M. R. S. Chandi Chakrapati Panthia Gera, Kuzar Srinivasan, Vengappan, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M. R. S. Chandi Chakrapati Panthia Gera, to general duty, Vengappan.

(This entails the posting of M. R. S. Yachinayyan Rameswami Aiyar Aiyar, in general duty, Vengappan, ordered in notification No. 154, dated 21st March 1917, published at page 426 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th March 1917.)

M. R. S. Jayanti Ramappa Panthia Gera, to return from leave, to the Salary treasury.

(This entails the posting of M. R. S. Kothalar Srinivasan Rao Sahib Aiyar, in general duty, Kuzar, and M. R. S. National Ramaswami Rajappa Gera to the Salary treasury, ordered in notification No. 157, dated 25th March 1917, published at pages 423 and 424 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1917.)

CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT AND POSTINGS.

Colombo, April 22, 1917.

No. 159.—The appointments of M. R. S. Vengappan Rameswami Aiyar Aiyar Aiyar, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade, and his posting to general duty, Vengappan, and the posting of M. R. S. Ramaswami David Sahib Aiyar, to general duty, Kuzar, for charge of the Police Division, ordered in notification No. 155, dated 25th April 1917, published at page 426 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th April 1917, are hereby cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

Colombo, April 27, 1917.

No. 160.—The following promotions of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

I. With effect from the 26th April 1915 in the vacancy caused by the death of M. R. S. S. Srinivasan Aiyar Aiyar Aiyar, Deputy Collector, sixth grade:—

M. R. S. Kothalar Srinivasan Rao Sahib Aiyar, from seventh grade acting to seventh grade on probation.

II. With effect from the 15th June 1916 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of M. R. S. S. Srinivasan Aiyar Aiyar Aiyar, Deputy Collector, fifth grade:

M. R. S. Ponnappa Panthia Gera, from seventh grade acting to seventh grade on probation.

III. With effect from 15th December 1915 consequent on the retirement from service of M. R. S. Rao Bahadur S. Srinivasan Panthia Gera, District Collector, fifth grade:—

M. R. S. National Ramaswami Rajappa Gera from the 5th to the 6th grade.

K. Mohi-ud-Deen Sahib Sahib Bahadur from the 6th to the 7th grade.

IV. With effect from 1st January 1917 consequent on the retirement from service of M. R. S. Rao Bahadur D. Kothalar Panthia Gera, Deputy Collector, sixth grade:—

M. R. S. Rao Bahadur Turayappan Vengappan Aiyar from the 3rd to the 4th grade. To continue on probation.

M. R. S. Srinivasan Chandi Chakrapati Panthia Gera from the 3rd to the 4th grade.

M. R. S. Rao Bahadur Tibbani Haidi Rao Sahib Gera from the 4th to the 5th grade.

M. R. S. Kothalar Srinivasan Rao Sahib Aiyar from the 5th to the 6th grade.

M. R. S. Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Panthia Gera from the 6th to the 7th grade.

(2) No raft shall exceed 100 feet in length, or half of the span of the bridge, or of the part of the lock or other public work through which it is passing, in width."

Invert the following as rule 3—

The following special provisions shall apply to the passage of timber through the following public works—

- (1) The Sultan's canal,
- (2) The Badagura canal from Badagura to the Kottai river,
- (3) The Payyol canal from the Kottai river to the Agalpurai,
- (4) The Goudy canal from the Kottai river to the Kottai river,
- (5) The Ponnai canal from Ponnai to Chokkai,
- (6) The Coondy canal from the Kottai river to the Bepur river,
- (7) The Parroli lock,
- (8) The Irin bridge,
- (9) The Kottapuzha bridge,
- (10) The Chavapuzha bridge,
- (11) The Kottapuzha bridge,
- (12) The Kottapuzha bridge,
- (13) The Nattai bridge, and
- (14) The Mangalam bridge.

(a) All timber shall be felled into rafts and floated,

(b) In canal Nos. 1 to 5 (a) (a) shall exceed 4 feet in width, and no two rafts shall be floated or moved abreast,

(c) In canal No. 6 no raft shall exceed 10 feet in width, and no two rafts shall be floated abreast of the total width exceeds 10 feet.

(d) In lock No. 7, no raft shall exceed 4 feet in width, and no two rafts shall be floated abreast and in the monsoon season when the gates are closed no raft shall exceed 26 feet in length.

(e) Before shooting bridges Nos. 8 to 14 the rafts shall be greened at a point not less than 150 nor more than 200 yards above the bridge, on the southern bank in the case of bridge No. 8, and on either bank in the other cases, and shall then, if there be sufficient water, be taken one by one through the slack water on the south side of the main current in the case of No. 8, and on either side of the main current in the other cases, and not in the main current itself; and, if any raft is liable with the structure of any of the bridges, and is thereby detained obstructing the channel, no raft shall leave the point of mooring until the raft is cleared shall have been freed and passed through the bridge.

Repeal rule 5 as rule 4, and for the present 3 (b) read "to allow and detain all timber which is being passed through any work is in accordance of rules 2 and 3 with the required conditions are fulfilled."

Cancel clause (c) and renumber clause (4) as clause (a).

Repeal rules 4, 5 and 6 as 5, 6 and 7.

Cancel rules 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Repeal rule 11 as rule 8, and the figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the first line of the rule, and insert the figure "3" after the figure "5".

Fort St. George, April 27, 1915.

No. 285—Under section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act of 1908, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Abbotnagar in the Tirunelveli taluk, Tinnevely District, from the 20th May to the 20th June 1915.

Delivered, April 27, 1915.

No. 286—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act of 1908, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Enayyur in the Pottai taluk of the Srirangam District of the Madras District from the 20th May 1915 to the 20th June 1915, both days inclusive.

ERRATUM.

To notification No. 472, dated 11th November 1912, published on pages 1134-1142 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1915 November 1913:—

Name of taluk.	Name of taluk, and	No.	And
Kottapuzha	Kottapuzha—Jambai village ..	10. Pottai	11. Pottapuzha,
Agalpurai	Agalpurai—Pottapuzha taluk village ..	12. Pottai	12. Pottai,
Do.	Do.—Pottapuzha taluk village ..	13. Pottai	13. Pottapuzha,
Do.	Do.—Pottapuzha taluk village ..	14. Pottai	14. Pottapuzha,

In column 1 of the notification relating to the notification of land for extension of village-wards in the village of Enayyur in the Pottai taluk of the Srirangam District, published on page 247 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1915 March 1917:—

For "Government of S. No. 472" read "Government of S. No. 472 B."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, April 14, 1897.

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.87 acres, to be used as a little more or less as needed for a public purpose, to-wit, for the extension of village roads in Kintabula, Ellice Islands; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kintabula, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kintabula, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with money to be paid or received.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kintabula division, Ellice Islands, Kintabula village.			
Government, dry, S. No. 402 F. No. 402 D.	Belina Yachetaki	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.75
Do. No. 402 E.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.22
Do. No. 402 F.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.23
Do. No. 402 G.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.24
Do. No. 402 H.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.25
Do. No. 402 I.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.26
Total			1.87

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.80 acres, to be used as a little more or less as needed for a public purpose, to-wit, for the extension of village roads in Kintabula, Ellice Islands; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kintabula, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kintabula, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with money to be paid or received.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kintabula division, Ellice Islands, Kintabula village.			
Government, dry, S. No. 402 F. No. 402 D.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.75
Do. No. 402 E.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.22
Do. No. 402 F.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.23
Do. No. 402 G.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.24
Do. No. 402 H.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.25
Do. No. 402 I.	Belina Yachetaki, Belina Yachetaki, and Belina Yachetaki.	North, S. No. 402; east, S. No. 402; south, S. No. 402; west, S. No. 402.	0.26
Total			1.80

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.51 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-works in Kankarabala, Kankarabala taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

PERUMBA.

Description of land, well or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in ares and cent.
<i>Kistna District, Kankarabala taluk, Kankarabala village.</i>			
Dist., dry, S. No. 35.	Vinayak Kottappa	North, S. No. 18 and 19, wet and north, S. No. 19, wet, S. No. 110 and 111	1.00 0.50
Do.	Kuppal, Suryanarayana being owner, by father and guardian.	Do.	0.10
Do.	Gowdabhattappa.	Do.	0.05
	Deppa Thandakamma	Do.	0.05
		Total ..	0.20

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.51 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-works in Uppuramam, Kankarabala taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

PERUMBA.

Description of land, well or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in ares and cent.
<i>Kistna District, Kankarabala taluk, Uppuramam village.</i>			
Dist., wet, S. No. 10-1.	Deppa, Deppa Deppa	North, S. No. 51-2; 51-3, S. No. 51-4, north, S. No. 51, wet, S. No. 51.	1.00 0.50
Do. No. 10-1 & 2.	Adil Lakshmiya Perumala Rao, being owner by father and guardian Perumala.	North, S. No. 110-1 & 2, wet, S. No. 90, north, S. No. 110-1 & 2, wet, S. No. 110-2.	0.50
		Total ..	1.50

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.41 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-works in Attagala, Kankarabala taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

PERUMBA.

Description of land, well or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in ares and cent.
<i>Kistna District, Kankarabala taluk, Attagala village.</i>			
Dist., dry, S. No. 73 & 74.	Samra Kottappa	North, S. No. 73-4 A, land (wet) and wet, S. No. 73-4 and 73-5, north, S. No. 73-4, wet, S. No. 73-5 & 6	1.00 0.41
Do. S. No. 73-4.	Deppa Subramanyam, Deppa Narayana, Deppanayya and Deppa.	North, S. No. 74, land (wet) and wet, S. No. 73-5 & 6, wet and wet, S. No. 73-4 & 5	0.11
		Total ..	0.52

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1500 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Lamondy, Kachibor taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, and siting, more or less, than as possible with survey or previous settlement.	Boundaries of the land as occupied.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Excess Survey, Kachibor taluk, Lamondy village.</i>			
Grnt., Dep. S. No. 21-5.	Kachibor in Vaidyanatha Taluk, more or less, and part of Kachibor and Chinnappi Taluk, Puz.	North, S. No. 21; east, S. No. 20-1; south, S. No. 20; west, S. No. 21-4.	area. 1407

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2000 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Yanakilli, Kachibor taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, and siting, more or less, than as possible with survey or previous settlement.	Boundaries of the land as occupied.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Excess Survey, Yanakilli taluk, Yanakilli village.</i>			
Grnt., Dep. S. No. 21-5.	Kachibor in Vaidyanatha Taluk, Puz.	North, S. No. 20; east, S. No. 19 and 20; south, S. No. 21 and 20; west, S. No. 20.	area. 2000

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2000 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Vaidyanatha, Kachibor taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kistna, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, and siting, more or less, than as possible with survey or previous settlement.	Boundaries of the land as occupied.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Excess Survey, Kachibor taluk, Vaidyanatha village.</i>			
Grnt., Dep. S. No. 21-5.	Kachibor in Vaidyanatha Taluk, Puz.	North, S. No. 19-5; east, S. No. 19-4; S. No. 19; and S. No. 19-1; west, S. No. 19-1 and 19-4.	area. 2000
Do. S. No. 19-1-2.	Kachibor in Vaidyanatha Taluk, Puz.	North, S. No. 19-1; east, S. No. 19-4; S. No. 19-5; west, S. No. 19-1 and 19-4.	area. 1000
Total ..			3000

Under section 8, Act I of 1906, His Excellency the Governor, in Command having "declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 5.64 acres, be the subject of a 1906 lease or less, in conformity with the public purpose, to wit, for the establishment of villages in the Taluk, Kankhal, Belkhal, and, under section 4, Act I of 1906, Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Buxar, is requested to perform the duties of a Village agent under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A pin of the head is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Kotkan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

[illegible]

A. E. KNAPP,
Among Survivors in Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND POSTING.

Est. N. Garza, April 23, 1912

Under paragraph 261 of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Mr. H. G. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is granted with effect from 1st April 1937 leave for two months. He is posted to the 17 Centre as the deputy of the absent leave for the charge of a substation or its equivalent.

www.oxfordjournals.org

Proc. St. George, April 21, 1975.

Mr. William John Joseph Howley, Superintendent Engineer, is, in the execution of his special duty in connection with the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, reported to the charge of the IV Circle.

D. B. MURRAY,
Head, Inventory to Government, P. W. D.

IDENTIFICATION

Prof. H. Gumpel, April 14, 1881.

¹ Under subsection (I) of section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1961, the Government is empowered to acquire land from the separation of a portion of land in the village of Thiruvandamur, Marudattapuram and Suralandi in the Tiruchengode taluk, Tanjore district, the declaration under section 6 of the Act, in respect of which was published at pages 188, 240 and 290 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 29th February 1971.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Post N. Caspe, April 24, 1917.

[illegible]

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahadur, Juke, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SHOOTING.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or present enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Geyser district, Delta Park, No. 17, Bushbuck village.			
Referred to land No. 10, 1914.	Patson, John, Pongola 1010, bushbuck village, 111 acres of bushbuck-enclosed by another 1010.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, 1011; S. No. 1013 and 1014; west, S. No. 1015.	1010 0 12

Under section 8, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1010 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sports ground at the rear of section 471 of Bushbuck village enclosure situated; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Transvaal, Bushbuck, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Transvaal, Bushbuck, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FOOTBALL.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or present enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Geyser district, Bushbuck village, Bushbuck village.			
Referred to land No. 10, 1914.	Transvaal, Bushbuck village, 1010, 1011 and 1012, with Transvaal, Bushbuck village.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013; west, S. No. 1014.	1010 0 14
Do. No. 10, 1914.	Transvaal, Bushbuck village, 1010, 1011 and 1012, with Transvaal, Bushbuck village.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013; west, S. No. 1014.	0 14
Do. No. 10, 1914.	Transvaal, Bushbuck village, 1010, 1011 and 1012, with Transvaal, Bushbuck village.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013; west, S. No. 1014.	0 14
Total ..			0 42

F. E. MORRIS.

Under Sec. 10, Act I of 1914, (Amendment)

Part 10, Sec. 10, April 10, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1010 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sports ground at the rear of section 471 of Bushbuck village enclosure situated; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Transvaal, Bushbuck, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Transvaal, Bushbuck, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FOOTBALL.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or present enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Geyser district, Bushbuck village, Bushbuck village.			
Do. No. 10, 1914.	Transvaal, Bushbuck village, 1010, 1011 and 1012, with Transvaal, Bushbuck village.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013; west, S. No. 1014.	1010 0 14
Do. No. 10, 1914.	Transvaal, Bushbuck village, 1010, 1011 and 1012, with Transvaal, Bushbuck village.	North, S. No. 1011; east, S. No. 1012; south, S. No. 1013; west, S. No. 1014.	0 14
Total ..			0 28

[illegible]

Under section 5, Act 3 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule, and containing 5-17 acres, by the name of 1125, is to be sold for a public purpose, and that the 5-17 acres of said land be and the same are hereby sold to the highest bidder for cash, and the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Ontario.

Taken and read before me, under sections 2 and 7 of the said Act, the Special Deputy Collector on said anniversary day, Twiliter proximo, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Titnagdi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of bed, with depth, state of preservation, with primary or secondary structure.	Name of station or sample	Boundaries of the bed exposed in the section.	Thickness in feet up.
<i>South shore district, Portland area, Maine, Ellsworth village.</i>			
Type well, No. 22a, 22b, 22c, 22d, 22e, 22f, 22g, 22h, 22i, 22j, 22k, 22l, 22m, 22n, 22o, 22p, 22q, 22r, 22s, 22t, 22u, 22v, 22w, 22x, 22y, 22z, 23a, 23b, 23c, 23d, 23e, 23f, 23g, 23h, 23i, 23j, 23k, 23l, 23m, 23n, 23o, 23p, 23q, 23r, 23s, 23t, 23u, 23v, 23w, 23x, 23y, 23z, 24a, 24b, 24c, 24d, 24e, 24f, 24g, 24h, 24i, 24j, 24k, 24l, 24m, 24n, 24o, 24p, 24q, 24r, 24s, 24t, 24u, 24v, 24w, 24x, 24y, 24z, 25a, 25b, 25c, 25d, 25e, 25f, 25g, 25h, 25i, 25j, 25k, 25l, 25m, 25n, 25o, 25p, 25q, 25r, 25s, 25t, 25u, 25v, 25w, 25x, 25y, 25z, 26a, 26b, 26c, 26d, 26e, 26f, 26g, 26h, 26i, 26j, 26k, 26l, 26m, 26n, 26o, 26p, 26q, 26r, 26s, 26t, 26u, 26v, 26w, 26x, 26y, 26z, 27a, 27b, 27c, 27d, 27e, 27f, 27g, 27h, 27i, 27j, 27k, 27l, 27m, 27n, 27o, 27p, 27q, 27r, 27s, 27t, 27u, 27v, 27w, 27x, 27y, 27z, 28a, 28b, 28c, 28d, 28e, 28f, 28g, 28h, 28i, 28j, 28k, 28l, 28m, 28n, 28o, 28p, 28q, 28r, 28s, 28t, 28u, 28v, 28w, 28x, 28y, 28z, 29a, 29b, 29c, 29d, 29e, 29f, 29g, 29h, 29i, 29j, 29k, 29l, 29m, 29n, 29o, 29p, 29q, 29r, 29s, 29t, 29u, 29v, 29w, 29x, 29y, 29z, 30a, 30b, 30c, 30d, 30e, 30f, 30g, 30h, 30i, 30j, 30k, 30l, 30m, 30n, 30o, 30p, 30q, 30r, 30s, 30t, 30u, 30v, 30w, 30x, 30y, 30z, 31a, 31b, 31c, 31d, 31e, 31f, 31g, 31h, 31i, 31j, 31k, 31l, 31m, 31n, 31o, 31p, 31q, 31r, 31s, 31t, 31u, 31v, 31w, 31x, 31y, 31z, 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32e, 32f, 32g, 32h, 32i, 32j, 32k, 32l, 32m, 32n, 32o, 32p, 32q, 32r, 32s, 32t, 32u, 32v, 32w, 32x, 32y, 32z, 33a, 33b, 33c, 33d, 33e, 33f, 33g, 33h, 33i, 33j, 33k, 33l, 33m, 33n, 33o, 33p, 33q, 33r, 33s, 33t, 33u, 33v, 33w, 33x, 33y, 33z, 34a, 34b, 34c, 34d, 34e, 34f, 34g, 34h, 34i, 34j, 34k, 34l, 34m, 34n, 34o, 34p, 34q, 34r, 34s, 34t, 34u, 34v, 34w, 34x, 34y, 34z, 35a, 35b, 35c, 35d, 35e, 35f, 35g, 35h, 35i, 35j, 35k, 35l, 35m, 35n, 35o, 35p, 35q, 35r, 35s, 35t, 35u, 35v, 35w, 35x, 35y, 35z, 36a, 36b, 36c, 36d, 36e, 36f, 36g, 36h, 36i, 36j, 36k, 36l, 36m, 36n, 36o, 36p, 36q, 36r, 36s, 36t, 36u, 36v, 36w, 36x, 36y, 36z, 37a, 37b, 37c, 37d, 37e, 37f, 37g, 37h, 37i, 37j, 37k, 37l, 37m, 37n, 37o, 37p, 37q, 37r, 37s, 37t, 37u, 37v, 37w, 37x, 37y, 37z, 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d, 38e, 38f, 38g, 38h, 38i, 38j, 38k, 38l, 38m, 38n, 38o, 38p, 38q, 38r, 38s, 38t, 38u, 38v, 38w, 38x, 38y, 38z, 39a, 39b, 39c, 39d, 39e, 39f, 39g, 39h, 39i, 39j, 39k, 39l, 39m, 39n, 39o, 39p, 39q, 39r, 39s, 39t, 39u, 39v, 39w, 39x, 39y, 39z, 40a, 40b, 40c, 40d, 40e, 40f, 40g, 40h, 40i, 40j, 40k, 40l, 40m, 40n, 40o, 40p, 40q, 40r, 40s, 40t, 40u, 40v, 40w, 40x, 40y, 40z, 41a, 41b, 41c, 41d, 41e, 41f, 41g, 41h, 41i, 41j, 41k, 41l, 41m, 41n, 41o, 41p, 41q, 41r, 41s, 41t, 41u, 41v, 41w, 41x, 41y, 41z, 42a, 42b, 42c, 42d, 42e, 42f, 42g, 42h, 42i, 42j, 42k, 42l, 42m, 42n, 42o, 42p, 42q, 42r, 42s, 42t, 42u, 42v, 42w, 42x, 42y, 42z, 43a, 43b, 43c, 43d, 43e, 43f, 43g, 43h, 43i, 43j, 43k, 43l, 43m, 43n, 43o, 43p, 43q, 43r, 43s, 43t, 43u, 43v, 43w, 43x, 43y, 43z, 44a, 44b, 44c, 44d, 44e, 44f, 44g, 44h, 44i, 44j, 44k, 44l, 44m, 44n, 44o, 44p, 44q, 44r, 44s, 44t, 44u, 44v, 44w, 44x, 44y, 44z, 45a, 45b, 45c, 45d, 45e, 45f, 45g, 45h, 45i, 45j, 45k, 45l, 45m, 45n, 45o, 45p, 45q, 45r, 45s, 45t, 45u, 45v, 45w, 45x, 45y, 45z, 46a, 46b, 46c, 46d, 46e, 46f, 46g, 46h, 46i, 46j, 46k, 46l, 46m, 46n, 46o, 46p, 46q, 46r, 46s, 46t, 46u, 46v, 46w, 46x, 46y, 46z, 47a, 47b, 47c, 47d, 47e, 47f, 47g, 47h, 47i, 47j, 47k, 47l, 47m, 47n, 47o, 47p, 47q, 47r, 47s, 47t, 47u, 47v, 47w, 47x, 47y, 47z, 48a, 48b, 48c, 48d, 48e, 48f, 48g, 48h, 48i, 48j, 48k, 48l, 48m, 48n, 48o, 48p, 48q, 48r, 48s, 48t, 48u, 48v, 48w, 48x, 48y, 48z, 49a, 49b, 49c, 49d, 49e, 49f, 49g, 49h, 49i, 49j, 49k, 49l, 49m, 49n, 49o, 49p, 49q, 49r, 49s, 49t, 49u, 49v, 49w, 49x, 49y, 49z, 50a, 50b, 50c, 50d, 50e, 50f, 50g, 50h, 50i, 50j, 50k, 50l, 50m, 50n, 50o, 50p, 50q, 50r, 50s, 50t, 50u, 50v, 50w, 50x, 50y, 50z, 51a, 51b, 51c, 51d, 51e, 51f, 51g, 51h, 51i, 51j, 51k, 5			

Feb. 15, Georgia, April 24, 1917.

Under section 8, Art. I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule and containing 7-41 acres, to the south a little more or less, is needed for the following purposes, to-wit: for the New 5th Anniversary of Low Level branch observed connected with the United States War.

The said lands are situated in sections 2 and 5 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector at land acquisition duty, Townships 2 and 5 of the same Act, the members of a College under the Act and showed the land under the

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Santiago, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, with its day, hour or position, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupant.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
1	2	3	4
South-west district, Field Station, Begganville station.			
New N.P. No. 102, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	McMichael, Tait, McMichael, McMichael and McMichael Vale.	North, No. 100; east, Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104; south, Nos. 101; west, Nos. 101, 102, 103 and 104.	100 0.10
No. 101, 102, 103, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	Do.	Do.	0.10
New N.P. No. 104, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 104; east, Nos. 104 and 105; south, Nos. 104 and 105; west, Nos. 104 and 105.	0.10
No. 105, 106, 107, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 105; east, Nos. 105 and 106; south, Nos. 105 and 106; west, Nos. 105 and 106.	0.10
New N.P. No. 108, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 108; east, Nos. 108 and 109; south, Nos. 108 and 109; west, Nos. 108 and 109.	0.10
No. 109, 110, 111, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 109; east, Nos. 109 and 110; south, Nos. 109 and 110; west, Nos. 109 and 110.	0.10
New N.P. No. 112, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 112; east, Nos. 112 and 113; south, Nos. 112 and 113; west, Nos. 112 and 113.	0.10
No. 113, 114, 115, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 113; east, Nos. 113 and 114; south, Nos. 113 and 114; west, Nos. 113 and 114.	0.10
No. 116, 117, 118, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 116; east, Nos. 116 and 117; south, Nos. 116 and 117; west, Nos. 116 and 117.	0.10
No. 119, 120, 121, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 119; east, Nos. 119 and 120; south, Nos. 119 and 120; west, Nos. 119 and 120.	0.10
No. 122, 123, 124, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 122; east, Nos. 122 and 123; south, Nos. 122 and 123; west, Nos. 122 and 123.	0.10
No. 125, 126, 127, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 125; east, Nos. 125 and 126; south, Nos. 125 and 126; west, Nos. 125 and 126.	0.10
No. 128, 129, 130, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 128; east, Nos. 128 and 129; south, Nos. 128 and 129; west, Nos. 128 and 129.	0.10
No. 131, 132, 133, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 131; east, Nos. 131 and 132; south, Nos. 131 and 132; west, Nos. 131 and 132.	0.10
No. 134, 135, 136, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 134; east, Nos. 134 and 135; south, Nos. 134 and 135; west, Nos. 134 and 135.	0.10
No. 137, 138, 139, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 137; east, Nos. 137 and 138; south, Nos. 137 and 138; west, Nos. 137 and 138.	0.10
No. 140, 141, 142, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 140; east, Nos. 140 and 141; south, Nos. 140 and 141; west, Nos. 140 and 141.	0.10
No. 143, 144, 145, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 143; east, Nos. 143 and 144; south, Nos. 143 and 144; west, Nos. 143 and 144.	0.10
No. 146, 147, 148, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 146; east, Nos. 146 and 147; south, Nos. 146 and 147; west, Nos. 146 and 147.	0.10
No. 149, 150, 151, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 149; east, Nos. 149 and 150; south, Nos. 149 and 150; west, Nos. 149 and 150.	0.10
No. 152, 153, 154, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 152; east, Nos. 152 and 153; south, Nos. 152 and 153; west, Nos. 152 and 153.	0.10
No. 155, 156, 157, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 155; east, Nos. 155 and 156; south, Nos. 155 and 156; west, Nos. 155 and 156.	0.10
No. 158, 159, 160, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 158; east, Nos. 158 and 159; south, Nos. 158 and 159; west, Nos. 158 and 159.	0.10
No. 161, 162, 163, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 161; east, Nos. 161 and 162; south, Nos. 161 and 162; west, Nos. 161 and 162.	0.10
No. 164, 165, 166, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 164; east, Nos. 164 and 165; south, Nos. 164 and 165; west, Nos. 164 and 165.	0.10
No. 167, 168, 169, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 167; east, Nos. 167 and 168; south, Nos. 167 and 168; west, Nos. 167 and 168.	0.10
No. 170, 171, 172, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 170; east, Nos. 170 and 171; south, Nos. 170 and 171; west, Nos. 170 and 171.	0.10
No. 173, 174, 175, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 173; east, Nos. 173 and 174; south, Nos. 173 and 174; west, Nos. 173 and 174.	0.10
No. 176, 177, 178, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 176; east, Nos. 176 and 177; south, Nos. 176 and 177; west, Nos. 176 and 177.	0.10
No. 179, 180, 181, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..	North, No. 179; east, Nos. 179 and 180; south, Nos. 179 and 180; west, Nos. 179 and 180.	0.10
No. 182, 183, 184, comprising 100 acres, dep. part of No. 100.	By Macmillan, Glasgow ..		

Description of land, not in G.T. map or parcel with survey or parcel certificate.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South River station, Poodlakhetah ridge, Dugroonah village—cont.</i>			
New S.P. No. 319, including 1/20th acre parcel, part of No. 181	James and William ..	North, No. 371; west, Nos. 115 B, 165 B and 141 B; south, No. 361; west, Nos. 118 A, 119 A, 120 and 118 A.	400 0-10
New S.P. No. 371, containing 1/20th acre parcel, part of No. 179 B.	Mrs. Thompson O'Brien ..	North, Poodlakhetah ridge; west, Nos. 370 and 119 B; south, No. 371; west, No. 179 A.	1-00
	Total ..		7-40

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 445 acres, be the same a 1000 acres or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tolstar project works, Low Level branch channel No. 3 and drainage; and, under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolstar project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tittagah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in G.T. map or parcel with survey or parcel certificate.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South River station, Poodlakhetah ridge, Dugroonah village.</i>			
New S.P. No. 115 containing 1/20th acre parcel, part of No. 118 A.	Chinnaman ..	North, No. 361; west, No. 118 B; south, No. 118; west, No. 119 A.	400 0-40
New S.P. No. 118 containing 1/20th acre parcel, part of No. 115 B.	Karagah ..	North, Poodlakhetah ridge; west, Nos. 115 B, 165 B and 141 B; south, No. 361; west, No. 118 A and 111 A.	0-10
	Total ..		2-40

Fort St. George, April 21, 1905.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 164 acres, be the same a 1000 acres or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for doing the Lane No. 1 and under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in G.T. map or parcel with survey or parcel certificate.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Marudai station, Poodlakhetah ridge, Mullayan village.</i>			
Village station, containing 1/20th acre parcel, No. 415 B	Vallu Thallai Kallagan ..	North, No. 415 B; west, Nos. 418 A and 161 A; south, Nos. 418 A and 417; west, No. 417.	400 0-14
Do ..	Do ..	North, No. 418; west, No. 415 B; south, No. 418 A; west, Nos. 152 and 202.	2-06
	Total ..		2-70

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 135 acres, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the low level branch channel associated with Tolchar Project works and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolchar Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tynagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Dimensions of land, wet or dry, less or more, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South Arcot district, Pudukkottai taluk, Chempur village.</i>			
Now S. P. No. 116, comprising 400 aca, 400 part of No. 116.	Venkatadatta, Tatyappa and address in Pudukkottai.	North, No. 116 A, 116 and 117; west, Pudukkottai, north, No. 116 B, 116 C, 116 D and 117; west, bounded.	400
Do. part of No. 116.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. part of No. 116.	Do.	Do.	0-04
Do. part of No. 116.	Do.	Do.	0-01
		Total	1-10

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 134 acres, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tolchar Project works low level branch channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tolchar Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tynagudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Dimensions of land, wet or dry, less or more, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South Arcot district, Pudukkottai taluk, Kandiwar village.</i>			
Now S. P. No. 116, comprising 400 aca, 400 part of No. 116 A.	Suba Padyappa and Channappa Pudukkottai.	North, No. 116 A, 116 B and 117 A; west, No. 116, north, No. 116 B, 116 C and 117 B; west, bounded.	400
Do. No. 116 B.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 C.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 D.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Now S. P. No. 116, comprising 400 aca, 400 part of No. 116.	Suba Padyappa.	North, No. 116 A, 116 B; north, No. 116 C and 117, west, No. 116.	400
Do. No. 116 A.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 B.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 C.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 D.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Now S. P. No. 116, comprising 400 aca, 400 part of No. 116.	Suba Padyappa.	North, No. 116 A, 116 B and 117 A; west, No. 116, north, No. 116 B, 116 C and 117 B; west, bounded.	400
Do. No. 116 B.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 C.	Do.	Do.	0-01
Do. No. 116 D.	Do.	Do.	0-01
		Total	0-04

V. M. ELLIS, Col., B.E.,
Secy to Govt., P. of M. (Engineering Branch).



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1917.

[Price, 1 anna.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 1.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 580-F.

Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1923.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest covered on the main and runs on of the Government of India.

I. WAR LOAN 1929—1947.

Issue Price.—Rs. 55 can now be paid as follows:

For fully paid subscription: Rs. 55 per cent on application.

For instalment subscription: Rs. 15 per cent on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest.—Rs. 5 per cent per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Dates of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1947; but the Government of India reserves to themselves the right to redeem the loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August 1923, on giving three calendar months' notice to the *Manager of India*.

Provision for Redemption.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to make annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

1-580-1

22. *Provision.*—A concession of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognized holders and holders on allotments made in respect of such applications bearing thereon, but this concession will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Supplementary provisions.

23. *Fully paid allotments.*—Applications for fully paid allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable. Fully paid Allotment Letters, exchangeable in due course for Exchequer, viz., Bank Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Treasury Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments. Interest due from the date of payment to the 15th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of the issue of Exchequers, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

24. *Unsettled allotments.*—Applications for unsettled allotments must in all cases be accompanied by payment of the full amount of the allotment stated above to be payable in respect of such applications. In the case of default in the payment of any allotment by the proper date, any allotments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture. Allotment Certificates exchangeable in due course for Exchequer, viz., Bank Certificates, Promissory Notes, or Treasury Bonds, will be issued in respect of such allotments.

In the case of unsettled allotments paid in full on or before the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the allotments from the date of actual payment to the 15th August 1917 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Exchequers, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th August 1917.

In the case of unsettled allotments paid in full after the 15th August 1917, the interest due on the allotments from the date of actual payment to the 15th February 1918 will be payable by warrant at the time of issue of Exchequers, which will bear interest payable half-yearly commencing from the 15th February 1918.

25. *Methods of payment.*—Applications must be accompanied either—

- (1) By a warrant, for the amount payable thereon, from the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office, or the Office of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or from any office in charge of a Government Treasury at district headquarters; or
- (2) By a cheque, for the amount payable thereon, drawn in favour of the officer to whom, and as a Bank in the place at which, the application is presented; or
- (3) By whole currency notes for the amount payable thereon.

Subsequent allotments may be paid into the Head Office, or any Indian Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or into any Government Treasury at district headquarters to be named by the applicant in his application.

26. *Conversion procedure.*—Conversion warrants will be issued by the Public Debt Office, which is the conversion office the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, respectively, or their Head Offices, on presentation of the Allotment Letters or of the Allotment Certificates (after these latter have been fully paid up) referred to in clause 13 and 14 above.

27. Applications for conversion duly completed should be made within the dates prescribed in clause 4 to—

- (1) The Public Debt Office, as aforesaid, or any Indian Branch Office of a Treasury Bank; or
- (2) A Government Treasury at district headquarters, for transmission to the Public Debt Office,

and should be accompanied—

- (1) By the necessary Government warrants,
- (2) By the securities (fully accepted) tendered for conversion; and
- (3) By the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3.

28. The same warrant may be accepted for the conversion of securities of the 4 per cent. Government Loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 4½ per cent. or the 5 per cent. Treasury Loans. Where the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights allowed by the Government, warrant, the holder may apply to, and will then receive from, the Public Debt Office a cash warrant for the balance.

29. On application by the holder a warrant will be subdivided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

30. Applications for War Loan 1915-1917, War Bonds 1915, and War Bonds 1916 will also be accepted at any Post Office authorized to transmit savings bank business from Treasury, the 15th March 1917, to the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

31. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Schedule II.

32. *Amounts and manner of deposits.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 25,000 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1915-1917; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1915 and War Bonds 1916; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 27.

33. *Receipts.*—Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be accepted, irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1915-17 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

20. *Amount payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. For the same person may present more than one application, provided his separate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

21. *Mode of payment.*—The payments due in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in such standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account of his own use;

(b) By a payment in cash at any money order, or by a certified cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

22. *Receipts.*—Receipts in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Postmaster's Notes or Bank Certificates. Receipts thus issued may be left in the custody of the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

23. *Interest due.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1915 and War Bonds 1917 is exempt from deduction. Dividends of the War Loan 1915-1917 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for as long as they are so deposited.

24. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Certificate. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

25. *Coverance.*—An applicant for War Bonds 1915-1917 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Government warrant (together with forms of application for coverance) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 13, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 15.

26. *Coverance of amounts of the 5 per cent. of any of the 54 per cent. Savings Loans or of the 4 per cent. Government Loan, 1915-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the coverance tendered for coverance is already in deposit with, or was originally purchased by the coverer through, the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.*

(a) Of the necessary Government warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for coverance duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) submitted to the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

27. If the securities thus tendered do not exhaust the full amount of coverance rights covered by the Government warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a bank warrant for the difference, unless the smallest amount is less than Rs. 400, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

28. A Government warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 18.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 25, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 ISSUED FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

29. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April 1917 at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

30. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in five denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.	
Rs. 25	Rs. 10-6.
Rs. 50	Rs. 25-12.
Rs. 100	Rs. 75-6.

31. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

32. Cash payments will certainly be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on once being shown payment of any other Post Office standing savings bank business may be permitted.

33. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

34. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 (seventy-five hundred rupees) of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 5 per cent. 54 per cent. or 4 per cent. Savings Loans, or of War Bonds 1915-1917 or War Bonds 1915-17.

35. These Certificates may not be transferred except by presentation of the Postmaster-General of the District in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

36. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Assistant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

37. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Assistant-General in Charge)

J. B. BRUNYAT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A.

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-1947.

No. _____

APPLICATION FOR "FULLY PAID ALLOTMENT"

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 243 P., dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for a Fully-paid Allotment of Rs. _____ of the above-mentioned loan.

(1) I have not and will not use the same for any other purpose.

2. I enclose _____ for Rs. _____ being the amount of the required payment at the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued in Cash;

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below;

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

(2) If the application is in the form of a loan, the Government will be bound to issue the same in the form of promissory notes or bonds to bearer of the amount or specified in the application.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

ANNEXURE A.

5 per cent War Loan, 1929-1947.

No. _____

APPLICATION FOR "INSTALLMENT ALLOTMENT"

1. In terms of the Notification of the Government of India No. 243 P., dated the 1st March 1917, I hereby apply for an Installment Allotment of Rs. _____ of the above-mentioned loan.

(1) I have not and will not use the same for any other purpose.

2. I enclose _____ for Rs. _____ being the amount of the first instalment on the rate of Rs. 15 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

3. I hereby engage to pay (1) _____ at the rate of _____ of the loan applied for, (2) _____ of the loan applied for, (3) _____ of the loan applied for.

4. I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

1. Issued in Cash;

2. Issued in Promissory Notes of the denominations stated below;

3. Issued in Bonds to Bearer of the denominations stated below:

Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.
Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.
Bonds to Bearer of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Allotment Certificate to be sent to _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

(2) If the application is in the form of a loan, the Government will be bound to issue the same in the form of promissory notes or bonds to bearer of the amount or specified in the application.

(3) If the application is in the form of a loan, the Government will be bound to issue the same in the form of promissory notes or bonds to bearer of the amount or specified in the application.

Attachment Certificate is to read to

Address

Date 1917.

Note.—This form must be used for application of S&P 603-P of the Issues of War Bonds. Application for the contents of the form must be made in separate form.

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1916-1917.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does not receive such business not later than the 25th October 1917. This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Publication No. 398-P, dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (1) _____

in payment (b) of the amount applied for by me (in such Rs. _____)

(1) I tender herewith _____
by cheque Rs. _____
(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____
from the amount of my credit
at the Post Office Savings
Bank, and enclose the Post
Bank herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(A) (d) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon notified to—

(e) my existing savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(f) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(c) credited as cash.

(d) issued in Provisionary Notes of the following denominations ordered for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorizing the conversion of amounts of the 5 per cent or of any of the 54 per cent War Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1914-15, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 2 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date 1917.

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Recd. Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be used by the receiving
Post Master.)

(To be used by the Recd.
Post Master.)

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 54 per cent War Bonds 1916:

54 per cent War Bonds 1916.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does not receive such business not later than the 25th October 1917.

This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Publication No. 398-P, dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (1) _____

(b) War Bonds 1916, _____
in War Bonds (100s. _____)

In payment (c) of the amount applied for by me

(in such Rs. _____)

(1) I tender herewith _____

by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____

from the amount of my credit
at the Post Office Savings
Bank, and enclose the Post
Bank herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(d) Please state
fully.
(e) Rupees and
pence should be
written down.
(f) Amount paid
in cash or by cheque
and receipt, if any,
paid by applicant
from the savings bank
account should be
shown separately in
the application.
The necessary
cheque, if any, should
be enclosed.

(A) Please fill up
either A or B and
submit the other.
(B) To be
used through if the
applicant has no
account already open.

(a) Please state
fully.
(b) Rupees and
pence should be
written down.
(c) Amount paid
in cash or by cheque
and receipt, if any, paid
by applicant from
the savings bank
account should be
shown separately in
the application.
The necessary cheque, if
any, should be enclosed.

(1) Please fill up
after A, B and
C, and send the
same to the
Post Office.
(2) If you
are through with
the application, fill
up the
same and send
it to the
Post Office.

(A) (i) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the

Assistant-Treasurer, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inserted in Cash.

(ii) Inserted in Treasury Notes of the following denominations ordered for payment of interest

at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Treasury Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ " " of Rs. _____ each.

Date _____ 1917. Signature _____

Date of presentation _____ at the _____ Post Office.

(To be used by the _____ Head Office Stamp.

(To be used by the _____ Register No. _____

(To be used by the _____ Head Post Master.)

K. P.—This form must be sent to the application of 1917 ONLY at the Office of the _____ Applications for allotments
for the _____ to be made in separate forms.

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate

(Not transmittable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. _____ Amount due on maturity _____ Rs. _____

This is to certify that _____

is registered at the _____ Post Office on the holder of a Post Office 5-year

Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 516 P., dated the 1st March

1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the

afterward Post Office on or after the _____ day _____, or at any earlier date the

sum not exceeding Rs. _____, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office _____

Date of issue _____

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred to in clause 24 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed on—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
Within six months from date of issue—Amount originally paid, viz.	Rs. 7 12 0	15 0 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue—	Rs. 1 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
2 complete years—	Rs. 2 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0
3 complete years—	Rs. 3 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
4 complete years—	Rs. 4 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	32 0 0
5 complete years—	Rs. 5 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
6 complete years—	Rs. 6 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0
7 complete years—	Rs. 7 0 0	14 0 0	28 0 0	56 0 0
8 complete years—	Rs. 8 0 0	16 0 0	32 0 0	64 0 0
9 complete years—	Rs. 9 0 0	18 0 0	36 0 0	72 0 0
10 complete years—	Rs. 10 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0
11 complete years—	Rs. 11 0 0	22 0 0	44 0 0	88 0 0
12 complete years—	Rs. 12 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0	96 0 0
13 complete years—	Rs. 13 0 0	26 0 0	52 0 0	104 0 0
14 complete years—	Rs. 14 0 0	28 0 0	56 0 0	112 0 0
15 complete years—	Rs. 15 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0
16 complete years—	Rs. 16 0 0	32 0 0	64 0 0	128 0 0
17 complete years—	Rs. 17 0 0	34 0 0	68 0 0	136 0 0
18 complete years—	Rs. 18 0 0	36 0 0	72 0 0	144 0 0
19 complete years—	Rs. 19 0 0	38 0 0	76 0 0	152 0 0
20 complete years—	Rs. 20 0 0	40 0 0	80 0 0	160 0 0

(Regulated by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. F. HEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917.

[Part. 2 p.m.]

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous.)

പ്ര. നമ്പർ ൧൦.

മുഖ്യ മന്ത്രിയുടെ അജ്ഞ, 1917 മാർച്ച് ൨൨-ാം.

നമ്പർ 4൨.—മലയാളം ഭാഷയിൽ വായനക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടി അയക്കപ്പെട്ട ആദ്യ ഭാഗത്തെ നോട്ടീഫിക്കേഷൻ പ്രകാരം എസ്.ജി.ജി. ഓഫീസിൽ അയക്കപ്പെട്ട ആവശ്യത്തിൽ 19൧൭ മാർച്ച് 1-ാം തീയതി മുതൽ ൧൯൧൭ ഏപ്രിൽ ൧൦-ാം തീയതി വരെ 4-ാം നമ്പർ പ്രകാരം ആവശ്യമായ പദ്ധതികൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ജി. എ. ഹർജിസ്.

ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ഓഫീസ് മന്ത്രിമാർ.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 173

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917.

[Price, 1 s. 6 p.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local & Municipal.)

LEAVE.

Continued, April 24, 1917.

No. 401.—*Mr. J. W. Madley, Special Engineer to the Madras Corporation, privilege leave from 20th April to 25th May 1917 (both days inclusive).*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 420.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Sreerangam Gnanam to be a member of the District Board of Delany.

No. 425.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Sathyanarayana Gura to be a member of the District Board of Velamuri.

No. 404.—In exercise of the power conferred by subsection (3) of section 25 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Kishorendra Acharyya Yashwanthi Aravali as President of the Chidambaram Taluk Board in the South Arcot District.

No. 406.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Rao Rajah for Kottapalli Kattalukha Rao Pannikam to be Vice-President of the District Board of Tanjagapattinam.

No. 421.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 17 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to co-opt the Hon. Henry James Cross to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Oranthurai.

No. 421.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mahim Miah 'Aad' Ali Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 426.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Alexander James MacMahon Russell, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ottumaram.

No. 405.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Sumanendra Chettiar Krishna Chettiar Aravali to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Thanjavur.

No. 410.—Under section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1894, M.R.Sy. A. S. Manickam Chettiar Aravali has been duly elected to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 411.—Under subsection (1) of section 136 of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1904*, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following schedule shall be obligatory at both the portions of the village of Perambur, (including basole) in the Kanchei taluk of the Coimbatore district with effect from the 1st June 1917.

No. 412.—Under subsection (1) of section 44 of the *Land Acquisition Act, 1904*, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1-42 acres, 328 of the 1-37 acres of land in S. No. 213 F of Marumagan, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district, specified in Notification No. 302, published at page 457 of Part I.-A. of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 30th September 1916, as required for forming and a road in continuation of the Basole road in Marumagan in the Coimbatore municipality.

No. 413.—Under subsection (5) of section 144 of the *Madras Local Boards Act, 1904*, the Governor in Council directs that the following schedule be made in the schedule in the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of village boards and registered as notification No. 171 in page 532 in Vol. of Part I. A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 4th November 1915:—

Division.	Taluk Board.	Number of reserved seats.	Specification of seats included in the electoral rolls.	Number of members to be elected by each caste.	Land property qualification for the Taluk Board specified in section 2.
<i>For—</i>					
Kanchei ..	Basole ..	1	Velamthala Seta	2	50
		2	Kanayappan	2	
		3	Chinnai	2	
		4	Chinnai	2	
		5	Chinnai	2	
		6	Chinnai	2	
		7	Chinnai	2	
		8	Chinnai	2	
		9	Chinnai	2	
		10	Chinnai	2	
		11	Chinnai	2	
		12	Chinnai	2	
		13	Chinnai	2	
Coimbatore ..	Basole ..	1	West End Chinnai	2	50
		2	Chinnai	2	
		3	Chinnai	2	
		4	Chinnai	2	
		5	Chinnai	2	
		6	Chinnai	2	
		7	Chinnai	2	
		8	Chinnai	2	
		9	Chinnai	2	
		10	Chinnai	2	
		11	Chinnai	2	
		12	Chinnai	2	
		13	Chinnai	2	
Malabar ..	Basole ..	1	Chinnai	2	50
		2	Chinnai	2	
		3	Chinnai	2	
		4	Chinnai	2	
		5	Chinnai	2	
		6	Chinnai	2	
		7	Chinnai	2	
		8	Chinnai	2	
		9	Chinnai	2	
		10	Chinnai	2	
		11	Chinnai	2	
		12	Chinnai	2	
		13	Chinnai	2	
Coimbatore ..	Basole ..	1	East Chinnai	2	50
		2	Chinnai	2	
		3	Chinnai	2	
		4	Chinnai	2	
		5	Chinnai	2	
		6	Chinnai	2	
		7	Chinnai	2	
		8	Chinnai	2	
		9	Chinnai	2	
		10	Chinnai	2	
		11	Chinnai	2	
		12	Chinnai	2	
		13	Chinnai	2	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 414.—Under section 6 of the *Land Acquisition Act, 1904*, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring six square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening streets in the Coimbatore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to this effect by the respective of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTION.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or grassy, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tombstone division, (Tombstone village), Trench village.			
Two-thirds of the land attached to the tombstone.	E. D. Thompson and Ayer ..	North, Thomas Boyd street, and, S. D. Thompson's land; south and west, Trench village.	Ac. 25. 200
Do.	Thomas Boyd ..	North, Thomas Boyd's house; west, south and west, Trench village.	200
		Total ..	400

No. 415.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land required in the following schedule and measuring 40 acres, for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a hospital for the Trenches and, under sections 3 and 1, the Tahiti of Trenches, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti of Trenches, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTION.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or grassy, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trench division, Trench island, Trench village.			
Gen. dry, No. 200.	Richard K. Thompson (mortgagee) Trench village.	North, No. 200, and south and west, No. 200-1 B, Trench village.	Acres 40

No. 416.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land required in the following schedule and measuring 30 acres, for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for construction of a road from Trenches to Trenches, and, under sections 3 and 1, the Tahiti of Trenches is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti of Trenches, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTION.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or grassy, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trench division, Trench island, Trench village.			
Gen. wet, measured one-third of the land.	Thomas Boyd ..	North, village, and, S. No. 40 C; south, S. No. 40; west, S. No. 40 A.	Acres 30

No. 417.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land required in the following schedule and measuring 200 acres, for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the railway station of the Trenches Division; and, under sections 3 and 1, the Deputy Collector and Collector of Trenches, Trenches, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SECTION.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or grassy, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trench division, Trench island, Trench village.			
Gen. dry, S.S. No. 1000.	Thomas Boyd ..	North and south, S.S. No. 1000; south, S.S. No. 1000; west, Trenches division.	Ac. 200

No. 418.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, in the town of Little in or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of hotel quarters in the Kumbhalgarh Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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General Entries, Nainital taluk, Kumbhalgarh tehsil.

Extent of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with No. 418.	Shri. Gopal Shrivastava Shukla, Shri. Mahendra Shrivastava Shukla, Shri. Mahendra Shukla, Shri. Mahendra Shukla and Shri. Mahendra Shukla.	Block No. 303-A; part No. 303-A; north, block No. 303-B and 303 C-2, west, block No. 410-A and 410-B.	2 aca. 2
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No. 419.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.75 of an acre, in the town of Little in or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a hotel in the Kumbhalgarh Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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General Entries, Nainital taluk, Kumbhalgarh tehsil.

Extent, dry, No. 419.	The Hon'ble the Raja of Nainital.	Block, wet and north, No. 1187 (1/2), west, No. 1188.	0.75 aca.
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No. 420.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 31½ sq. yds., in the town of Little in or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the approach to the town of Little in the Kumbhalgarh Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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General Entries, Nainital taluk, Kumbhalgarh tehsil.

Extent, dry, No. 420.	Shri. Mahendra Shrivastava Shukla.	Block, town of Kumbhalgarh Municipality; wet and north, block No. 410-A and 410-B.	31½ sq. yds.
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No. 421.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45,000 square feet, in the town of Little in or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a hotel in the Kumbhalgarh Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nainital, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Place of origin or sample.	Proportion of the land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
<i>Tagore district, Rajshahi taluk, Durgamda sub-division.</i>			
Unimproved village and waste lands, dry, S. No. 21.	Chakrabarti Gurdial and Chakrabarti Gurdial, Chakrabarti of the Rajshahi taluk.	North, S.P. No. 100 lease and, S.P. No. 201-4 M 1 lease, north, S.P. No. 102 channel and, S.P. No. 103 and others same land.	No. 27 41,000

No. 425.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6-00 of an acre, to be used as a field more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a land fund used in Rajshahi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaugach, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaugach, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Place of origin or sample.	Proportion of the land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
<i>First class district, Rajshahi taluk, Rajshahi sub-division.</i>			
By, No. 2111 B	Chakrabarti Gurdial, Chakrabarti Gurdial and Chakrabarti Gurdial.	North, No. 2111 B; and, No. 2111, north, No. 2111 C; and, No. 2111.	area 10
By, No. 2112 B	Chakrabarti Gurdial, Chakrabarti Gurdial and Chakrabarti Gurdial.	North, No. 2112 B; and, No. 2112; and, No. 2112 C; and, No. 2112 B.	10
Total			20

No. 426.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6-00 of an acre, to be used as a field more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a land fund used in Rajshahi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaugach, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chaugach, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Place of origin or sample.	Proportion of the land required to be taken up.	Notes to be taken up.
<i>First class district, Rajshahi taluk, Rajshahi sub-division.</i>			
By, Rajshahi, No. 426.	Chakrabarti of Rajshahi, Chakrabarti of Rajshahi.	North, Rajshahi-Chakrabarti, and, north, north, north, north of Rajshahi No. 426; and, Rajshahi-Chakrabarti and.	area 6-00

D. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, April 21, 1917.

No. 115-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Dibrugarh, in the Nagaland taluk of the Tinsukia district, if persons from the infected portions of the same district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Chaitra-masani festival;

A-8

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 27th April to 6th May 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said ports and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Pandaravatu, Ayrauput, Puvungulupali and Tulu on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Thimothy Strongly, Thimothakal and Aitathakal, on the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 113-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottarakkottam, in the Nanniam taluk of the Tinnevely district, if persons from the infected portions of the same district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pongal festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to 20th May 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Pandaravatu, Ayrauput, Puvungulupali and Tulu on the South Indian Railway for the stations of Pandam, Pandithan, Marudam and Vadar on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 114.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tellichcherry in the Slepperga taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arava Bilasaramuram festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 6th to 13th May 1917, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Bellary, Berru, Kallava, Hapantamashah, Hampantam, Maravanshabili, Horru and Virapur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Bellary and Bellary Channarayana on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 115-P.—In modification of notification No. 113-P, published on pages 296-298 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette dated 17th April 1917, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PANDARAVATU AREA.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

Station.	Cont.	Village (including hamlet or town).	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlet or town).
South- east.	Borty ..	Gurubali.	Bellary.	Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Palara.			Challagudi.
	Nidager ..	Velamashala.		Halepet ..	Jelabera.
		Shivapuri.			Subramaniam.
	Gudiyatham ..	Kottam.	Chittoor.	Punganur ..	Tattakudikudi.
		Kuturu.			The whole taluk.
		Chinnampetam.			The whole taluk.
		Battalapalli.			
	Palar ..	Gudiyatham.	Annamalai ..	Arumudi ..	Chinnampetam.
		Kottam.			
		Palara.			
		Velamashala.			
South- North.	Thimothy ..	Marudam.	Chittoor.	Punganur ..	Chinnampetam.
		Udayadram.			
		Yamampalli.			
		Torukudi.			
	Tullu ..	Palara.	Annamalai ..	Arumudi ..	Chinnampetam.
		Velamashala.			
		Shivapuri.			
		Kottam.			
	Wadapet ..	Marudam.	Chittoor.	Punganur ..	Chinnampetam.
		Udayadram.			
		Yamampalli.			
		Torukudi.			

II.—*Compte de l'Administration*—not

[illegible]

¹ *Deutsche des Meeres Frösche*—cont.[illegible]14. NUMERICAL SOLUTION[illegible]

* J. E. F.—Publication papers should be listed at least two columns early in paragraph from the Mysore State, which will then.

Cm-Head ELEGANS NOTHENDRUM BEARINGS

Биримдиги	Норм.	Тыпкылаш
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D.—RAILWAY PASSENGER INQUIRY STATIONS

Harpt. Barton	Bernad Widow	Jelapet

D. A. UHAKAN,
Active Service in Government

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND FRIENDS OF DISTRICT BOARD.

M.R.Ry. Nanjan Derjoo Salt Anagol has been only elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cannanore.

20th April 1912.

F. B. EVANS,
College

Under article 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1904, M.R. No. 3, B. Yesoda Raju Ram Nageswara Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Chittoor District Municipality in the district of South Arcot.

South Area Collector's Office,
* 29th April 1987.

J. K. LANCASTER,
Adm. College

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.L.Ry. Appointments File: Kannuram File: has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1914, M.R. P. Vengalassami Sivasubramanian Naidu has been duly elected as a councillor of the Nippanur municipality.

Tanjore Collector's Office,

J. B. HUGHES,

Collector.

Under section 24 of the Madras District Municipalities Act 1924, M.R. P. Sural Venkataswami Aranganar Sundaranga Appayya Aranganar has been duly elected a member of the Polavaram Municipality Council.

Under section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1924, M.R. P. Anandar Gayakherman Naidu Perumam Naidu Aranganar has been duly elected a member of the Taluk Board of Polavaram in the Tanjore District.

Tanjore Collector's Office,

A. GILLETTE,

Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1924, M.R. P. K. Gopalakrishnan Aranganar, Talukdar of Kovilpatti, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Taluk District Board by the Kovilpatti Taluk Board.

Taluk District Board's Office,

J. M. TURNER,

President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1924, M.R. P. K. Venkataswami Sural has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Karamal District Board by the Karamal Taluk Board.

Karamal District Board's Office,

R. G. STOKES,

President.

The President, District Board, Melabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1924, hereby appoints District Executive Officer to be a member of the Wynad Taluk Board.

Melabar District Board's Office,

F. B. EVANS,

President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1924, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints M.R. P. S. V. Ranganathan Naidu Gnan, M.R. P. K. Sanyasubramanian Aranganar, M.R. P. P. Sanyasubramanian Madhavulu Sanyasubramanian Aranganar, Madhavulu Mahomed Ibrahim Sahib Qasbi Sahib, a.s., a.s., M.R. P. V. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar and appoints M.R. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Gnan and Sanyasubramanian M. Mahomed Khan Sahib Sahib to be members of the Tirupattur Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,

J. N. ROY,

President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 373 L, dated 20th March 1925, the President of the South Arcot District Board, appoints M.R. P. S. Sanyasubramanian Sahib Sanyasubramanian to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1924, the President, South Arcot District Board, hereby appoints the undersigned to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board:—

(1) Mr. M. Sanyasubramanian P. Sanyasubramanian, Talukdar of Mangalore.

(2) M.R. P. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mangalore Range.

South Arcot District Board's Office,

L. VIRENT,

President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 373 L, dated 20th March 1925, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints A. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian, Talukdar of Kovilpatti, to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,

J. B. HUGHES,

President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1924, the President, District Board, Tiruchirappalli, hereby appoints the undersigned to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1924, the President, District Board, Tiruchirappalli, hereby appoints the undersigned to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board:—

(1) M.R. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar.

(2) M.R. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar.

(3) Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar.

(4) Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar.

(5) M.R. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mangalore Range.

(6) Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar, Talukdar of Mangalore.

(7) Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar, Talukdar of Mangalore.

(8) M.R. P. Sanyasubramanian Sanyasubramanian Aranganar.

Tiruchirappalli District Board's Office,

H. S. LLOYD,

President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 140 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1924, the President, District Board, Tiruchirappalli, hereby appoints the undersigned to be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

Tiruchirappalli District Board's Office,

N. SAMUEL,

President.



Published by Authority

Fig. 17.3

MADRID, Tuesday Evening, April 24. (U.P.)

[Figure 2 continues]

Part 3-3.—Educational.

COMMENTS

Виды деятельности (Коды)	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
Итого по всем видам деятельности	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Всего	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education)

SULFICATIONS

Foot 21, George, April 14, 1947.

26. 51.—The following alterations are made in the schedule attached to Notification No. 185, dated the 18th August 1915, published on page 499 of Part I-B of the *For & George Gazette*, dated the 6th September 1915, relating to the "Lord and Lady Peel's Scholarships" (twelve in the Madras College for Women):—

(i) In paragraph 2 insert the words "or five" between the words "four" and "years"

(U) For paragraph 3 replace the following, verbatim—

* Each of the two scholarships shall be renewable for a period of four or five years according as the scholarship holder presents his studies for the B. A. Pass or Honours Course."

20. 28--in clause (3) of article 4 of the Public Service Regulation published on page 214 in #10 of Part I of the *For All Georgia Gazette*, dated the 1st day of 1914, as noticed by Addendum No. 137, dated the 12th August 1914 published on page 499 of issue 1 of the *For All Georgia Gazette*, dated the 17th September 1914, delete the words "and Agreements" after "the Director General" and insert the word "and" between the words "the Director of Survey" and "Land Revenue".

In the next article the following shall be inserted as clause (3), the existing clause (3) and the number one being numbered--:

In the same article the following also is recorded as done (3), the existing dense (1) and the ascending ones being numbered 1-4:

³The Director of Agriculture may authorize the employment of unpaid residents in a way and ask, for free, temporary, and in temporary parts in his own office and in the office elsewhere to be less without limit of time when the authorized pay of the appointment is not more than 10. 26

B. RACHING USDIA MAIL,
Bureau of Commerce

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from the 2nd April 1917, the date on which he was relieved of his acting appointment as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore range, to M. B. R. V. Venkateswari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore range, under orders of transfer to the Tanjore range.

Madras, 2nd April 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for two months and fifteen days granted to Mr. C. A. R. Sathya, ex-Mrs. M. Pothu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts (Girls) range, in the Director's sanction published in Part I-B of this Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th January 1917, is extended by leave of the same kind for six days and ten hours for nine months and nine days in continuation thereof.

Madras, 10th April 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

POSTINGS.

The following postings of officers in the Provincial Educational Service have been ordered with effect from 1st January 1917:—

- (1) M. B. R. V. Venkateswari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg, and Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Technology district, without prejudice to the acting appointment held by him.
- (2) M. B. R. V. Venkateswari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Kanara and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

Madras, 10th April 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

I.—NOTICE TO METROPOLITAN CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the metropol are informed that a copy of the notified list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station two days before the examination and that they will be expected to leave their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examinations, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the various examinations. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various metropol stations are given below:—

Stations.		Chief Superintendents.
Andalapuram ..	..	Headmaster, Board High School, Andalapuram.
Bangalore ..	..	Headmaster, E. H. A. S. M. V. High School, Bangalore.
Bapatla ..	..	Headmaster, Board High School, Bapatla.
Bellary ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary.
Bellary ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary.
Berhampur ..	..	Headmaster, C. M. H. High School, Berhampur.
Bhubaneswar ..	..	Headmaster, Government Intermediate Secondary School, Bhubaneswar.
Bhimavaram ..	..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhimavaram Range.
Bombay.—The examinations at	..	Bombay will be held in the Local Board Incomplete Secondary School.
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government School of Commerce, Bombay.
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Chhatrapati.
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, D. P. C. M. High School, Chhatrapati.
Bombay ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Chhatrapati.
Bombay ..	..	Principal, P. K. College, Coimbatore.
Bombay ..	..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range, Coimbatore.

J. H.—The examinations at Coimbatore will be held in the Local Government Training School for Nurses.

Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, Panchayappa's High School, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, High School Department, Coimbatore College, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Headmaster, Town High School, Coimbatore.
Coimbatore ..	..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range.

J. H.—The examinations at Coimbatore will be held in the Local Board School.

In the natural kinds of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in Indian and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned two days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and candidates and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commission for Government Examinations on the 19th or 20th April between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Old College, Mangalagiri.

At Madras—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (first or second and so forth) in which they desire to appear will be issued on three days. These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide themselves with tickets cannot claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if space is available to be in the hall, i.e., after seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and obtained tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of commencement of the first batch and after their chance of being permitted with seats in the hall is in some other batch. To avoid all unnecessary and possible disappointment kinds of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 19th or 20th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can be any account be sent by post whether to heads of institutions or to private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and no tickets necessarily are issued for this grade.

At Madras—Heads of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the candidates and thereby see that all should call on the day on the 19th or 20th April before five o'clock in the morning. Persons of religious sanctity, their friends, the institutions in which they belong, etc., will be allowed to stand and view should be read out at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examination in Typewriting will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted on in the following time-table—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
	19th April.		19th April.		20th April.	
First batch	1.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Second batch	10 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	11 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Third batch	1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
Fourth batch	3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.

N.B.—No candidate will be allowed to leave the hall in the natural intervals between the first and second papers.

In the case of the Elementary examination, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12.15 p.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. For the Intermediate examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1.00 p.m., and candidates for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the Advanced examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1.15 p.m., and candidates for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have come to a separate examination and that do not want to be examined in batches are requested to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Whereas an candidate of institutions attended will be allowed into the examination hall on the day before the examination at the entrance to the examination hall to inspect the candidates and thereby see that all should call on the day on the 19th or 20th April before five o'clock in the morning.

If a candidate desires to be supervised in the preparation of their examination he has given out of order, the Superintendent will inform him in the morning or afternoon if he is coming outside in the morning, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall on such day (Monday) the candidate may be at work to inspect the candidate and to supply the defect in the preparation. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent is not responsible for the candidate in this matter, but must be purely a private, that is, an impossibility making on the candidate and the manager or supervisor.

A further restriction will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has come out outside who is willing to report the candidate and put it right, etc.

No one else will be allowed to enter the examination hall on the day the candidate is out of order and keep out right.

*(By order)

Office in the Court, for Fort, Mangalagiri,
Madras, 19th April 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under G.O. No. 88-A, Educational, dated 9th February 1917, the following notification, revised up to 31st March 1917, is republished for general information.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madr., 26th April 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

(Revised up to the 1st March 1917.)

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NOTE (1).—The rules contained in this notification shall be deemed to be the provisions of persons who, on the 1st April 1917, held permanent appointments in the Government service provided that their possession of posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 was not already barred by any rules previously in force, or that they had passed the Madras School Examination in the first class and are otherwise exempted by this notification.

Persons who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University and who held permanent appointments in the Government service on the 1st July 1913 are eligible for promotion to posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 20 provided that they are otherwise qualified.

NOTE (2).—Persons such as "municipal officers," "post," "military," "as police service" and "military service" which were in the Civil Service Regulations are not in this notification in the sense in which they are used in the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE (3).—For the purposes of this notification prospective salaries shall be calculated on the basis of pay of the appointments.

NOTE (4).—This notification, unless otherwise expressly provided, is of application, whether permanent or non-permanent, temporary or acting.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 2 and 4 no person shall be eligible, on or after the 1st April 1917, for an appointment to any post in the public service the scheduled pay of which exceeds Rs. 90 per mensem (the maximum pay being twice as the standard in the case of appointments on progressive scale as required by note (3) supra), unless—

(1) he is a graduate, or

(2) he has obtained a completed secondary school-leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects, or

NOTE.—For the purposes of this article the secondary school-leaving certificate issued by the Board of Education, Central, Government Appointed will be treated as equivalent to the secondary school-leaving certificate of the Government of Madras.

(3) he passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1913 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as his first language, or

NOTE.—Persons who produce satisfactory evidence that they were pupils in the institution of a recognized school in 1913 or passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras in 1914, 1915 or 1916 are also to be considered to be eligible under clause (3).

(4) he produces evidence that he has attended for three years a high school situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognized by the University of Madras and has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, or

(5) he has passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of this notification, namely,—

(1) The late Higher Examination for Women.

(2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations (in the case of students who pass these examinations outside the limits of India and Ceylon).

(3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

(4) The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.

(5) The Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the Columbia University.

(6) The Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(7) The School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency.

(8) The High School Examination for Europeans under the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

(9) The Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

[illegible]

Tells about the service offered in 'Superior Service,' also, p. 21

[illegible]

(a) Or the Standard Test, First Grade, or the U.S. Degree Examination with Credited Foreigners Only as provided for the Credited Subject Test, Higher Grade, or with the High School Appropriate Examination or the U.S. Degree Examination of the University of Boston.

(3) By the Plaintiff's Two Second Grade or the U.S. Tugboat Association with Criminal Foreclosure Code as presented for the Criminal Justice, that, United States, as with the High Court Appointed Examination of the U.S. Tugboat Association of the University of British.

Table showing the various values of "Squamous Index" etc.—cont.

[illegible]

Tells about the various effects in 'Superior Service,' etc.—cont.

Office or Appointment.	Title.	Remarks.
C. EXERCISE DISSEMINATION.		
(34) Preference in the office of Land Revenue Disbursement's Unit ———	(a) Man, subordinated to the Deputy Commissioner.	He will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of a year, and then afterwards in July or August in the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at only two of the examinations.
(35) Land Revenue and Taxes Department.	(1) Deputy Commissioner's Unit of the Revenue Department. (2) As a test in the office may be conducted by the Land Revenue Surveyors' Unit of the group concerned.	Non-qualifying posts will be given to the group. Some persons in the group will be exempted from the test. (3) Exempted persons will be given the test. (4) Exempted persons will be given the test. (5) Exempted persons will be given the test.
D. SOCIETY DISSEMINATION.		
(36) Disbursements and Compensation Unit.	Revenue Disbursement's Unit ———	(a) Persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(37) Field Surveyors ———	(b) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(c) Persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(38) Deputy Surveyors ———	(d) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(e) Persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
E. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
(39) Head Clerks and Sub-clerks.	(a) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(b) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(40) Forest Officers ———	(c) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(d) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(41) Head Clerks of District Forest Office.	(e) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(f) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(42) Managers and second clerks of Conservators' Office.	(g) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(h) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(43) Assistant ———	(i) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(j) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.
(44) Clerks in Sd. 10 and Sd. 11 ———	(k) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.	(l) The test is given to the persons interested in the first half of a year will be required to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the first half of the year to qualify by passing the test at one of the examination held in the three succeeding years. This rule may be relaxed at the discretion of the Director of Society in the case of temporary appointments in the first half of the year.

(a) Creditable for the effort for which Transfiguration, Ten, Lower Grade, is presented must have passed in the marginal language of the district in the County in which they seek employment; but preference will be given to those who have passed the test in all or nearly all of such languages.

196. *Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin*. Price 20.00, postage 3.00 net.

Table showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' etc.—1908.

Office or Appointment.	Tests.	Remarks.
F. Bank, Audit and Customs Department (A).		
Toll and Audit Department.		
(A) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, First Grade.	All the Tests except Test G by the Higher Grade (including Test A at one language) before promotion to the rank of Assistant Inspector, First Grade.	Any officer who is already promoted or appointed to the rank of Inspector or Assistant Inspector, First Grade, on admission, if he having passed the prescribed tests, will be allowed one year within which to pass Tests A, B and C by the Higher Grade and Test E in one language other than the officer's own vernacular and a further period of two years to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language.
(B) Assistant Inspectors, Second and Third Grade.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than the officer's own, examination before promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Tests C and D within one year of their appointment to the rank of Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, and Test E in a second language.	Any officer who is already promoted or appointed to the Third Grade of Assistant Inspectors (including those having passed the prescribed tests) will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E in one vernacular other than his own vernacular and a further period of two years within which to pass Tests C and D and Test E in a second language.
(C) Clerks and Assistant Clerks, Rs. 100 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the grade of Clerk and Assistant Clerks, Rs. 100 and upwards; and Test D within two years thereafter.	Officers or others newly appointed to these posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E and a further period of two years within which to pass Test D.
(D) Sub-Inspectors, Rs. 80 and upwards.	Tests A, B and F by the Lower Grade and Test E before promotion to the post of Sub-Inspector, Rs. 80 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed to such posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests A, B and F.
(E) Clerks and Assistant Clerks, Rs. 50 and upwards.	Tests B and F by the Lower Grade and Tests C and E before promotion to the post of Clerk or Assistant Clerk, Rs. 50 and upwards.	Officers or others newly appointed to the posts will be allowed two years within which to pass Tests B and F.

(A) Tests 1015-1016 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1908 and page 26 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 10th July 1911, for the value of the special tests to be passed by the officers of the Bank, Audit and Customs Departments.

Notes.—(1) Officers who have passed the British Indian Tests, Higher or Lower Grade, may when appointed, candidates will be exempt from passing "Test A"—German Language, in the Higher Grade.

(2) Officers who have passed the present Assistant Test or the old Assistant Test (Higher Grade) in the Special Tests examination will be exempt from passing "Test B"—German.

(3) Clerks and Assistant Clerks in the Bank and Audit Department drawing less than Rs. 100 and Sub-Inspectors drawing less than Rs. 100 and officers in the Customs Department drawing less than Rs. 100 and Inspectors in the Customs Department drawing less than Rs. 100 will be exempt from passing "Test C"—German.

(4) All officers below the grade of Assistant Inspector, who, on any occasion during last 10 years (Rs. 100) shall pass Test E in one language, and Customs officers who are or are Provisional officers in the British Indian Customs House or their own vernacular in one language. Officers of the grade of Assistant Inspector (including those appointed to, the post) and of Inspector will be required to pass Test E in two languages—one of which must be Tamil or Telugu. For the purpose of this rule Hindustani shall not be reckoned as one of the vernaculars of the post held.

Tells showing the various ϵ_2 for ϵ_1 (Suppose $\epsilon_1 = 0.01$)

Office or Appointment	Tests.	Remarks.
F. DEPT. SERVICE AND COURTESY (REQUISITE) - cont.		
Central Department (C).		
(A) Offices, Confidential Attachments drawing more than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100.	Test 3 (a) for Lower Grade and those giving the (B) and (C) above, Test C also.	Exemption will be granted to those of the rank and grade for less than Rs. 50 or Test 3 (a) for the Lower Grade.
(7) Office-drawing Rs. 50 and above.	Test C and Test 3 (a) by the Higher Grade.	Exemption in the Higher Grade above Test C and Test 3 (a).
(8) Offices drawing Rs. 50 and above except Approvals.	Test 2 — — — — —	Any office newly appointed or appointed in any of the posts specified in (A), (7) or (8) in reference of the former period, the Government tests will be conducted two years within which to pass them. Thereafter (those in the Higher Grade) those need not pass Test 2 in a second subsequent language.
B. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (J).		
(1) Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.	Public-writing Test — — — — —	The qualifications are required by the posts of Subordinate Judge and District Magistrate. (For and Test in the Public-writing Test.)
(2) Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, Sessions, Lower-Magistrate, Clerk in the Commissionerate Secretariat in any Court except the High Court drawing minimum Rs. 50 and upwards.	Translation Test, Lower Grade	
(3) Subordinate in District Courts.	(a) Oral Judicial Test (a) (b) Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(4) Subordinate in Subordinate Judge's Courts.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(5) First Clerk in District Courts.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(6) First Clerk in the City Civil Court.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(7) First Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, District.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(8) First Clerk in the Subordinate Judge's Courts and District Magistrate's Courts.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(9) Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrate's Courts.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(10) Deputy Magistrate in the High Court.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(11) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(12) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(13) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(14) Appeals in the High Court.	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(15) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(16) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(17) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(18) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(19) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(20) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(21) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(22) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(23) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(24) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(25) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(26) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(27) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(28) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(29) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(30) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(31) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(32) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(33) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(34) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(35) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(36) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(37) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(38) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(39) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(40) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(41) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(42) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(43) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(44) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(45) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(46) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(47) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(48) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(49) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(50) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(51) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(52) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(53) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(54) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(55) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(56) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(57) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(58) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(59) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(60) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(61) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(62) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.
(63) Criminal appeals — — — — —	(a) Oral Judicial Test, (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade (a) Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Test.

[c] *Id.* pages 1011-1016 of Part I of the *Fort St. George* Decree, dated 26 September 1849, and page 641 of Part 2 of the *Fort St. George* Decree, dated 21 July 1861, for the reason stated in the quoted text to be passed by the officers of the *Fort, Arsenal and Gunpowder* Detachments.

(b) Officers of the Judicial Department who have passed the old Civil Higher or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Forensic Test, are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(16) *Devita Plaster's Test, Brown Study*, as the U.S. Supreme Court has with Criminal Procedure Code as presented for the Criminal Judicial Test, Brown Study, as with the High Court, Appellate Criminal, or the U.S. Supreme Court of the University of Chicago.

[9] In the Florida Test, Form Grade, or the S.S. Negro Examination with Original Specimens Guide as prescribed for the Original Judicial Test, Higher Sample, or with the High Court Department Examination or the S.S. Negro Examination of the University of Chicago.

Table showing the various offices on 'Superior Service,' etc.—Contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
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G. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (AG—Contd.)

(11) District Magistrate and the Magistrate in the City Civil Court.	Civil Judicial Test (B) Trial—Class Test. Lower Grade.	
(12) Translators in the High Court.	Translators Test. Higher Grade.	
(13) Translators in District Courts.	Do.	Translating in various District Courts, and Magistrate's Courts, is a special grade, is a second language.
(14) Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do.	
(15) Interpreters in the High Court (for various Persian, Hindustani and English interpretation).	Do.	Interpreters for these offices are not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(16) Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras (for English, French, Hindustani and Gujarati interpretation).	Do.	For Court of Small Causes the test is conducted and the salary is fixed at the same rate as District and Sessions Judge. These posts, as one separate appointment, are in the High Court.

Term.—Qualified for acting positions in the post of Interpreters of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are required to have passed the Translators Test, Higher Grade, in one language.

(17) Interpreters in the Presidency Magistrate Courts.	Translators Test. Higher Grade.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(18) Manager in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (C) Probationary Test. Advanced Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(19) Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test (C)	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(20) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(21) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(22) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(23) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(24) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(25) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(26) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(27) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(28) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(29) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
(30) Stenographer in the office of the Administrator-General and Official Transcripts, Madras.	Stenographer Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.

H. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(31) District Engineer.	Civil Judicial Test (D) Advanced Test.	Qualification for these offices is not in a separate grade. They are paid on the basis of their work, and are not in a separate grade.
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(A) Officers of the District Engineer who have passed the Civil Judicial Test or the Probationary Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(B) Officers of the District Engineer who have passed the Civil Judicial Test or the Probationary Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(C) Officers of the District Engineer who have passed the Civil Judicial Test or the Probationary Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

(D) Officers of the District Engineer who have passed the Civil Judicial Test or the Probationary Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test.

Table showing the various types in "Sagehen Series," etc., etc.

Where of Appointment.	Title.	Signature.
H. INSPECTOR GENERAL—contd.		
(1) Ins-Inspector	Civilian Judicial Test, Lower Grade (A).	Only holders of grade 10 or below may be appointed. The Ins-Inspector is a civilian and must be a member of the Indian Civil Service or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Reserve) or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Retired).
(2) The Manager and Associates in the office of the Inspector-General of Inspectors.	Account Test.	
I. JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Jailer (other than those merely in charge of sub-jails).	Jail Test.	Candidates who have passed the Civil Service (Jail) Test, and who are not members of the Indian Civil Service (Reserve) or the Indian Civil Service (Retired) may be appointed. The Jailer must be a member of the Indian Civil Service or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Reserve) or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Retired).
(2) Deputy Jailor	Id.	
J. POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
(1) Police Inspector (except Town Police Inspectors).	Civilian Judicial Test, Lower Grade (A).	Inspectors of Police must have passed the Civil Service (Police) Test, and must be a member of the Indian Civil Service or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Reserve) or a member of the Indian Civil Service (Retired).
(2) The Manager in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras.	Police writing Test (General Judicial) (Higher Grade) (B). Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Prisons (C). Police-writing Test.	
(3) Head clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.	Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Prisons (C).	
(4) All clerical staff in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta and Criminal Investigation Department.	Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Prisons (C).	
(5) Manager and Associates in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Calcutta and Criminal Investigation Department.	Civilian Judicial Test (Lower Grade) (A). Account Test. Departmental Test in Police Orders and Prisons (C).	
K. MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
Manager, Head Clerk and Second Clerk of the Presidency Port Office, Madras.	Account Test.	

(26) On the President's Test, Special Grade, at the B. I. Degree Examination with Original Propositions only as presented for the Colonial Medical Test, Lower Grade, at with the High First Propositions Examination at the M. B. Degree Examination of the University of London.

(b) The system relating to the final examination of the Fairfield Training School, Yafu re-
was laid down in the rules of the school.

(a) On the Flooders' Trust, First Trust, or the E.L. Rogers Trusts with Original Beneficiary Certificate as provided for the Original Beneficiary Trust, Rogers Trust, or with the Right to Assign Beneficiary Certificate of the E.L. Rogers Trusts, each of the University of Toronto.

(d) The value relating to the Departmental Visit to Police Orders and Practices will be found in Police Order, No. 8, Vol. IV.

Table showing the services of the "Superior Service," etc.—contd.

Office or Appointment.	Times.	Remarks.
L. EDUCATION, TEACHING.		
(1) Sub-student Inspector and Superintendent of Schools.	The Sub-student's Test (a) and Student Test.	These documents are sent to the student who is the holder of the certificate. The documents are sent to the student who is the holder of the certificate. The documents are sent to the student who is the holder of the certificate.
(2) Clerk in receipt of Rs. 10 and upwards except clerks in colleges.	The Sub-student's Test (including the English test) (a).	
(3) Teachers in Government colleges and schools.	1. Degree Certificate (b) or Teacher's Certificate (c) or the certificate (d) of the grade as required in their general educational attainment.	
(4) Government Inspectors.	Government Inspectors' Certificate (e) and Certificate (f).	
(5) Teachers of agriculture for classes of the Intermediate standard.	The certificate provided for the subjects in agriculture under the regulations regarding the Government Technical Education (g).	
(6) Working masters and drawing masters.	Technical Institute certificate in a group of not less than the intermediate grade.	
M. MEDICAL EDUCATION.		
(7) Civil Assistant Surgeon.	Examination for the Degree of M.D., B.L.S. & C., or M.B. & S. of the Madras or other University (h).	
(8) Civil Hospital Assistant.	Examination provided for the students of the Civil Hospital Assistant (i).	
(9) Dispensaries.	Government Technical Education in medical dispensing.	
N. PUBLIC WORKS EDUCATION.		
(Executive Branch.)		
(1) Assistant Engineer.	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted as equivalence of the diploma and practical course provided for the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes, College of Engineering, Madras (k).	
(2) Upper Subordinate.	Diploma of the College of Engineering granted as equivalence of the diploma and practical course provided for the Upper Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras (l).	
(3) Lower Subordinate (a) (i) Subordinate, (ii) Subordinate, (iii) Subordinate, (iv) Subordinate.	Certificate of the College of Engineering granted as equivalence of the course provided for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras (m).	
(4) Trains.	Government Technical Education in the intermediate grade in (i) General Engineering, (ii) Road Engineering, (iii) Road Engineering, (iv) Road Engineering.	

(a) Vide pages 170 and 171 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(b) Vide the Madras University Calendar.

(c) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(d) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(e) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(f) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(g) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(h) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(i) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(j) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(k) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(l) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

(m) Vide page 154 of Part I-B of the Part II, Group (a), dated 1st July 1912.

Table showing the salaries of the various classes of Government servants.

Office or Appointment.	Scale.	Remarks.
1. Secretaries.		
(1) The Secretary to the Educational Secretary to Government.	Translation Test, Upper Grade.	
(2) Clerks in the office of the Translation to Government.	Do do.	
(3) Clerks in the office of the Spanish, Telugu, Malayalam and Government Translations to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
(4) The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Assistant in the office of the Assistant to Government.	Language Test.	
(5) Clerks in the office of the Indian and English's Office, Publicity and General.	Do.	
(6) Assistants in the Government Press.	Do.	
(7) First-classers including the Clerks in Press in the Government Press.	The candidates in post-graduate work, intermediate grade, under the regulations regarding the Government Technical Examination (d).	
(8) Bookbinders in the Government Press.	The candidates in post-graduate work, intermediate grade, under the regulations regarding the Government Technical Examination (d).	
(9) Clerk on Rs. 25—50-00 in the office of the Press Secretary to the Executive of the Government.	Government Technical Examination is prescribed (b) and is approximating (f) in the intermediate grade.	
(10) Clerk on Rs. 50—2-50 in the office of the Press Secretary to the Executive of the Government.	Government Technical Examination is prescribed (b) and is approximating (f) in the intermediate grade.	
(11) Clerk on Rs. 15-4-00 in the office of the Press Secretary to the Executive of the Government.	Government Technical Examination is prescribed (b) and is approximating (f) in the elementary grade or approximating (b) in the intermediate grade.	

(d) Candidates prescribed in the Government Press, Manual. (Price 3 paise.)

(e) & (f) Systems prescribed in the Government Press, Manual. (Price 2 paise and 3 paise respectively.)

POWERS OF EMPLOYMENT.

4. The following authorities and officers may sanction appointment from the provisions of article 1 to the extent specified in each case:—

(1) Government may sanction the employment of exposed candidates in any appointment or class of appointments, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

(2) The Members of the Board of Revenue may sanction the employment of exposed candidates in the departments generally or jointly administered by them—

(a) in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which is not more than Rs. 50 per annum, and

(b) without limit of time or salary in acting and ad hoc posts, vacancies and in temporary posts.

Provided that both the officers have been made without success to attain passed candidates.

(3) The Inspector-General of Registration may sanction the employment of exposed candidates in the department administered by him—

(a) in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which is not more than Rs. 25 per annum, and

(b) in acting and ad hoc posts, vacancies and in temporary posts, without limit of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 per annum, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 per annum.

Provided that both the officers have been made without success to attain passed candidates.

- (4) The Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Industries, and the Presidency Post Office superintendents the departments administered by them, the Secretary to Government for Madras as regards the establishments in his own office and in the offices subordinate to him, the Secretaries to Government in regard to the establishments in their own offices, and the Chief Secretary to Government as regards also the appointments in the Government Press, Madras, may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts without limit of time when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 20 per mensem, and for a period not exceeding twelve months when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (5) Collectors of Districts may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial departments—
- (a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;
- (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (6) District Judges, Commissioners of Prisons, the Directors of Land Revenue and Agriculture, and Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Abkiri and Customs Department may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts—
- (a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;
- (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 per mensem.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (7) Assistant Commissioners of Salt, Abkiri and Customs Department as regards appointments under them may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts—
- (a) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;
- (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 25 per mensem.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (8) Revenue Divisional officers may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments—
- (a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months' duration;
- (b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (9) Special Settlement officers may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies without limit of time.
- Provided that best able efforts have been made without success to obtain posted candidates.
- (10) Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Madras, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Government Museum, Madras, and heads of colleges may sanction the employment of unopposed candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the offices and institutions under their control—
- (a) when the vacancy does not exceed three months in duration;

- (9) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 20 per mensem,
Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

Note.—The personal exemption granted to classes (1) to (10) above may be extended to report date of sitting or sub. pro tem. vacancies in permanent vacancies.

- (11) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European Inspector of Police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (12) Superintending Engineers may sanction the employment of engaged candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts—

(a) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 20 per mensem for a period not exceeding twelve months, and

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment exceeds Rs. 20 but is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem for a period not exceeding three months.

Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (13) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies may sanction the employment of engaged candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts in the department administered by him—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem.

Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (14) The Director of Survey may sanction the employment of engaged candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies in the permanent cadre of his department in the following cases—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed twelve months in duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 20 per mensem.

Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

- (15) Deputy Inspector-General of Police may sanction the employment of subordinate officers of engaged candidates in acting and sub. pro tem. vacancies and in temporary posts—

(a) when the vacancy does not exceed six months in duration;

(b) when the sanctioned pay of the appointment is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem.

Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

5. The following authorities and officers may sanction exemption from the provisions of article 3 to the extent specified in each case—

- (1) Government may sanction the exemption of any person or any class of persons, such orders issuing in the Educational Department.

- (2) The Member of the Board of Revenue may sanction the exemption of persons in the departments severally or jointly administered by them—

(i) for employment in permanent posts, the sanctioned pay of which does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, and in the posts of senior assistant sub-overseer, assistant farm manager and forest assistant, whatever their pay, and

(ii) until the publication of the results of the next examination for employment in other posts, the total period of exemption in which case shall not exceed one year.

Provided that best like efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.

- (3) The Honorable the Judges of the High Court, and the Director of Survey and Agriculture, may sanction the exemption of subordinates in their respective departments, and the Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of qualified clerks in the Police Department, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (4) The Collectors and Agents to the Government in Guajira and Virapohem, the Collectors of Karocol and Santa Clara and the Agent to the Government in Gidovaci may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, for employment in acting vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector.
- (5) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption of persons who have not passed the Revenue Test, Lower Grade, as well as the Revenue Survey Test for employment in acting as sub. pro tem, vacancies in the grade of revenue inspector up to a period of six months.
- (6) Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers may sanction the exemption from the Village Officers' Special Test of candidates for appointment in the office of karnam, assistant karnam, village head and manager.
- (7) The Superintendent, Government Press, may sanction the exemption from the examination in Proof-reader's Work, elementary grade, under the Government Technical Education Scheme, of proof-readers and amanuenses employed by him until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the total period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (8) Collectors of districts may sanction the exemption from the Special Tests of special revenue inspectors whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, employed under Special Settlement Officers, until the publication of the results of the next examination, provided that the period of such exemption shall not exceed one year.
- (9) The Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of European interpreters of police for employment as manager or clerk in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, provided that best efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.
- (10) Inspectors and inspectors of schools, the Superintendents of the School of Arts, Music, and the Reformatory School, Changpoot, and heads of colleges may sanction the exemption of unqualified candidates for employment in acting sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts in their offices and in the office and institutions under their control for a period not exceeding three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, provided that best efforts have been made without success to obtain qualified candidates.
- (11) Superintending Engineers may sanction the exemption of candidates for employment as draftsmen, surveyors and sub-surveyors in acting and sub. pro tem, vacancies and in temporary posts for a period of three months when the sanctioned pay of the appointments does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem, in the case of draftsmen, and sub-surveyors Rs. 30 per mensem in the case of sub-surveyors. Provided that best efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.
- (12) The Director of Public Instruction may sanction the exemption of subordinates in his department for a period not exceeding two years, provided that best efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.
- (13) Deputy Inspector-General of Police may sanction the exemption of unqualified clerks from passing the requisite special tests for employment in subordinate offices for a period not exceeding six weeks, provided that best efforts have been made without success to obtain passed candidates.

Under G.O. 88-A, Educational, dated 4th February 1917, the following notification, revised up to 31st March 1917, is republished for general information.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Genl. Examinations, G. MAHDOX,
Madras, 26th April 1917. Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

(Revised up to 31st March 1917.)

1. The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

- (1) The Preamble Test.
- (2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
- (3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
- (4) The Account Test.
- (5) The Civil Judicial Test.
- (6) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
- (7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
- (8) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
- (9) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
- (10) The Jail Test.
- (11) The Code of Criminal Procedure as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.

Note.—The appointments or offices, for which each of the above tests is prescribed, are shown in the schedule attached to this Notification.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service, or to particular appointments or offices therein.

3. These examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to controllers appointed by him.

Note.—The Commissioner will fix by such rules in connection with the examinations, the time to be allowed for answering the paper in Public writing.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open from 1st April 1917 to all persons who are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Notification for appointment to any post in the superior services the sanctioned pay of which exceeds Rs. 50 per mensem, or who have passed any of the examinations recognized in article 2 of the Public Service Notification as sufficient qualification for entering the Public Service.

Note 1.—The Preamble Test and the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to (a) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

Note 2.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grade, shall be open only to (a) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

Note 3.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grade, shall be open only to (a) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

Note 4.—Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

Note 5.—Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

Note 6.—Candidates who have passed the First Examination in public or University Examination of the Madras University and incorporated in the English in Commerce or the Government Technical High School and (b) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Education prior to 1st June 1906.

article 1 of the Public Service (Examination) Regulations in that date; (6) the persons mentioned in item (1), article 1 of the said rules given priority number 2 of the Public Service Regulations, they appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments are appointed in that case; (7) any person who has been exempted by the Commission for this examination shall be exempt from holding a special appointment, for which the Examiners Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Test, Higher or Lower Grade, are required, may appear for such test.

Item (10)—Persons holding positions in article (7), Sub-Section (a) and (b) of the schedule of the Civil and Public Police, who have passed the examinations referred to in article 2 of the Public Service Regulations are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, provided that they produce, in such case, a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Malacca, or the Inspector General of Police, in the case may be, to the effect that they are deserving of such exemption.

Item (11)—Persons holding positions in article (7) of Sub-Section (a) are eligible to appear for the Criminal and Civil Test, Lower Grade.

Item (12)—Persons who have passed the examinations mentioned in the Schedule of Examiners and are in the public service on or before the 30th July 1918 are eligible to appear for the test of their special examination when they are qualified under article 1 of the Public Service Regulations.

Item (13)—Persons holding positions in article 1 of the Public Service Regulations, under the Special Tests shall also be open to candidates who are exempted by the Board of Examiners from the general educational qualifications mentioned therein provided that the exemption granted by the Board shall not enable a candidate to appear more than three times for the Civil and Criminal Test, the Criminal and Civil Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Test, Higher Grade.

Item (14)—Persons holding positions in article (2) above, the Criminal and Civil Test, Higher and Lower Grades shall be open to candidates and Sub-Inspectors of Police who have been exempted by the Inspector General of Police from the general educational qualifications mentioned therein, provided that the exemption granted by the Inspector General shall not enable a candidate to appear more than three times for the test.

Item (15)—Persons holding positions in article (3) above, the Criminal and Civil Test, Higher and Lower Grades shall be open to candidates who are exempted by the Board of Examiners from the general educational qualifications mentioned therein, provided that the exemption granted by the Inspector General shall not enable a candidate to appear more than three times for the test.

Subjects and scope of examination.

5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them, shall be as hereinafter specified.

CRIMINAL TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in successive form, a précis of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understood the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write briefly, spell accurately, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.*

The examination shall comprise—

- (1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as present difficulties for appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindustani and Urdu.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE†

The examination shall comprise—

- (1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's Vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's Vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the Vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindustani, Urdu and Sanskrit.

* System of work in a vernacular language of the Western Postal Office are exempted from passing the Translation Test (Higher Grade).

† A person who has passed the Translation Test will be exempt from the Translation Test, Lower Grade.

(4) Revenue Acts and Regulations—cont.

India Act	XL of 1870—Tributaries' Tenure of District.
Do.	XXIV of 1885—Ordnance and Miscellaneous Administration.
Do.	XII of 1891—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	I of 1894—Kulumsnagat.
Do.	VI of 1895—Revenue Excess.
Do.	XIX of 1895—Land Improvement Loans.
Do.	XII of 1894—Agricultural Loans.
Do.	I of 1894—Land Acquisition.
Do.	II of 1917—Co-operative Societies.
Madras Act	II of 1846—Revenue Secretary.
Do.	VII of 1846—Irrigation Canals.
Do.	VI of 1847—Land Revenue, Madras.
Do.	III of 1848—Revenue Secretaries.
Do.	VIII of 1848—Lands.
Do.	I of 1873—Elephants.
Do.	I of 1875—Assessment of Abandoned Estates.
Do.	V of 1892—Forest.
Do.	V of 1894—Local Boards.*
Do.	II of 1895—Canals and Ferries.
Do.	II of 1894—Proprietary Taluk Village Service.
Do.	III of 1895—Proprietary Village Officers.
Do.	III of 1895—Malabar Land Registration.
Do.	IV of 1897—Survey and Boundaries.
Do.	III of 1898—Registration of Births and Deaths.
Do.	I of 1902—Court of Wards.
Do.	II of 1904—Inalienable Estates.
Do.	III of 1905—Encroachments.
Do.	I of 1906—Estates Land Act.

(5) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Settlement and Miscellaneous (1905 edition).

(6) The Enches Manual (Revised).†

(7) The Income-tax Manual.

(8) The Stamp Manual.

(9) The Special Funds Code.

(10) The Manuals of Villages and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade shall be the same as the subjects for the Higher, but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the office to which this test has been made applicable.

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the Test:—

(1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX, XX and Sections 125, 133, and 227-235.

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, Parts I, II, and IV (including Chapters IX to XIII), and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV and XXXIX.

(3) Laws, rules, regulations and orders relating to jails:—

(a) The Prisoners Act III of 1900.

(b) The Prisons Act IX of 1894.

(c) Madras Regulations II of 1902.

(d) Act IV of 1914—The Indian Lunacy Act, so far as it relates to the custody of lunatics in jails.

(e) Part II of the Jail Manual.

(f) Appendix II of the Jail Manual, comprising instructions relating to the jail management.

(4) The Civil Assistant Code, Chapters I, III, IV, V, VI and XV (Sections 245 to 248 only).

6. The examination in each test, which shall be by means of printed papers, shall be conducted entirely in the English language. The use of books will be allowed in answering the papers in the Assistant Test and certain papers in the Civil Judicial Test, the Colonial Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test as prescribed in the tests given in article 11.

7. The Regulations, Codes and Acts prescribed under any test shall be subject to such modifications, amendments or alterations as may from time to time be made, according as the law may be changed or the Government may direct and candidates shall be expected to be acquainted with all such alterations, provided

* To be answered with questions only.

† Extract from the Madras Enches Manual, prescribed as a text-book for the Revenue Test and Enches Manual prescribed at the Government Press, Madras.

they have been published or notified not later than six months from the date of the examination.

8. Subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the Commissioner in a Voucher to be published annually, candidates shall be at liberty to come up for any one or more of the tests at the same examination.

9. Candidates may come up for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade; no candidate shall be allowed to come up for both the Higher and Lower Grades of the same test at the same examination.

10. No candidate who wishes to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the pass-list for the Lower Grade Test, however will be may have equipted himself.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination a side each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each—

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Preliminary ..	Preliminary ..	Wide "Open" under paragraph 2 of the conditions.	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into French. Translation from French into English.	Three hours ..	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from English into French. Translation from French into English.	Two hours ..	100
Account Test ..	The Civil Service Code, Volume I. An Introduction to Indian Government, Accounts and an Introduction to Indian Government work.	Do. (with booklet).	50
Civil Political Test.	The Corporation Regulations ..	Do.	50
	The Civil Service Code, Volume I. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Evidence Act. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Evidence Act. General principles.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Evidence Act. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Do. (with booklet).	50
	The Transfer of Property Act ..	One hour and a half (with booklet).	50
	The Transfer of Property Act ..	Do.	50
	The Transfer of Property Act ..	Do.	50
	The Transfer of Property Act ..	Do.	50
Original and Higher Grade.	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
Original and Lower Grade.	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50
	The Indian Penal Code. General principles.	Three hours (with booklet).	100
	The Indian Penal Code. Detailed application.	Two hours (with booklet).	50

Test	Subjects	Time allowed	Maximum marks
Revenue Test, Higher Grade	Revenue, Accounts and Regulations	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with and without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
	Two Branches, Income-tax and Excise Accounts	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	Accounts of Village and Taluk Officers and the District Treasuries	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	Revenue, Accounts and Regulations	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
Revenue Test, Lower Grade	Revenue, Accounts and Regulations	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with and without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
	Two Branches, Income-tax and Excise Accounts	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	Accounts of Village and Taluk Officers and the District Treasuries	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	Revenue, Accounts and Regulations	General principles, Detailed applications Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (without books) 40 do. do. do. 40 do. do. do. 40
2nd Test	The Indian Penal Code	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	The Evidence Act	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100
	The Civil Procedure Code	Do. Do. Do.	Two hours (with books) 100

12. The criteria for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the Police Writing Test, 50 per cent of the maximum marks

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent of the marks for each of the two papers

In all the other tests, considered of the maximum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

13. Successful candidates in all tests shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test shall be published in the Port St. George Gazette, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

15. In each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test, a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

16. Applications for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Fee.	For test.	For provision.
1. The Police Writing Test	5	5
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	5	5
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	5	5
4. The Account Test	5	5
5. The Civil Judicial Test	5	5
6. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade	5	5
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade	5	5
8. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	5	5
9. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade	5	5
10. The 2nd Test	5	5
11. Criminal Procedure Code as provided for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher or Lower Grade.	5	5

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold three examinations in Kalam Shiksha, if the Government consent. He shall decide if, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired

^a Salaries showing the effect of agreements for which the Special Tests are applicable, currently limited.

Post.	Office or appointment.	Residence.
Typewriter Test, lower grade.	1. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.	and principal members are as follows:— Dumais. — Annapolis. Beynon. — Uppr. Enderby, Elia. — Linn, Gilling. Kilham, Gail. Bapt. and Kilham. — Taliga.
	2. Head Clerk in the County Court, Independence Judge's Court and District Judge's Court.	
	3. Head Clerk in the County Court.	
	4. Head Clerk in the County Court.	
	5. Head Clerk in the County Court.	
	6. Head Clerk in the County Court.	
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	99. Head Clerk in the County Court.	
	100. Head Clerk in the County Court.	

* A person who has passed the second-stage vernacular test will be exempt from the third-stage exam. Exempt students.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are usually prescribed—cont.

Tests.	Offices or Appointments.	Remarks.
Aspirant Test—weak.	D. All persons seeking to be promoted Test, lower Grade, except Revenue Supervisors (including Land Revenue Supervisors).	
	E. Clerks in the office of His Majesty's Court, Probate and Admiralty.	
C. v. Judicial Test.	F. Manager, Assistant, Ledger-keeper, General Clerk and Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and of Land Revenue, Malacca.	
	1. Registrar, District Courts and Assistant Judges' Courts.	Exemption-Test and candidates who have passed the second-grade Probate Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	2. Head Clerk in District Courts, Assistant Judges' Courts, District Magistrate's Courts, the City Civil Court and Resident of Small Courts, Malacca.	
	3. Assistant Registrar in the High Court.	
General Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	4. General Clerk and the Clerk in the City Civil Court.	
	5. District Registrar.	District Registrars are not required to answer questions on the Civil Rules of Procedure or the Probate Testimony Act, 112 of 1905.
	6. Manager and Head Clerk in the office of the Administrator-General and of Land Revenue, Malacca.	Sub-Registrars who have passed the old Civil Rights or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Probate Test are exempted from passing the Civil Judicial Test for promotion to District Registrars.
	7. Deputy Collector.	Officers of the Judicial Department are exempted from passing this test if they have passed the old Civil Rights or Civil Lower Grade Test or the Probate Test.
General Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	8. The Manager in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Malacca.	Exemption-Test with Criminal Testimony Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade, and candidates who have passed the First Grade Probate Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
	9. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	Persons exempted, in the case of appointment to the post of Deputy Collector, already in the service of Government, are not required to pass the second-grade Probation-Test.
	10. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	Candidates in law who have passed the High Court Appointments Examination and Graduate in Law of the University of Malacca are also exempted from passing this test.
	11. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	Candidates in law with Criminal Testimony Code as prescribed for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and candidates who have passed the Second-Grade Probate Test shall not be required to pass this test for posts for which it is prescribed.
General Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	12. Deputy Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	Candidates in law who have passed the High Court Appointments Examination and Graduate in Law of the University of Malacca are also exempted from passing this test.
	13. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	
	14. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	
	15. Assistant in the Probation Department, Malacca.	

Selects showing the steps or appointments for which the Special Treaties are currently provided.

Test.		Offices or Assignments.	Remarks.
Colonial Test, Lower Grade	1	Colonial Apprais Clerk and Colonial Apprais Clerk, Office in the High Court.	
	2	All Clerks on Pa. 100 and upwards in the Chief Survey, Board.	
	3	Sub-Registrars	Sub-Registrars of grades lower than the sixth must pass the grade, provided that this rule shall not apply to officers who were appointed on September 1st, 1891.
Revenue Survey Grade.	Test.	1. Deputy Collector or 2. Collector of Excise in the office of the Board of Revenue, 3. Revenue, Deputy Registrar, Superintending, Field Clerk and other Clerks in the office of the Board of Revenue of the Government. 4. All Clerks on Pa. 100 and upwards in the Chief Revenue Board. 5. Revenue Inspectors. 6. English and Vernacular Head Clerks in Government offices. 7. Subordinate Jointing Land Revenue Inspectors. 8. Deputy Tahsildars (including Subinspector and Joint Sub-Registrars). 9. Tahsil Subinspector and Tahsil Head Inspectors (except in B. District). 10. Head Clerks in the office of Revenue District Officers. 11. Revenue Inspectors (including Joint Revenue Inspectors).	Persons who remain in the office of Deputy Collector, already in the service of Government, are not required to pass the test within the twelve days of their appointment.
Revenue Survey Grade.	Test.	1. Deputy Tahsildars (including Subinspector and Joint Sub-Registrars). 2. Tahsil Subinspector and Tahsil Head Inspectors (except in B. District). 3. Head Clerks in the office of Revenue District Officers. 4. Revenue Inspectors (including Joint Revenue Inspectors).	It is necessary for an applicant to pass the test in 12 hours of continuous work in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, already in the service of Government, are not required to pass the test within the twelve days of their appointment.
Full Test	Test	1. Junior Jailer (in the office of a Jailer). 2. Deputy Jailer	Candidates who have passed the Colonial Apprais Test, Lower Grade, and the Joint Jailer Test (Right or Left Hand) or the new Revenue Test and who have been in the grade of Junior Jailer for a period of 12 months are not required to pass the test within the 12 hours of their appointment.

Note.—The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, may be considered equivalent to First & Second Law, Police Grade.

Special Text Searchings Held in October

¹ Table showing the order of time and subjects according to which the questionnaire was conducted.

Expt. 1 = The *unmarked* and *marked* in the *third* Member in *Complex*

Date.	Hours.	Subjects.	Tests.
1st day	10 A.M. to 12 P.M.	Remains of Village and Town Accounts and the General Practice Code (with books).	Revenue Test, High and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Village, Revenue-Act and Revenue (Remains) (with books).	Revenue Test, High and Lower Grades.
2nd day	10 A.M. to 12 P.M.	Revenue Act and Regulations—General Principles (The Code Promotes Act, the Statutes and the Code of Revenue) (with books).	Revenue Test, High and Lower Grades, Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Revenue Act and Regulations—Detailed application (The Code Promotes Act, the Statutes and the Code of Revenue) (with books).	Revenue Test, High and Lower Grades, Civil Judicial Test.

Fields showing the order of first and subjects receiving in which the experiments are conducted—rank.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

Candidates for the evening Government Technical Examination are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require them to be brought, or which are designed to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them on the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling* (Advanced grade only) will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Plumber's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Stenography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination both their own rulers, compass, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The kind of surface paper will be as arranged in transcribing the shorthand notes with a type-writer. If the machine used by a candidate, however, breaks down, no entry will be given to him in consequence for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them so, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER IN TIME AND SUBJECTS APPROXIMATE IN WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day in the forenoon at 10 a.m., and in the afternoon at 2 p.m., except in the case of the examination on the 24th and 25th April for which the arrangements are different as shown in the timetable. [The figures under the letters E, L, and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days	Time	Subjects
SAT.		
Friday, 20th April	Forenoon (6)	Surveying and Levelling (E.L.A.) 1 1 3
	11 a.m. (4)	Machine Drawing (E, L, A.) 1 1 3
	11-12 p.m. (4)	Type-writing (E.) 1 1 3
Saturday, 21st April	7 a.m. (4)	Surveying and Levelling (A, L.) 1 1 3
	9 a.m. (6)	Applied Mechanics (A.) 1 1 3
	10-12 a.m. (6)	Type-writing (E.) 1 1 3
	1-12 p.m. (6)	Type-writing (A.) 1 1 3
	12 noon (4)	Bridge-work (E, L, A.) 1 1 3
Monday, 23rd April	Forenoon	Applied Mechanics (E.L.A.); Practical Telegraphy (E.L.A.); Photography (E.L.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (L.—vide timetable on the next page).
	Afternoon	Applied Telegraphy (E.L.A.); Practical Telegraphy (E.L.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—vide timetable on the next page).
Tuesday, 24th April	Forenoon	Electricity and Book-binding (E.L.), Math. (L.) Shorthand—English or Vernacular (L.A.—vide timetable on the next page).
	Afternoon	Mechanics (E.L.); Light (L.), Chemistry—English or Vernacular (L.A.—vide timetable on the next page).
Wednesday, 25th April	Forenoon	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.L.A.); Carpentry (L.); Book-keeping (E.L.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.L.A.).
	Afternoon	Electricity and Irrigation Works (E.L.A.); Plumber's work (E.); Book-binding (L.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.L.); Organic Chemistry (E.L.A.).
Thursday, 26th April	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E.L.A.); Machine Construction (E.L.A.); Inorganic Chemistry (E.L.A.); Physics (L.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.L.A.).
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (E.L.A.); Machine Construction (E.L.A.); Inorganic Chemistry (L.); Photography (E.L.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.L.A.).

See timetable on the next page.

Days	Time	Subjects
2017.		
Friday, 20th April	Forenoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.1.4.5) Partial Plans and Field Geometry (E.1.4.3), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E.1.4.1), Agriculture (E.1.1) Botany (E.1.2)
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.1.4.5) Partial Plans and Field Geometry (E.1.4.3), Steam and Steam-engines (E.1.4.2), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E.1.4.1), Botany (E.1.2), Accounts (E.1.3) Commercial Geography (E.1.5)
Saturday, 21st April	Forenoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.1.4.5), Commercial Steam-engines (E.1.4.2), Electric Lighting (E.1.4.3), Botany (E.1.2), General Botany (E.1.3), Hygiene (E.1.3), Medical Botany (E.1.3), Veterinary Science (E.1.4—First stage or Third stage), Commercial Geography (E.1.5) Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E.1.5)
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.1.4.5), Steam and the Steam-engines (E.1.4.2), Botany (E.1.2), Zoology (E.1.2), Animal Physiology (E.1.3), Veterinary Science (E.1.4—Second stage or Third stage), Commercial Geography (E.1.5), Arithmetic and Life Insurance (E.1.5)

E. = Elementary.

I. = Intermediate.

A. = Advanced.

S. = Special.

* Second paper, † Second paper optional.

(a) Four of manuscript of candidates.

(b) No candidate for Typewriting, coming after this date will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination shall may not take place until after it commences from the hall. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 a.m., 8-4 a.m. and 10 a.m., respectively. If no candidate have to be admitted on either day.

Note.—The date and hour fixed for the Elementary examination in Geography and in Fisher's work and for the examination in Technical Drawing, Special Instruction system and Technical Drawing will be notified separately along with the date and hour fixed for the final and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SCHEDULE (FISHER'S OR TECHNICAL) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Days.	Subjects.	Subjects.
Monday, 22nd April 1917.			
10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
12-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.
1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.
2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Tuesday, 24th April 1917.			
10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
12-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.
1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.
2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

[O 10-30 a.m. to 11-30 p.m. in the case of Technical Examination.]

Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and is all times when good manners require it, a suitable covering for his head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes or socks if they are shabby or English pattern, and socks and trousers not worn clean.

2. No candidate coming from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

3. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without specially giving up his answer papers.

5. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the examination reported to the Commissioners.

6. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind, is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be declared from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioners for not less than six years or the Commissioner may think fit, or if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the honesty of his results,

He may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared. It is usual to indicate being determined on the results of each examination.

8. *No materials will, in any sense, be used that take into the examination room, but, shoes, books, ruled sheets, newspapers or papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having instruments for any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the consequences required to the Commission. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or reading them will, however, be allowed.*

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written statement through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their name, address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to the fault of others.

3. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission or agreement at any centre other than the one to which they sought to have approval according to the prices published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued at their results presented. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter granting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

6. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer paper. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

18. Any drawings, papers, or any work in Carpentry, Miller's work, etc., sent up without the millwright's consent and under official seal will not be valued. The mason's papers and drawings should be pinned or cemented together in the space between the masonry and the whole held in place, inasmuch as the masonry is laid there. The place of masonry, and the name and number should be written out clearly in the condition on the top right-hand side of the first page of the mason's paper, so well as the use of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

15. Candidates are forbidden to use up papers, or to throw out or paper, or the floor. All "spilled" copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Econ. Measures, 4th April 1967.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

◎ 俗文化語彙 · 一

Check off Practice Examination

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Civil and Financial Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *For An. Group* display, from time to time, the subjects, centers, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which arrangements are notified in the *Group*, the necessary information can be obtained from the Civil Service Commission or the Written Examination Association.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should inform the host, sufficiently early, to the candidate whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to this effect.

3. Candidates for carpentry, Enter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should have these new tools, etc., with them.

4. The following strengthening were being made for the student of the Deal and Practical Examination in the subjects mentioned below:-

(N.D.—The blank will be filled up in a later issue.)

Days with rain.	Subjects.	Grade of weather in a.	Name of the commanding officer of the expedition.	Place of expedition.	Remarks.
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(3) For Sellers, Cereals, Grains, Veggies, Seafood, Cattle, Pigs, and Masses Candidates.

44 *Reviews*

[Alvarez notified.]

1973		[Already notified.]			
On duty	22	Chemistry	22	4	100.0
On duty	22	Microbiology	22	4	100.0
Field work	22	Chemistry	22	4	100.0
Off	22	Microbiology	22	4	100.0

77-100

Expos with views.	Polymers	1. Details of construction.	2. Size of components of construction.	3. Degree of modification in construction.	4. Effect of construction.	Exposures.
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A—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—A

(c) For Mergers: Estimated.

44. *Blasphemy*

DATE.	Earthwork and Building.	Flourmilling.	P. a. m.	h	Twining, Lath- ing, Making.	N. & S. p. 25. Twining & p. Twining, & p. Twining, & p.
Wednesday, 1st May.	Applied Mathematics ..	Do.	7 a. m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 2nd May.	Mathematics & English ..	Intermediates.	7 a. m.	2	Do.	Do.
Friday, 3rd May.	Chemistry ..	Elementary.	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 4th May.	Surveying and Lath- ing.	Do.	7 a. m.	4	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 5th May.	Do.	Intermediates	7 a. m.	5	Do.	Do.
Monday, 6th May.	Physics & Work ..	Flourmilling.	7 a. m.	6	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 7th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	7	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 8th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	8	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 9th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	9	Do.	Do.
Friday, 10th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	10	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 11th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	11	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 12th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	12	Do.	Do.
Monday, 13th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	13	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 14th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	14	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 15th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	15	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 16th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	16	Do.	Do.
Friday, 17th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	17	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 18th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	18	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 19th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	19	Do.	Do.
Monday, 20th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	20	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 21st May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	21	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 22nd May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	22	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 23rd May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	23	Do.	Do.
Friday, 24th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	24	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 25th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	25	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 26th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	26	Do.	Do.
Monday, 27th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	27	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 28th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	28	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 29th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	29	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 30th May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	30	Do.	Do.
Friday, 31st May.	Do.	Do.	7 a. m.	31	Do.	Do.

(a) *See* *Meuser, Comments*.

At. Hymen.

	Refilling Drills and Connections.	Electricity.	Gas.	1	Chimney-pots Typhoid and other, Hyacin.	M.R.R. Inc.	T. G. average
Monday, 28th April.	Do.	Intermittent.	Gas.	0	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 29th May.	Hydraulic and Impen- etrable Water.	Do.	Gas.	10	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 30th May.	Approved Machine for Engraving and Book- binding.	Electricity.	Gas.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 31st May.	Do.	Intermittent.	Gas.	14	Do.	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st June.	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	Gas.	15	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd June.	Do.	Electricity.	Gas.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 3rd June.	Edgewood	Do.	Gas.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th June.	Do.	Intermittent	Gas.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th June.	Intermittent	Electricity	Gas.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th June.	Do.	Intermittent.	Gas.	0	Do.	Do.	Do.

(4) The Bellini and Rabinovich Conjectures.

All Managers

Place, Map	Alt.	Building, Materials and Construction.	Interpretation.	Elev. a.m.	W.	R. E. A. P. M. S. System School, Bang- kok.	Na. W. C. C. S. S.
Saturday, 20th May.	200	Do.	Flourmill	135 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 24th May.	200	Hydraulic and Jute- Lace Works	Flourmill.	137 a.m.	27	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th May.	200	Applied Mechanics	Intermill.	140 a.m.	28	Do.	Do.
Monday, 24th May.	200	Do.	Flourmill	141 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 24th May.	200	Grainmill and Hand- milling.	Flourmill.	141 a.m.	28	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 20th May.	200	Do.	Intermill.	142 a.m.	14	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 20th May.	200	Distillery	Flourmill.	143 a.m.	29	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 20th May.	200	Flourmill	Intermill	143 a.m.	21	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 20th May.	200	Flourmill and Lard Mg.	Intermill.	143 a.m.	28	Do.	Do.
Friday, 21st May.	200	Do.	Intermill.	143 a.m.	7	Do.	Do.
Monday, 21st May.	200	Flourmill	Intermill.	143 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
.....	.....	Filter's Work	Intermill.	.....	1	.....	.....

(d) *See* *First National Bank v. Walker*, 306 U.S. 573.

(1) *Shakespeare, John* [unpublished manuscript, 1911]

(c) *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Way with date.	Subject.	Grade of goods taken.	Place of removal of goods from the place of theft.	Place of removal.	Remarks.
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L-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING...

(4) For TITANIUM CLASSIFICATION

At Times Square.

Monday, April	10th	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	Exam	8	Office of the Comptroller Treasurer Department of Education	11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Annual Conf.	Ex.
Thursday, May	1st	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	3			De.
Friday, May	2d	Surveying and Leveling	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	4	De.		De.
Saturday, May	3d	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m. ..	5	De.		De.
Sunday, May	4th	Do.	Advanced	7 a.m. ..	6	De.		De.
Monday, May	5th	Bridge work	Elementary	7 a.m. ..	7	Office of the Comptroller Treasurer Department of Education		De.
Wednesday, Ind. Day	11th	Construction	Do.	8 a.m. ..	7	Do.		
		Construction	Do.	.. ..	8	.. ..		.. ..

(8) For HILSON, DENTON, HARRIS, PESTI, OGDON, KENNEDY AND BIRNBAUM CANTONMENT.

Dr. Raymond

	Building Materials and Carpenteries.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 1st	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 2nd	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 3rd	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 4th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 5th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 6th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 7th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 8th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 9th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.
Building, 10th	Do.	Electricity.	Paints.	Glazing.	Plumbing.	Sanitary Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.	Other Engineering.

(5) THE MARCHING (MARCHING CONDUCTOR-ALFRED H. BROWN) AND TROOPING SQUADS.

41. Belmont, J. L. 1990. The evolution of the concept of the "endangered species." *Cons. Biol.* 4:147-156.

		At 7 p.m.		At 8 p.m.		At 9 p.m.	
Tuesday, May 19	Building Materials and Construction ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	1	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	1
	Manufacturing ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	2	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	2
	Applied Mechanics ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	3	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	3
	Engineering and Mechanics ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	4	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	4
Wednesday, May 20	Engineering and Mechanics ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	5	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	5
	Engineering and Mechanics ..	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	6	Ex.	7 a.m. ..	6

100 P.4. Kalkman, B. van der Kolk, van der Kolk, van der Kolk

Dr. Christensen

		At Cambridge.				At New York.		At New York.	
Monday, 1st.	10th	Building Materials and Construction.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	2	Stone	Refining.	10 a.m. ..	7. 5
						Coal	Export.		
						Colony.	Colony.		
						India.	India.		
		Do.	Optics.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.		
Tuesday, 2nd.	11th	Hygiene and Longevity.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.		
		Textiles and Sewing.	Do.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.		
Wednesday, 3rd.	12th	Do.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
		Chemistry ..	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
Thursday, 4th.	13th	Chemistry ..	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
		Longevity and Health.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
Friday, 5th.	14th	Do.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
Saturday, 6th.	15th	Do.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		
Sunday, 7th.	16th	Do.	Chemistry.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.		

Col. Frederick W. Englebert, Tyngsboro

(2) *Appointed Engineer, Public Work*

(c) *Massachusetts Department of Transportation*

and Hans-Joachim Lauth, *Germany*

(c) Bob Engman, Public Works Department, Cincinnati

100

Days with date	Subjects	Grades of examinations	Hours of examination period of examination	Appointments of members of the examining body	Place of examination	Examiners
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1.-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(9) FOR AMBASSADOR CANDIDATES.

At Zurich.

1912.	Day	Subject	Grade	Time	1	Examiner	Examiner
Monday, 23rd	1st	Earthwork and Leveling.	Intermediate	9-10 p.m.	1	F.W.D. Vassallo, Sub-Division Office, Basle.	K. Lipp, E. Y. (Chairman) (Public Analyst) (4)
Wednesday, 25th May	2nd	Surveying and Leveling.	Do.	9-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th May	3rd	Measurement ..	Do.	9-10 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Monday, 29th May	4th	Building Materials and Construction	Intermediate	9-10 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, 31st May	5th	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	9-10 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 3rd June	6th	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	9-10 a.m.	6	Do.	Do.

(10) FOR NAMPUR AND MAMPURAM CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1912.	Day	Subject	Grade	Time	1	Examiner	Examiner
Monday, 23rd	1st	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	1	Mr. J. S. Sanyal, Chief Engineer, Madras.	K. J. Sanyal, Chief Engineer, Madras.
Wednesday, 25th	2nd	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	9 p.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th	3rd	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 27th	4th	Surveying and Leveling.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 28th	5th	Measurement ..	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th	6th	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
Monday, 30th	7th	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	9 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st	8th	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(11) FOR CHENNAI, KUMBHAKURAM, TANGUR, PUDUCHERRY AND TRICHINAPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

1912.	Day	Subject	Grade	Time	1	Examiner	Examiner
Monday, 23rd	1st	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	9 a.m. ..	1	Edward Taylor, Chief Engineer, Trichinopoly.	Mr. W. C. G. (Chairman) (Public Analyst) (4)
Wednesday, 25th	2nd	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	9 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 26th	3rd	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Friday, 27th	4th	Surveying and Leveling.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 28th	5th	Measurement ..	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 29th	6th	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
Monday, 30th	7th	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	9 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 31st	8th	Earthwork and Road-making.	Intermediate	9 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(1) Sub-Division Office, Basle.

(2) Sub-Division Office, Basle.

(3) Sub-Division Office, Basle.

(4) College of Engineering, Changanassery, Madras.

Days well done.	Subjects.	Cause of improvement.	Time at commandment of instruction.	Place of instruction.	Remarks.

1-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—400

(11) **PER OXOLANONE, KETOLANONE, TAMARIC, PHTHALATE AND TEREPHTHALATE CALIBRANTS**

At Triskingely—cont.

[illegible][12] V. BERNARDI, O. GIANNO, V. MARINO AND T. NAGATA, *Compositio Math.* **10** (1974), 111–120.*At Fragipedium*.

Day, Wk.	Building Materials and Construction.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	11	Office of the Superintendent Highways, Washington.	Highway Engineering School at Washington.
Wednesday, 7th Day.	Do.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 8th Day.	Electricity and Highways School.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	8	Do.	Do.
Friday, 9th Day.	Do.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	9	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 10th Day.	Electricity and Highways School.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	10	Do.	Do.
Sunday, 11th Day.	Electricity.	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 12th Day.	Electricity and Highways School.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 13th Day.	Electricity.	Electricity.	7 a.m.	11	Do.	Do.

(13) For Osherson, Peacock and Harcourt-Darlington.

¹⁴ *Id.* <http://www.fishbase.org>.

[illegible]

doi:10.1002/for

(d) *College of Engineering, Tirupur, India.*

[a] College of Engineering, Osmania Univ., Hyderabad.

(c) Web page editor, third party software, Copyrighted.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of examination.	Apparatus of subject to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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II. PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR THERMODYNAMICS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER AND PRACTICAL THERMODYNAMICS (GENERAL) AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Malacca.

Monday, 10th April.	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary ..	9 a.m.	12	Government Telegraph Office, South Bridge Road, Malacca.	Mr. J. G. Anderson (a) and Mr. A. Mohd.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	1 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	3 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power ..	Do. ..	7 p.m.	2	College of Engineering, Malacca.	Mr. E. E. Macdonald (a) and Mr. A. Mohd.

(2) FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICS, THERMODYNAMICS, ELECTRICITY AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

At Penang.

Monday, 7th April and two following days.	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary ..	11 a.m.	37	St. John's Hospital, Penang.	Mr. J. G. Anderson (a).
Monday, 10th April.	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th April.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power ..	Do. ..	11 a.m.	2	St. John's Hospital, Penang.	Do.

III. PHYSICAL SCIENCE, GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Malacca.

Monday, 10th April.	Physics and Map ..	Elementary ..	11 a.m.	8	Christians College, Malacca.	Mr. J. G. Anderson (a).
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	11 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	11 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
	Chemistry ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m.	2	King's College, Malacca.	M.R.S. E. E. Macdonald (a).
Monday, 10th April.	Geology ..	Do. ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Geology ..	Do. ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Advanced ..	7 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th April.	Practical Physics ..	Do. ..	9 p.m.	2	The Mission, Malacca.	Mr. J. G. Anderson (a).
	Do. ..	Do. ..	11 p.m.	4	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

At Penang.

Monday, 10th April.	Practical Telegraphy ..	Elementary ..	11 a.m.	2	Public Garden, Penang.	Mr. J. G. Anderson (a).
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(3) FOR PHYSICS, THERMODYNAMICS AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

At Penang.

Monday, 10th April.	Physics and Map ..	Elementary ..	11 a.m.	2	R.P.C. College, Penang.	M.R.S. E. E. Macdonald (a).
Monday, 10th April.	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th April.	Do. ..	Advanced ..	11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th April.	Chemistry ..	Elementary ..	11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 10th April.	Do. ..	Intermediate ..	11 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(a) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

(b) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

(c) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

(d) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

(e) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

(f) To be held at the Government Engineering College, Malacca.

Days with exam.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of examination (start of session).	Number of candidates.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(4) FOR MYRIST, TEREPHATH, CASSIALENE AND CINNAMA CANDIDATES.

At St. George.

Monday, 16th May.	Psychology	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	5	Government Training School, Cinnama.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR CASSIALENE CANDIDATES.

At Chittoor.

Monday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	8	High School, Chittoor.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(6) FOR TEREPHATH AND CINNAMA CANDIDATES.

At Chittoor.

Monday, 14th May.	Psychology	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Chittoor.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	12	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	23	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(7) FOR PANYAM CANDIDATES.

At Panyam.

Wednesday, 16th May.	Psychology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	13	Government Training School, Panyam.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	30	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	7 a.m. ..	20	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	8	Do.	Do.

(8) FOR TEREPHATH CANDIDATES.

At Panyam.

Friday, 18th May.	Animal Physiology	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	39	Government Training School, Panyam.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Psychology ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Intermediate.	7 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Elementary.	7 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	7 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(9) FOR TEREPHATH CANDIDATES.

At Panyam.

Thursday, 10th May.	Psychology	Elementary.	8 a.m. ..	1	Government Training School, Panyam.	M.S.Sy. E. V. Panyam Rao Aravindulu.
	Animal Physiology	Do.	8 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Botany	Do.	8 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	8 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Agricultural School, Government Training School, Chittoor.

(b) Agricultural School, Government Training School, Chittoor.

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hours of examination	Number of candidates	Place of examination	Examiners
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III—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(10) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Electrostatics.

Tuesday, 24th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Electrostatics	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.

(11) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Polymorphism.

Thursday, 26th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Polymorphism	1 a.m. ..	10	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	10	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	10	Do	Do.

(12) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Cornelia.

Tuesday, 28th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Cornelia	1 a.m. ..	10	F. Z. College, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	10	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	10	Do	Do.

(13) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Development.

Monday, 29th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Development	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.

(14) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Epitheliology.

Monday, 30th May.	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Epitheliology	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 1st June.	Animal Physiology ..	Epitheliology	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.

(15) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Epitheliology.

Friday, 3rd June.	Animal Physiology ..	Epitheliology	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.

(16) FOR BACHELORIAL CANDIDATES.

At Epitheliology.

Monday, 5th June.	Physiology ..	Epitheliology	1 a.m. ..	2	Government Training School, Georgetown	M. S. Ry. E. V. Harrison, Esq. Assisted by
	Animal Physiology ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Botany ..	Do	1 a.m. ..	2	Do	Do.

(1) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Georgetown.
 (2) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Georgetown.
 (3) Lecturer, Government College, Georgetown.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Time of examination of the subjects.	Subjects to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PETROLEUM, MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

(17) FOR MATRICULATION.

At Maudslayi.

Tuesday, 22nd May.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	1	Head School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR BURSARY CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Thursday, 24th May.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	1	C.P.A. School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(19) FOR GRADUA CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Monday, 29th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	10	Head School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.

(20) FOR GRADUA CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Tuesday, 30th May.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	4	Government Training School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	5	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	7	Do.	Do.

(21) FOR BURSARY CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Monday, 30th May.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	8	Head School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	9	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	10	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	11	Do.	Do.

(22) FOR GRADUA CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Wednesday, 31st May.	Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	12	Government Training School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	13	Do.	Do.
	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	14	Do.	Do.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	15	Do.	Do.

(23) FOR GRADUA CANDIDATES.

At Maudslayi.

Friday, 1st June.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 a.m. ..	16	Head School, Maudslayi.	M.R. Sp. R. V. Sp.
	Botany ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	17	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	18	Do.	Do.
	Agriculture ..	Do.	10 a.m. ..	19	Do.	Do.

(4) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Maudslayi.

Days and Mts.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Date of examination week of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—cont.

(24) For KINROSS CANDIDATES.

At Kinross.						
1897	Actual Physiology	..	Elementary.	7 a.m.	4	Board grade Elementary School.
Teacher, 9th	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	4	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	12	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	8	Do.

(25) For BELLING CANDIDATES.

At Belling.						
1897	Actual Physiology	..	Elementary.	7 a.m.	14	Government Training School, Belling.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.

(26) For KILGONNIE CANDIDATES.

At Kilgonnachie.						
1897	Actual Physiology	..	Elementary.	10 a.m.	14	Government Training School, Kilgonnachie.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	10 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	10 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	10 a.m.	1	Do.

(27) For BELLING CANDIDATES.

At Belling.						
1897	Actual Physiology	..	Elementary.	7 a.m.	1	Government Training School, Belling.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.

(28) For OVERSEA, KILGONNACHIE AND TUNNICLIFFE CANDIDATES.

At Dunfermline.						
1897	Physiology	..	Intermediate.	7 a.m.	8	Government Training School, Dunfermline.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.

(29) For FORTVILLAS, TUNNICLIFFE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.						
1897	Actual Physiology	..	Elementary.	7 a.m.	8	Madras College, Madras.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	7 a.m.	1	Do.

IV.—PHARMACEUTICS.

(1) For MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.						
1897	Pharmacy (Practical)	..	Intermediate.	11 a.m.	8	Madras College, Madras.
Teacher, 10th	..	..	Do.	11 a.m.	1	Do.
Day	..	..	Do.	11 a.m.	1	Do.
..	..	..	Do.	11 a.m.	1	Do.

(1) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Bangalore.
 (2) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Bangalore.
 (3) Medical College, Madras.

Days with date.	Surgeon.	Grade of establishment.	Days of observation—month of admission.	Place of establishment.	Remarks.
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IV.—PHARMACY—cont.

(3) For BERNARDUS CARSTENSEN,

At Narvik.

Monday, 18th April and Tuesday, 19th April.	18th and 19th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	Police Hospital, Narvik.	X.R. By. E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(2) For THOMPSON CARSTENSEN,

At Finspungen.

Monday, 16th April and Tuesday, 17th April.	16th and 17th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	9-11 a.m.	1	Civil Hospital, Finspungen.	Gen.-Col. F. M. Douglas, I.R.S. 10.
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(4) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Osmund.

Monday, 16th April and Tuesday, 17th April.	16th and 17th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	10 a.m. ..	1	Police Hospital, Osmund.	Civil Surgeon E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(5) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Osmund.

Monday, 16th April.	16th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	St. Barbara's Hospital, Osmund.	Captain A. J. E. Skjerve, I.R.S. 10.
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(6) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Osmund.

Monday, 16th April and Tuesday, 17th April.	16th and 17th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	Hospital, Osmund.	Civil Surgeon E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(7) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Narvik.

Monday, 16th April and Tuesday, 17th April.	16th and 17th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	Hospital, Narvik.	Civil Surgeon E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(8) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Osmund.

Sunday, 15th April and Monday, 16th April.	15th and 16th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	10-11 a.m.	1	Hospital, Osmund.	Civil Surgeon E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(9) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Narvik.

Wednesday, 15th April and Thursday, 16th April.	15th and 16th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	St. Barbara's Hospital, Narvik.	X.R. By. E. Skjerve, Narvik, N. 10.
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(10) For OLSEN CARSTENSEN,

At Narvik.

Monday, 16th April and Tuesday, 17th April.	16th and 17th April.	Practical Dispensing (See Compendium).	Intermediate.	8 a.m. ..	1	Office of the District Medical Officer, Narvik.	N. 10.
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(a) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(b) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(c) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(d) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(e) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(f) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(g) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(h) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(i) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(j) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(k) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(l) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(m) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(n) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(o) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(p) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(q) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(r) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(s) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(t) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(u) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(v) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(w) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(x) District Medical Officer, Narvik.
(y) District Medical Officer, Narvik.	(z) District Medical Officer, Narvik.

Days with Dates	Police.	Grade of Commission.	Place of Commission.	Place of Commission.	Place of Commission.	Place of Commission.
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IV.—FURNISHED.—

(11) FOR RAMESH CHANDRAN,

At Kaveri.

Monday, 21st April and Tuesday, 22nd April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Local Hospital, Kaveri.	Col. R. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(12) FOR PARAMESWAR CHANDRAN,

At Palamedu.

Tuesday, 21st April and Wednesday, 22nd April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Palamedu.	Col. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(13) FOR CHANDR CHANDRAN,

At Chittoor.

Monday, 21st April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Chittoor.	Dr. W. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(14) FOR NARAYAN CHANDRAN,

At Mysore.

Tuesday, 21st April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Mysore.	Dr. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(15) FOR RAJESHWARI CHANDRAN,

At Kaveri.

Tuesday, 21st April and Wednesday, 22nd April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Kaveri.	Dr. J. J. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(16) FOR KESAVA CHANDRAN,

At Kaveri.

Monday, 21st April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Kaveri.	Col. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(17) FOR VELAYUTHA CHANDRAN,

At Kaveri.

Tuesday, 21st April and Wednesday, 22nd April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Kaveri.	Dr. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(18) FOR CHITRA CHANDRAN,

At Chittoor.

Friday, 21st April and Saturday, 22nd April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Chittoor.	Col. S. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(19) FOR RAJA CHANDRAN,

At Salem.

Wednesday, 21st April.	Practical Dispensing (for Commission).	Intermittent.	8 a.m.	1	Municipal Hospital, Salem.	Dr. P. J. Srinivasan, M.B.
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(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore.	General.
(b) Do.	General.
(c) Do.	General.
(d) Do.	General.
(e) Do.	General.
(f) Do.	General.
(g) Do.	General.
(h) Do.	General.
(i) Do.	General.
(j) Do.	General.

CHAPTER FOR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS OF 1918.

The I. T. Degree Examination will be held at Madras, Saldaput and Trichinopoly.

1. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Preliminary Examination will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum.

2. The Final Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree is Branches i, ii and v will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum.

The Examination in Branches iii, iv and vi will be held in Madras; the question of centres in the twelfth for these branches is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

3. The written examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum.

The Practical Examinations for the B.A. Degree will be held in Madras. The question of centres in the twelfth for these Practical Examinations is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

4. The Intermediate Examinations in Arts will be held at the following places:—

Madras	Kanchi	Periambur.
Anaimalai	Madurai	Puducherry.
Bangalore	Madurai	Rajahmundry.
Bellary	Mangalore	Salem.
Calicut	Marathwada	Telicherry.
Coimbatore	Madurai	Tirunelveli.
Cuddalore	Mysore	Trichinopoly.
Erode	Nagpur	Trivandrum.
Hyderabad	Palestine (for female candidates only)	Valparaiso.
Madurai	Taichang	Vijayawada.

5. The Metrication Examination will be held at the following places:—

Madras	Madurai	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore	Mangalore	Tirunelveli.
Bellary	Mysore	Trichinopoly.
Calicut	Palestine (for female candidates only)	Trivandrum.

6. The I.L. and B.L. Degree Examinations will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

7. The General Trade Examination will be held at Madras.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Secretary General, 11th April 1917.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE IN UNIVERSITY STUDIES GRANTED IN THE INDIAN DEGREE PAPER.

1. The Syndicate is prepared to recommend to the Senate exemption from the production of the certificates required by the Regulations in the case of students who, by reason of training or service in the Indian Defence Force, are unable to comply therewith, provided such exemption is recommended by the Principals of their respective colleges and also in the case of the Physical and Natural Sciences by the Professor concerned.

2. The Syndicate will recommend to the Senate the adoption of a temporary Resolution to provide that in the case of students who have entered in the Indian Defence Force, the period of time within which they shall appear for the Final Examination in Science be extended to the end of the 1918 year after passing the Intermediate Examination.

3. The Syndicate will grant a refund of the fee paid by any University student who applies for a University Examination and is prevented from appearing thereof on account of military duty in the Indian Defence Force.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Secretary General, 24th April 1917.

COMMISSIONERS.

In the year 1917 of the B.A. Degree examination, 1916 (New Regulations) published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st August 1916, as per the following Schedule:—

Part II—Group (v)—History and Economics.

Page 17.

1916, September, V.—St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

1916, September, V.—S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Secretary General, 28th April 1917.

RULES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COMBATOWN.

[These rules are subject to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered.]

OBJECT.

1. The College is intended for the scientific and practical training of those who intend to make Agriculture their main profession.

COURSE.

2. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College is vested in the Principal under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Victoria. Certain matters which are specifically mentioned in these rules are, however, decided by a Board, composed of the heads of all the teaching sections and called the "College Board".

COURSE.

3. (a) Two courses of instruction are given at the College. The first course is complete in itself and extends over a period of two years. The second course, which is a continuation of the first and which is intended to give further training in the sciences allied to Agriculture, lasts eighteen months.

(b) The students of each year form a separate class.

(c) The number of students in each class in the first course shall not exceed 40 and that in each class of the second course 25.

4. *Admission.—(a) First course.*—Students from all parts of India, without distinction of caste or nationality, are eligible for admission, but preference will be given to those from the Madras Presidency and Coorg. The Principal has full discretion to choose from amongst the applicants those whom he considers most suitable, but in making his selection he will endeavour, so far as possible, to ensure that all parts of the Presidency are fairly represented. Candidates must have reached the age of eighteen years on or before the 15th of May in the year when application is made, and must produce the following certificates:—

(i) Certificate of physical fitness, granted by a registered medical practitioner.

(ii) Vaccination certificate, showing that the candidate has been vaccinated or has had small-pox after the age of 10.

(iii) Testimony certificate, if any.

(iv) Testimonials of good character covering the previous two years.

(v) Leaving certificate from the last school or college.

Candidates must apply to the Principal on or before the 15th of May in each year and applications must be in their own handwriting in the form prescribed in Appendix I to these rules.

Students who fail in the examination at the end of the course may, at the discretion of the College Board, be permitted to attend the second year classes again and appear again more for the examination.

(c) *Second course.*—Candidates for the second course must have already obtained the certificate in the first course and have passed the Examination Examination of the Madras University or some other examination declared by the Government to be equivalent thereto, or possess a Secondary School Leaving Certificate showing that they have secured 40 per cent or more marks in English and 50 per cent in other subjects. Students who have not the qualifications stated above may be permitted to take the course if the College Board is satisfied that they are likely to benefit by the instruction to be given therein.

Applications for admission should be made to the Principal when completed at the first course and before the 15th of May in any year. Final orders will be passed thereon by the College Board.

Students who have failed in the examination held at the end of the second course may be permitted by the College Board to attend the last half-year's classes again and appear a second time for the examination. They will be re-examined in all subjects.

4. (a) Students of both the first and second courses will be taken on terms of equality in each place as may be fixed by the Principal under the control of the Director of Agriculture. During each term they shall be entitled to single third-class fare for journeys by rail and four meals home for each day of absence from College.

FEE AND SCHOLARSHIP.

5. No scholarships are awarded by Government for study at the College.

6. No fees will be charged for tuition or lodging to students from the Madras Presidency or Coorg. Students from other parts of India will pay a fee of Rs. 140 a year for tuition and lodging; this fee is payable in advance in instalments of Rs. 30 per term. Students from the Madras Presidency or Coorg, if re-admitted after failure in other courses, will pay a fee of Rs. 50 per term in advance. If the sons of students from places other than the Madras Presidency and Coorg who may be re-admitted after failure in other courses, the fee will be Rs. 50 per term payable in advance.

7. Every student, on joining the College, shall deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as security money—to cover fees, bookings, etc. Any balance of the credit of the student will be repaid at the close of the course.

8. A fee of Rs. 2 per term will be levied as a combined scholarship to the Athletic Club and the Reading Room.

9. Students must provide themselves with their own books, but as most of the instruction is given in lectures and field classes, the expense under this head will be small. They must also, on joining the College, provide themselves with the uniform prescribed for games and occasional occasions, the total cost of which is about Rs. 15. This should not require recurring during their course. It is also desirable that they wear as far as possible the dress customary at the College for field work which costs about Rs. 15.

TERM.

10. The first session commences in the first week of June: new students being admitted on payment on June 1st and new classes being made up on June 15th. The College year comprises three terms of study as follows.

First term—June 15th to September 15th.
 Second term—October 1st to December 15th.
 Third term—January 15th to March 31st.

Examinations.

11. All students shall appear at examinations as required by the College Board and shall not be held to have completed their course until they appear. The examination for students of the first course will be held about the 15th of March at the close of the second year. The examination for students of the second course will occur at all subjects in both courses and will be held about the 1st of December at the end of the course.

Certificates.

12. A student who completes the first course and passes the examination held at the end thereof will be given a certificate, in the form set out in Appendix III* without fees, called the "Certificate of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture."

A student who completes the second course and passes the examination at the end thereof, will be given a "Diploma of Agriculture" in the form set out in Appendix III* and will be designated "Graduate in Agriculture," a title which will be recognized as official publications.

Every student who completes either course, shall, whether he succeeds or fails in the examination, be granted by the Principal a leaving certificate, in the form set out in Appendix IV.*

Fees.

13. Three prizes called the Robertson, the Chapman and the Keweenaw are awarded annually at the College. The rules regulating the grant of these prizes are set out in Appendix V.*

Leave.

14. Leave of absence may be obtained only on application to the Principal.

15. The vacations at the College are—

(1) Mid-summer vacation from April 1st to June 15th.

(2) Mid-autumn holidays from September 15th to 30th.

(3) Christmas holidays from December 15th to January 15th.

The seasonal holidays allowed by the educational rules shall, at the discretion of the Principal, apply to the College.

Punishment.

16. Students are liable to punishment by the Principal for breaches of discipline, neglect of their studies, general failure to profit by the course of instruction or for any other sufficient reason.

No student shall be expelled, or permanently or temporarily suspended except by the College Board.

Arts.

17. All students are required to reside in the house attached to the College.

18. They shall also carefully keep their meals in one of the College messes, which will be arranged as far as possible to suit.

19. Every student on joining the hotel must deposit a sum of Rs. 15, the balance of which will be refunded when the student leaves. He must also pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5 in cover expenses of management, etc.

20. On joining a mess, a registration fee of Rs. 2 is payable, and a monthly rent of approximately Rs. 12 which provides for two meals and two offices a day.

Progress of successful students

21. (a) The holders of "Certificates of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture" will ordinarily be eligible for the following appointments:—

The Assistant Managers of Agricultural Stations or Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators or Sub-Stationers in Prince Consorts		Rs.
10	Do.	35—51—75
5	Do.	85
5	Do.	90
140		

(b) Holders of the diploma of the College will be eligible for the following classes of appointments in the Agricultural Department:—

Upper Subordinate Service.		Rs.
2d Managers of Agricultural Stations or Agricultural Demonstrators or Sub-Stationers in Prince Consorts		Rs.
10	Do.	25—51—125
5	Do.	75—51—125
5	Do.	(1 in the Queen's service) 100
5	Do.	(1 in the Prince Consort's service) 175
5	Do.	(1 in the Queen's service) 100
5	Do.	(1 in the Prince Consort's service) 175
140		

* Not printed.

* Applicants for the Queen's service are only open to those graduates of the University or University of Agriculture who have obtained a diploma in the Agricultural Department.

Personnel summary.

D ¹ Assistant Directors or "Senior Assistants in Section Sections"	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Do.	45	..	500-119-100
1	Do.	45	..	400
1	Do.	45	..	600
1	Do.	45	..	700
13				

APPENDIX B.

(Rule 4.)

Form of application for admission into the Agricultural College, Cambridge.

(All entries to be made in the student's own handwriting.)

1. Name of candidate (in full).	Yellings.	Delish.	Thurston.
2. Residence.			
3. Course or community to which candidate belongs.			
4. Age on date of application.	Years.		
5. Land held in the family of candidate.			
6. Educational passed.	What examinations.	Where situated.	Where.
7. Previous service, if any.			
8. Name and occupation of father.			
9. Physical fitness certified to by	Name.		
	Address.		
10. Vaccination certified to by	Name.		
	Address.		
11. Character certified to by	Name.		
	Address.		
12. Leaving certificate granted by	Name.		
	Address.		
13. Postal address of the candidate.			
14. Date.			

(Signature of candidate.)

To the Principal, Agricultural College, Cambridge.

Instructions.

The application form, duly filled in, should be sent to the Principal, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lawley Road P.O., Cambridge, so as to reach him by 14th May each year. It should be accompanied by the following certificates in original:—

- Certificate of physical fitness and age granted by a registered medical practitioner.
- Vaccination certificate showing that the candidate has been vaccinated after the age of five or has had small-pox after that age.
- University certificate, if any.
- Certificate of good character covering the last two years.
- Leaving certificate from the last school or college.

(The leaving certificate need not be furnished by candidates who have not attended any educational institutions after appearing for an examination held by the University.)

Note—All certificates will be returned to the candidate when they duly leave the College.

Madras, 24th February 1917.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LONG EXAMINATION PAPER FOR 1917.

Subject: An English Essay.—Memoranda for Senior Honors in the Victorian Novel.

Guidelines.

- The competition is open to students who were members of the Fourth year Pass or Fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1916-17.
- The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.
- The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any person but from my friends or from those mentioned below."
- The essay must reach the Principal on or before the 1st August 1917.

The Presidency College, Madras,
19th April 1917.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

THE POWELL AND COWENLAND TRIANGULAR TRIN FOR 1917.

*Subject of Essay.—The Government of Telangana.**Conditions.*

1. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College provided that (1) they were students in the Senior Department of the said College of at least two years' standing and (2) that at the time fixed for the competition they are graduates of not more than five years' standing.

2. The essay must be in Telugu.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer will be required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay I have not received assistance from any one, save I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal not later than the 1st August 1917.

6. The value of the prize is Rs. 100.

The Presidency College, Madras,
18th April 1917.

H. J. ALLEN,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE NINTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, North Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the District and Sub-District Inspectors of Schools and the Managers of aided schools that candidates for the Secondary and Elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of July 1917 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Year.	Name of institution.	Number of pupils available.			Total.
		Secondary.	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Bangalore ..	70	—	—	70
2	Government Higher Training School, Bangalore ..	—	54	16	70

2. The period of training is one year in the case of secondary students and two years in the case of elementary students.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinates Inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-District Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Sub-District Inspectors with they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the amount of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age first under rule 114 of the Mysore Educational Rules should not, except in very special cases, be admitted to the list and the selection should be regulated so far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be noted against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector at his discretion from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they reach, but only up to the limit of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were recruited abroad last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial endowments, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal funds will be admitted for training, as also private candidates on free stipends. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools.

9. The admission to the Secondary Training class, candidates should have passed the B.Sc. A or Intermediate examination. Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving Certificate signed by the authority to the Board for the award of such certificate as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Teachers who have passed the Annual examination of the third form or the seventh standard, or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the third form or the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Higher Elementary Training class; those who have passed the first Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose stipendments are in the service of the Inspecting officers, not less than those are eligible for admission into the Lower Elementary Training class.

Applications should be accompanied by certificates of general education and student in original, Certificates of physical fitness may be produced at the time the students are admitted for training.

10. Formed forms of applications can be obtained by the superintendents of secondary schools from the Inspectors of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-District Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

11. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 15th May 1917.

Bangalore, 2nd April 1917.

J. A. TATEN,
Inspector of Schools, North Circle.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FOURTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the other Inspectors of Schools, the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Inspector Inspectors and the Managers of school schools that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in the Government Training Schools under the scheme as shown below:—

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of subjects available		Total.	Date of admission.
		Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.		
1	Government Higher Elementary Training School for Khemmarut, Siam.	15	35	50	1st July 1917.
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Phnom Penh, Siam.	—	27	27	1st July 1917.
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Siam.	15	35	50	Do.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

4. The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of Inspecting officers.

5. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

6. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the date, after the date of admission candidates should appear on the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in accordance with their general scholastic attainments, their service as students, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age laid under rule 104 of the Middle Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, so far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the scheduled number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted on the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of vacancies remaining.

8. The list should include an area who has not been a teacher before or assuming when there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

9. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were employed elsewhere last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Provincial Superintendents, candidates whose subjects are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates at free schools. No Provincial superintendents will be permitted to teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools, or who hold such positions, appointments in permanent positions or who have given provincial appointments by Private Acts of Local Boards who employ them. In the case of these teachers, their information should be given to the application regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub-graduate, or acting) in the case may be and whether the Private Acts of the Local Boards concerned are prepared to pay stipends on behalf of the teachers recommended by them. The applications of these candidates should ultimately be signed by the Private Acts of the Local Boards.

11. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the usual examinations at the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded, as Elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the last Primary School Examination or a corresponding public school examination whose statements in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above the average of the candidates. The conditions of general education should be said to be equal, with the exception. The conditions of physical fitness and be produced only by the candidates chosen as superintendents. In the case of candidates who are not selected by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

12. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the basis of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Inspector of Schools. The number of subjects available for each range is the same as that available in previous year.

13. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the sub-inspector Inspecting officers.

14. Applications completed in accordance with above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 15th May 1917.

15. Only Panchoon teachers whose residence is found should be recommended for admission into the Government Panchoon Training School, Siam.

16. There is a hostel attached to each of the Training schools. Of the students selected and admitted into the Training schools, those who do not live with their families or with relatives will be required to become inmates of the hostel. In the hostel attached to the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Siam, only Burmese students will be admitted.

H. A. HARE,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Moulou, 12th April 1917.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

List of students who obtained the Certificate of Proficiency in Practical Agriculture at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, in 1917.—

Serial number.	Names of students.	Father's names.	Age.	Date of maturity.	Native place.	
					Village.	District.
1	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
2	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
3	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
4	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
5	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
6	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
7	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
8	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
9	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
10	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
11	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
12	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
13	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
14	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
15	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
16	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
17	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
18	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
19	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
20	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
21	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
22	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
23	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
24	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
25	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
26	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
27	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
28	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
29	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.
30	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	A. Mahalingam Pillai.	24	Indian Christian.	Puliyachapuram.	South Arcot.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore,
10th April 1917.

R. C. WARD,
Principal.

ADMISSION TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificate or such secondary school leaving Certificate as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class.

The course will be held at the Madras Medical College from 1st July 1917. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualifications, standard, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates all in original must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Deputy Assistant, Medical College, on sending a halfpenny postage stamp.

Madras Medical College,
10th April 1917.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., M.S.,
Principal.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—APOTHECARY GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned women students of the Medical College, Madras, have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed the final examination for the apothecary grade held in March 1917 in second class:—

- (1) Miss M. Mathew Ammal.
- (2) Miss F. Govan Ammal.

Madras, 10th April, 1917.

G. A. F. RINGSDEN, Major, M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENSED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER GRADE.—MARCH 1917.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the Final Examination for the Diploma of Licensed Medical Practitioner conducted by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, in March 1917.

Post and name.	Station to which attached.	Rank and name.	Station to which attached.
First Class.			
1. Muhammad Isahak/Mohammad.	Vingapalem.	1. P. S. Parthasarathy	Tanjore.
Second Class.			
2. G. F. Ipa	Tanjore.	20. R. Krishnamurti	Tanjore.
3. J. Mathan	Do.	21. T. K. Devarayan	Do.
4. K. Vasudeva Rao	Rayapetam.	22. T. Lakshminarayana Rao	Vingapalem.
5. P. M. Abraham	Do.	23. C. Sundar	Rayapetam.
6. P. C. George	Do.	24. D. Ramiah	Do.
7. S. Subramaniam	Vingapalem.	25. M. Subbarao Ayyar	Tanjore.
8. P. R. Ramaswami	Tanjore.	26. L. A. Subramanian	Do.
9. P. N. Ursula Parthasar	Rayapetam.	27. K. Subramanian Nayar	Rayapetam.
10. T. Narayana Murthy	Tanjore.	28. S. M. Mahan	Do.
11. K. Chellappa Rao	Vingapalem.	29. Ch. Sundar	Vingapalem.
12. K. Ramu Rao	Rayapetam.	30. M. C. Arunachalam	Rayapetam.
13. M. Sagarani	Tanjore.	31. A. Ramaswami	Do.
14. T. Ramaswami	Vingapalem.	32. T. Rajagopal Rao	Do.
15. V. S. Narayana Ayyar	Rayapetam.	33. C. Narayana	Do.
16. T. Narayana Rao	Vingapalem.	34. G. Philip	Do.
17. T. S. Subramanian	Tanjore.	35. A. Lakshmi Narayan	Tanjore.
18. T. Narayana Rao	Vingapalem.	36. P. M. Sankar	Do.
19. Muhammad Isahak	Vingapalem.	37. P. Krishnan	Do.
20. P. Narayana Rao	Rayapetam.	38. J. J. Narayana	Vingapalem.
21. K. F. George	Rayapetam.	39. N. Narayana	Tanjore.
22. P. K. Ramu Sambhar	Tanjore.	40. T. K. Narayana	Do.
23. A. N. Subbarao	Rayapetam.	41. P. Narayana	Rayapetam.
24. U. N. Sankar Rao	Tanjore.	42. V. Krishna Rao	Do.
25. A. Ananda Rao	Rayapetam.	43. K. Narayana Nallappa	Tanjore.
26. H. Parthasarathy	Tanjore.	44. H. Narayana	Do.
27. D. Subramanian Rao	Rayapetam.	45. P. Narayana Rao	Rayapetam.

C. A. P. KINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Principal attached to the Rayapetam District.

Madras, 24th April 1917.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from duly qualified and Anglo-Indian who hold trained teachers' certificates for the post of first assistant, Government girls' high school, Coimbatore, on Rs. 40.

Applicants with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before 24th April 1917.

J. PATTERSON.

Joint Secretary of D.M. School, Seelam Chole.

Coimbatore, 17th April 1917.

Wanted a Chemistry Graduate for the post of Chemical Assistant on Rs. 35 per month for Indigo enough work under the Indigo Experiment at Coimbatore, for one year.
The application should reach the Director of Agriculture not later than 1st May 1917.

G. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 20th April 1917.

Wanted immediately for the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Mahan, a clerk, on Rs. 30 per month. Applicants giving the following particulars and accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, may be sent to the undersigned. Those who are qualified under the Public Service Notification and who know how to read and write Hindustani and English need apply. The appointment is at present temporary and the interested person is not eligible for gross compensation allowance. The range comprises Bangalore District and Military Station and the North Kanara District with headquarters at Bangalore. When taken on test, the clerk will be eligible for the usual travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations.

(1) Name, (2) age, (3) present appointment with salary, (4) highest examination passed and year and (5) vernacular known.

J. A. YATES,
Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

Bangalore, 20th April 1917.

TELESCOPIC HANDMANUAL.

Copies of this publication by H. Robinson Esq., which has been recommended for the use of institutions taking commandant shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 5-4-6 a copy.

FREDERICK COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 30) of the Frederick College Botanical Bulletin at Rs. 5 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant. Applications for specimens, as passed by a money order for Rs. 2 should be made to Mr. F. V. Sykes, Professor of Botany, Frederick College, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—

Syllabus No. 13.—*Form supply for small towns.* Anno 1. (8 p.)

Bulletin No. 24.—*Office business.* Anno 1. (8 p.)

FEDERATION COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (2 ss.)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, PALANUKI, CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Royal 8vo, board. As. 12. (2 ss.)

MADRAS DEVELPMENT CODE. (Revised-2 1914). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8-6. (2 ss.)

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12. (2 ss.)

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 5. FORTSTREET MATHEMATICS. Royal 8vo. 1915. Paper cover. As. 1-6. (1 p.)

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATIVE TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Continued up to 31st March 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4. (1 ss.)

EXAMINATION CALENDAR FOR 1915-17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 ss.)

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916-17. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 ss. 3 p.)

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATIONS AND DEPARTMENTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Continued up to 31st July 1915. Royal 8vo, board. As. 3-6. (8 ss.)

TALKING DICTATED MANUSCRIPT, by Mr. M. SUNDARAM KAN. Demy 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-6-0 (5 ss. 6 p.)

GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS CALENDAR FOR 1915-17. Royal 8vo, board. Rs. 1-6-0 (4 ss.)

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1915. Royal 8vo. Five 4.

(8 p.)

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION. Revised up to 31st March 1915. Royal 8vo. Five 4. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS NOTIFICATION FOR 1915-17. Royal 8vo. Five 4. (8 p.)

NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE FOR 1915-17.

Demy 8vo. Anno 1-6. (8 p.)

SCHOLARSHIP IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR EXAMINATION SCHOOL, 1915. Royal 8vo. Five 4. (8 p.)

SCHOLARSHIP IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR EXAMINATION SCHOOL, 1915. Royal 8vo. Five 4. (8 p.)

REPORT ON THE COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION, MADRAS, BY M. S. CHETTIAR, L.L.B., 1914. Royal 8vo.

Board. As. 12. (2 ss.)

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, BY FORTSTREET THIRTEENTH CENTURY. Five 4. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE BULLETIN No. 7. SCHOLARSHIP IN MADRAS, 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 5.

(8 p.)

GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE BY FORTSTREET H. V. KANDASWAMY, 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 1-6. (1 ss.)

REPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1915-16. Pocket size, paper cover.

Vol. I, As. 1. (1 ss.), Vol. II, As. 2-6. (4 ss. 6 p.)



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

Environ Biol Fish (2015) 98:117–127

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1907.

[Figure 4 continued]

Part 23.—Miscellaneous Notifications

CONCLUSIONS

Accountancy, STATE OF ARIZONA, 1914-15.		PAGE	
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AFFIDAVITS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JOURNAL OF

No. 16, Zongfeng.—The following numbers of District Month have been ordered by the District Court:

- [illegible]

Posting.—M.R. Sy. S. Dandamony Ayyar, Bachel., 5th grade, is, on relief at Andfield by Mr. J. A. Smith, posted to the Indian West Range.

Trichinopoly, 15th April 1917.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 283 and 285, Civil Service Regulations, W.R. Sy. Netter Lakshmana Ramachandra Rao, Superintending, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the expiration of the 17th April 1917.

Madras, 5th April 1917.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Posting.—M.R. Sy. V. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 155, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2454-C, dated 4th April 1917, is reported to the Madras Northern division.

Madras, 14th April 1917.

Posting.—M.R. Sy. S. C. Subramaniam Achari, Overman, second grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Madras North-West division.

Madras, 17th April 1917.

Leave.—M.R. Sy. V. Subrahmanya Rao, Overman, 5th grade, of the Visakhapatnam division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 20th April 1917 on date of relief.

Madras, 19th April 1917.

R. GOSHAI,
Off. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Posting.—M.R. Sy. P. L. Subrahmanya Pillai, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 44, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2454-D, dated 4th April 1917, is reported to the Madras division, Tark Subdivision, for charge of the Agency section.

(2) M.R. Sy. P. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 54, will, as notified by Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai, report himself to the Kandukur Engineer, Southern Division, for employment on special remounting work. This transfer means work in addition to the usual pay and travelling allowance.

Posting.—M.R. Sy. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Superintending, 5th grade, temporary work, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2454-E, dated 4th April 1917, is reported to the Madras Western division, Chittoor.

Madras, 19th April 1917.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days is granted with effect from the 21st March 1917 to Mr. M.R. Sy. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Superintending, 5th grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Investigation and Inspection of the Tark Subdivision, Madras division, III Circle.

Madras, 19th April 1917.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—M.R. Sy. V. Subrahmanya Achari, Overman, 5th grade, temporary, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2454-F, dated 4th April 1917, is reported to the Trichinopoly division for charge of the Visakhapatnam section.

Trichinopoly, 21st April 1917.

C. T. MULLINS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Transfer.—(1) M.R. Sy. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the South Arcot division to the Tark Subdivision, Madras division, VII Circle.

(2) M.R. Sy. K. Subrahmanya Achari, Overman, 5th grade, temporary, from the Tark Subdivision, Madras division, VII Circle, to Circle office on relief by one (1).

The transfer of item (1) operates with effect from the usual pay and travelling allowance.

3. The transfer of M.R. Sy. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, to the Tark Subdivision Project Division and M.R. Sy. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overman, second grade, to the Circle office, published in the Port St. George Gazette are notified.

Madras, 19th April 1917.

Leave.—M.R. Sy. H. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, Vennar division, is granted privilege leave 200, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from 4th May 1917 on date of relief.

Madras, 19th April 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Transfer.—M.R.S. K. Sankara Ayyar, Agricultural Demonstrator (now under orders of absence temporarily to Madras) to relieve Agricultural Demonstrator M.R.S. S. Manaswami Pillai, granted leave to his particular farm. To join on return of M.R.S. S. Manaswami Pillai from leave.

Madras, 15th April 1917.

Leave.—Furlough leave for one month is granted to M.R.S. P. V. Isaac, esq., *pro tem.* Assistant in Entomology from or after 16th April 1917.

M.R.S. K. Sankarabharthi, Agricultural Demonstrator, College of Agriculture, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from or after 16th May 1917.

Madras, 17th April 1917.

B. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Yachata Rao, L.M.S.S., from Local Fund Hospital, Berru, Salem district, is appointed to act as Sanitary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore.

Madras, 17th April 1917.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Chittan Menon, L.M.S.S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the Government, Municipal Council, Coimbatore, as temporary Assistant Surgeon Captain Z. W. Frickard, L.C.M.S. (retired).

Temporary Assistant Surgeon Captain J. W. Frickard, L.C.M.S. (retired), on order at Coimbatore, is posted to Midway Plains Impetuous Station, Mysore, as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Padmanabha Rao, L.M.S.S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Padmanabha Rao, L.M.S.S., on order at Mysore is placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, vice Civil Assistant Surgeon V. Chittan Menon, L.M.S.S., transferred.

Madras, 18th April 1917.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Subraman Murthy, B.A., M.C., M.B., B.S., to be Sanitary Officer, Supra-General's office, Koyamkulam, in addition to his own duties as Assistant to Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras, and further orders.

(By order)

Madras, 21st April 1917.

C. A. F. HINGSDON, Major, L.M.S.,
General Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARRIS STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under D.O. No. 1455 M., dated 10th August 1914, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Barru W-14, Madras, on the 21st and 22nd May 1917 commencing at 9 A.M.

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 20th April 1917, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 3 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Form D* Group 1, dated 19th October 1914, pages 125 to 131, and must be supported by the necessary stamps referred to in that rule, and these for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 22.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury at, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 20th April 1917, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer at the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other documents.

3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, registered and addressed as follows.

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Exams. Exams.*]

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chennai, Madras.

1. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be automatically disqualified. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.
2. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part 2-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th October 1916, pages 538 to 541.
3. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Secretary Engineer to Government,
Chennai, Madras, 1st April 1917.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Secretary Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER
WORKS FITTINGS.

- Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1823 M, dated 15th August 1916, an examination for Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fittings will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Secretariat, Madras, on the 26th and 27th June 1917 commencing at 9 a.m.
1. Candidates must send in their applications on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 2nd May 1917, after which date no applications will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency for Water Works Fittings published in Part 2-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th August 1915, pages 444 and 445, and must be supported by the accompanying references referred to in that rule.
 2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury on, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 1st May 1917, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be correctly furnished to the application together with other documents.
 3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, accompanied and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Water Works Fittings.*]

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chennai, Madras.

1. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be automatically disqualified. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.
2. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part 2-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th August 1915, pages 444 and 445.
3. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Secretary Engineer to Government,
Chennai, Madras, 1st April 1917.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Secretary Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

TREASURY NOTE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1915, that, on or about the 4th day of October 1916, the unaccounted treasure was found by Subhagabai and Subhagadevi while they were digging earth for Kungi Chatti in the neighbourhood of Kumbakonam, District of Tellicherry at Arattal, Madras:—

	Weight.	Value.
(1) Half of gold durbahs	Rs. 9 and 14 pannaival .. 30
(2) Half of gold durbahs
(3) One gold durbah
(4) Two gold durbahs
(5) Two gold durbahs
(6) Two gold durbahs
		Rs. 12 and 14 pannaival .. 25
		Total .. 55

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Chittoor on Friday the 12th June 1917 in view of the matter being required to be determined according to law.

Collector's Office,
12th December 1916.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

Statement showing Plague Victims and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 31st April 1900.

[1] von Ziegler; [2] von Rosenberg.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS

List of documents lying unclaimed in the Sub-Registrar's Office, South Malabar.

Serial number	Date and date of registration or receipt	Book and document number	Nature and value	Executed.	Claimant	Name of party with qualifications from the document
1	10th April 1917.	Book 1, 715	Sale for Rs. 20 ..	Soldiers R. ..	Shanku R. ..	Soljen Solje
2	10th May 1917.	Do. 1, 1044	Mortgage with possession for Rs. 100 ..	On Indramani Street.	Papaji Anand and Janki Anand	F. Anandam Pillai
3	Do.	Do. 1, 1061	Loan	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	10th September 1916.	Do. 1, 1060	Do.	M. Anandam, Soljen, Marika R.	M. Anandam, G. Anand, N. Anand	A. Anand
5	11th October 1915.	Do. 1, 1049	Sale for Rs. 100 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	10th April 1917	Do. 1, 715	Mortgage with possession for Rs. 100.	E. R. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam	E. R. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam	E. R. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam
7	17th January 1917.	Do. 1, 1	Verbal agreement	Thangaraj ..	Thangaraj, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam	T. R. Anandam
8	10th February 1917.	Do. 1, 101	Mortgage with possession for Rs. 100.	F. R. Anandam ..	Papaji Anand and Janki Anand.	F. Anandam Pillai
9	Do.	Do. 1, 101	Loan, 100 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	10th March 1917	Do. 1, 101	Sale for Rs. 100 ..	T. R. Anandam ..	Thangaraj, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam, N. Anandam	T. R. Anandam

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, will be closed for the purpose of the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, for two months from Monday the 10th day to Sunday the 10th day 1917, both days inclusive, and that no papers will be received during the recess.

Sub-Registrar's Office, South Malabar,
10th April 1917.

T. A. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Sub-Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, will be closed for the purpose of the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, for two months from Monday the 10th day to Sunday the 10th day 1917, both days inclusive, and that no papers will be received during the recess.

District Judge's Court, South Malabar,
10th April 1917.

F. B. RAOJA ACULARIYAR,
District Judge.

In compliance of this Court's notification, dated 14th March 1917, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court at Soljen will be closed for the purpose of the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, for two months from Monday the 10th day to Sunday the 10th day 1917, both days inclusive.

1. No pleas, motions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

2. Any papers, motions or other papers, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which orders or other provisions or orders entitled, provided that applications for such papers have been provided before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Soljen,
10th April 1917.

W. L. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District and Sessions Judge.

VACATION, 1917.

As previously mentioned the High Court and the office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 10th day to Sunday the 10th day 1917, both days inclusive.

The District Judge at Soljen will not sit on Monday the 10th day 1917.

The District Judge at Soljen will not sit on Monday the 10th day 1917 and the following days.

The District Judge will dispose of urgent applications which require to be heard immediately, whether in proceedings on the Appellate or Original Side of the High Court, at 12 A.M. on each Tuesday during the vacation commencing on the 10th day 1917.

Notice of such applications shall be given to the Registrar of the High Court before 5 p.m. on the previous day.

URGENT APPLICATIONS SHALL BE MADE FOR RECEIPT BY COURT.

In any case of a great emergency applications may be made by delivery to the Registrar a request to transmit the necessary papers to the District Judge; and the Registrar shall, if he considers the case one of urgent necessity, transmit the application accordingly, and it will be heard on the next day, if possible.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE

Except petitions and applications in non-solventcies, testamentary and intestate matters and appeals received under section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from appellants who are not legal, or appellants other than an expert appellant in cases mentioned will be received or filed during the week-end. No plead, or other appeal or other proceedings will be received, unless it is accompanied by an *agere* application containing a prayer that the *Tribunal Judge* will order it to be received.

The office of the Registrar will be open on Monday in each week, commencing on the 7th May 1917, from noon to 2 p.m. for the receipt of expert applications and for the deposit of applications for the issue of process or for copies of documents provided on or before the 4th May 1917. The office will also be open on Tuesdays while the Court is sitting.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
24th April 1917.

C. O. MACKAY,
Registrar

NOTIFICATION.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF GOVTAR AT SAKARINERY.

In the matter of the Criminal Commission Appeal, *Longin*.

Original Petition No. 51 of 1906.

Notice is hereby given that 12th June 1917 has been fixed for the winding up of the affairs of the Company. All creditors are hereby directed to present their claims or claims on the aforesaid date. The claims of creditors who do not present their claims as directed will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution.

District Court, Godevaru, Rajahmundry,
24th April 1917.

T. VARADARAJULU RAYUDU,
Chief Justice Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Godevaru.

Kalla Gopabandhu, son of Nagappa, age 23 years, *Yappa, merchant's clerk* (Debtor) *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has filed this petition to adjudicate him an insolvent and that the 10th day of July 1917 has been fixed for final hearing, all persons who intend opposing to the petition are required to appear on the said day in person or by *advocate* and they are to submit grounds of their opposition in writing three (3) clear days before the day of hearing enclosing herewith a copy of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

District Court, Godevaru,
24th April 1917.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
Chief Justice Judge.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Godevaru.

In the matter of the Insolvency of *Krishnaiah Reddy* and *Appanna*, sons of *Krishnaiah*, *Palagan*, aged 45 and 35 years, of *Palagan*.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents that the insolvents have submitted a proposal for new position, dated 12th January 1917, under section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act for paying Rs. 4 on the value of full satisfaction of the amount of debts and that the 10th day of June 1917 has been fixed by this Court for considering the said proposal.

District Court, Godevaru, Rajahmundry,
24th April 1917.

T. VARADARAJULU RAYUDU,
Chief Justice Judge.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, North Maravan.

Thakurraman Pillai son of Pappa Pillai of Telukany *Debtor* (Debtor).
Ponnammalai Adichetti Chinnakandy and thirty-five others *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition has been posted for hearing on 10th July 1917.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, North Maravan.

Street Vendor Mutha Palani Karunan and owner of *Thiruvengad* *Chinnakandy*, residing in *Thiruvengad* *Chinnakandy* and *Chinnakandy* *Chinnakandy* *Debtor* (Debtor).
Thakurraman Pillai son of Pappa Pillai of Telukany *Debtor* (Debtor).
Ponnammalai Adichetti Chinnakandy and thirty-five others *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition has been posted for hearing on 10th July 1917.

District Court, North Maravan, Telukany,
24th April 1917.

M. D. S. KELLY,
Chief Justice Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 is THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TORONTO.

In the author of *H. Tachiro, Japan*

Antennal segments of <i>A. laevis</i> type						
Fourth-segment F4	11	11	11	11	11	Pelvicus (Crab)
5. Labrum Ant	11	11	11	11	11	Fraxinus (Daisy)

Marion A. Bentley given, under clause 2 of, within 15 of Act 111 of 1907, that Edwardine M. Philp, one of Nevada Aliens, filed, residing at South Park street, Thirteenth ward, Thirteenth ward, has applied to the Court for declaring Lakshmi Ayyar, one of Krishna Ayyar, residing at East Court street, Eleventh ward, Thirteenth ward, an resident and that her application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of June 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court at any time prior to the said date.

No. 10 of 1947 is the Cause of the District Judge, Tiruchirappalli.

In the matter of Supriya Kava,

E. Gupta Krishna Ayyar	..	..	..	..	..	Patidar (Gujarat)
Siddhant Khatu	..	..	..	..	..	Agarwal (Delhi)

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 11 of Act III of 1907, that B. Gopalakrishna Ayyar, son of Hanumanth Ayyar, residing at Tassical caste, Tazhakk Teluk, has applied to this Court for declaring *Bayyapa Adu*, son of *Irullappa Kana*, residing at *Thanthupaiyadu*, a Tazhakk teluk, an orphan and that his application is referred for hearing to the 16th day of June 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose this said application may appear before this Court either in person or by writal as the said date.

Daniel Cress, Treasurer,
1898-1899

A. EDGINGTON
Editorial Board

No. 5 of 1989 is the Court of the District Judges, Assam.

Cadizque: Maki Petro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Petroleum
Krymka Petro and others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Distribution

Notes, under section 15 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Chokkappa, Hindu, son, of Nityananda Kulu Pannu, Kany, residing at Pitala in Dharmapuri taluk of Anaimalai, the petitioners above named, who were appointed as the 31st March 1912 by the Court and that the said case was assigned to prove the said before the 13th day of May 1912 at 10 a.m. By delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, to the undersigned

District Messrs's Court, Aske,
14th April 1877.

T. O. BATHO,
District Engineer

No. 2 of 1947 in the Court of the Federal District Judge, Houston.

North Ponda
Bata, Pandiyai, Haddipen Kurus Mahapara, Narantha Panigrahi
and Kikanaa Bata

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act 114 of 1947 that the aforementioned petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing on 12th June 1947.

Principal District Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan
10th April 1913.

A. BHIMESWARA SAO,
Principal, Sreevastu High School

No. 5 of 1817 in the Office of the First Architect, District House, Constantinople

Komarovskii Gousses, see of Chishchik Gousses, Tallin, entrance,			
aged 12, at Angeliakere, Tallin, entrance	"	"	"
Talchakovskii Pater and others	"	"	Fallener (Doktor).

Notice is hereby given that under clause 2 of section 12 of Act VII of 1947 that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is noted for hearing on 13th June 1947.

Any motion wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the next date.

First Additional District Meeting Court,
Calicut, 18th April 1912.

S. VARADA SCHARFYAN,
First Additional District Agent

No. 1 of 1916 at the Court of the District of Columbia, Washington.

Notice, under clause 1 of section 16 of Act 113 of 1901 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that the following persons, being members of the Provincial Insolvency Act, are hereby admitted to the Court on the 1st day of March 1912 and that the said persons shall be entitled to the same as the Court may, in its discretion, see fit to allow. The said persons shall be entitled to the same as the Court may, in its discretion, see fit to allow. The said persons shall be entitled to the same as the Court may, in its discretion, see fit to allow.

No. 4 of 1917 (S.S. No. 25 of 1916) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, MADRAS.

Jagan Kistaya Plaintiff.
 Jijagan Malaya, Tallava Subbaraya, Ramasami Kistaya, Kanne-
 marupati Kistaya, Hastura Subbaraya, Kannechi Appaya,
 Nageswari Lakshmi, Venkatasubba Perumala, Venkatesu Padayya,
 Venkatesu Lingappa, Maruthi Peddaboli, and Soti Sumanasa Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted on 15th June 1917 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader at 11 A.M. on the said date.

District Muziff's Court, Sarsangapet,
 15th April 1917.

G. S. VENKATHANA AYYAR,
District Muziff.

No. 2 of 1917 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, MADRAS.

Gowara, Vinnara and Gannan Venkataswami, sons of Malaya of
 Ponnayyannur in Pudukkottai District Plaintiffs.
 Allurathi Lakshminarayana and ten others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted on 15th June 1917 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same, may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Muziff's Court, Pudukkottai,
 15th April 1917.

S. NALLATHAN PANTULU,
District Muziff.

No. 3 of 1917 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, VILAMBAZOO.

Maddala Appayappa Plaintiff.
 Mahalingam and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and the petition is posted on 15th June 1917 for hearing. Those who are willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Muziff's Court, Vilambazoo,
 15th April 1917.

A. VENGOPALA RAO,
District Muziff.

No. 11 of 1917 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, CHINGELPUTT.

Venkateswara Nayudu, son of Nageswaram Nayudu, residing
 in Nirkumbhagam Madurai Karthikamangal, Madurai District Plaintiff.
 Appayanna Madali and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovesaid petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 20th March 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the District Muziff, Chingelputt, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 12 of 1917 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, CHINGELPUTT.

K. Y. Perikumbathu Arayyanar, son of Srinivasaswami, residing in
 East Raja street, Tirunelveli Plaintiff.
 Subbaraya Sotkar and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovesaid petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent by the District Court, Chingelputt, on 15th March 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the District Muziff, Chingelputt, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Muziff's Court, Chingelputt,
 21st April 1917.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
District Muziff.

No. 17 of 1917 (S.S. No. 28 of 1916) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, GUNAWADI
 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, GUNAWADI.

In the matter of the insolvent, Palayanda Marayappan Pillai.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed, all creditors must prove their debts on or before 15th June 1917 by sending the duly registered note or by delivering an affidavit in proof of their claims. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 22 of 1917 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, GUNAWADI.

In the matter of the insolvent, Appayya Lakshminarayana.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case, all creditors should prove their debts on or before 15th June 1917. The claims of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognised.

No. 7 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, FARRUK)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Mas'ud Ayub Petitioner.
Amrullah Chett and six others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Mas'ud Ayub, son of Sulaiman, residing at Fyilambadi, Cyddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared an ascendant and that his application is posted for hearing on 1st May 1917 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Precedent Decreeing Rules, 1908. The debtor's examination will also take place on the said date at 7 a.m.

No. 16 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, CHENNAI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Pandurajam Ayub Petitioner.
Changaling Pillai and six others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Pandurajam Ayub, son of Kalyanaswami Ayub, residing at Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared an ascendant by this Court on 14th March 1917 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debt on or before the 14th May 1917 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Precedent Decreeing Rules, 1908. The debtor's examination will also take place on the said date at 7 a.m.

No. 25 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, KANNIAKUMAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Mohammed Humaid Sahib Petitioner.
Sulphat Raza Karamiah and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Mohammed Humaid Sahib, son of Kafir Sahib, residing at Parthiyapuram, Kanniamkulam taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied for being declared an ascendant by this Court on 14th April 1917 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debt on or before the 14th May 1917 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Precedent Decreeing Rules, 1908. The debtor's examination will also take place on the said date at 7 a.m.

No. 33 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, MANNAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Alaga Padayachi Petitioner.
Pannaswami Kank and fifteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Alaga Padayachi, son of Subbarasa Padayachi, residing at Kattutharambadi, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an ascendant and that his application is posted for hearing on 24th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 36 of 1917 (No. 4 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, MANNAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Kannaswami Padayachi Petitioner.
Srinivas Padayachi and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Kannaswami Padayachi, son of Adhikarasa Padayachi, residing at Uthamaswaram, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an ascendant and that his application is posted for hearing on 24th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 38 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL SECRETARY, SOUTH ARAB.

Chinnathandi Pillai Petitioner.
Marutha Chett and eight others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chinnathandi Pillai, son of Maruthasa Pillai, residing at Thavadi, Tiruvananthapuram taluk, has applied for being declared an ascendant and that his application is posted for hearing on 24th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 40 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 of the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Muthukumar Palayandi Petitioner.
Palayappa Chetti and seven others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Muthukumar Palayandi, son of Muthu Palayandi, residing at Sainikuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 5th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 41 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 of the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Vandamuthu Nayudu Petitioner.
Kannappa Chetti and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause (1) of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Vandamuthu Nayudu, son of Manjuprasanna Nayudu, residing at Tirukkeyyur, Pudukkottai taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 5th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 42 of 1917 (No. 4 of 1917 of the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Chidambaram)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Kannamalai Palayandi Petitioner.
Chinnappa Madali and six others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Kannamalai Palayandi, son of Kanna Palayandi, residing at Andayappa Muttamandapam, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 5th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 of the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Ponnai)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Agappa Pillai Petitioner.
Chelambara Chetti and two others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Agappa Pillai, son of Panna Pillai, residing at Vannamandalai, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 5th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

No. 44 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917 of the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Jamal Shari Sakhi Petitioner.
Venkataswami Chetti and twenty others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Jamal Shari Sakhi, son of Mohammed Shari Sakhi, residing at Paimpalamattai, Kollam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 5th May 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, F. B. BANDA ADHARIYAR.
18th April 1917. Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1918 (No. 4 of 1918 of the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Marthandam)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Thengal Kashi Sany, son of Champa Sany, residing at Balapara
Kashi Petitioner.
Kandappa Nayudu and four others Respondents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 17th January 1917 and that creditors should present their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 25 of 1918 (No. 4 of 1918 of the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Marthandam)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

Champa Sany, son of Balji Sany, residing at Kanchi, Marthandam
Sany Petitioner.
A. Srinivas and fifteen others Creditors.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjournment was made in the above matter on 17th January 1917 and that creditors should present their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 62 of 1916 (No. 26 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Amanna Shetti, son of Mahappa Shetti, residing in Mangalore town Petitioner.
Mangappa Shetti and five others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 18th February 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 63 of 1916 (No. 27 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Baba Dharma, nephew of Thyampya Pappai, residing at Cheloor village Petitioner.
In Mangalore taluk Creditors.
After Mangalore and four others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 18th March 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 64 of 1916 (No. 28 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Baba Dharma, nephew of Thyampya Pappai, residing at Cheloor village Petitioner.
In Mangalore taluk Creditors.
After Mangalore and four others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 19th March 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 65 of 1916 (No. 29 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Mallikarjuna Rao, son of Thyampya Pappai, residing in Mangalore Petitioner.
In Mangalore taluk Creditors.
After Mangalore and four others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 20th March 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 66 of 1916 (No. 30 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Puttur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Muralidhar Patnam, son of Narayana Patnam, residing at Gurevichanad of Petitioner.
Kannur village in Upunangal taluk Creditors.
Thiruvannamalai and thirteen others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st March 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 70 of 1916 (No. 34 of 1916 on the roll of the District Munsif's Court, Kottur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Bappa Subramanyam Pothu, son of Vasudhara Pothu, residing at Senda Petitioner.
village in Kottur taluk Creditors.
N. V. Subramanyam and others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 22nd March 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 71 of 1915 (No. 35 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MANGALAGIRI)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Muruga Sunda, son of Uandi Sunda, residing in Attavali village,	..	..	..
Mangalore town .. .. .	..	..	..
Shadur Khan Saidu and others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st April 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 72 of 1915 (No. 36 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MANGALAGIRI)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Mangappa Shastri, son of Mordappa Shastri, residing at Verhali Kasha	..	..	..
in Bager, Mangalore taluk .. .. .	..	..	..
T. Sattappa Shastri and two others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st February 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 73 of 1915 (No. 37 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SOUTH KANARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Theodore Sunda, son of Peter Sunda, residing in Udupi	..	..	..
Major Sirkana Sunda and forty-one others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st March 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 74 of 1915 (No. 38 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SOUTH KANARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Nagappa Shastri, son of Sankappa Shastri, residing at Karkali village	..	..	..
in Udupi taluk .. .. .	..	..	..
Add: Mankya-prasannaiah and four others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 13th January 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 75 of 1915 (No. 39 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MANGALAGIRI)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Shankar Shastri, son of Hanappa Shastri residing at Inavali in Parur	..	..	..
village, Mangalore taluk .. .. .	..	..	..
Shankar Shastri and six others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 20th February 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 76 of 1915 (No. 40 of 1915 of THE BILL OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MANGALAGIRI)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Anandaiah Shastri, son of Lakshmi Shastri, residing at Bantval Kasha in	..	..	..
Mangalore taluk .. .. .	..	..	..
Yogesh Ahi Shastri and four others .. .. .	..	..	..

Under section 14 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 10th March 1915 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 30th June 1915. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this said Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 10 of 1916 (No. 5 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Pithoroi)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Narasappa Shetti, son of Panna Shetti, residing at Marjoli village in
Kannada taluk Petitioner.
Panna Shetti and two others Opponents.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Act III of 1907 it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 19th March 1917 and that petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Rules, 1909.

No. 3 of 1917 (No. 15 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Mangalore)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Isaac Doss, son of Jack Doss, residing at Kalladi, Mangalore town. Petitioner.
D. Dossappa Acharya and two others Opponents.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 20th March 1917 and that petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Rules, 1909.

No. 4 of 1917 (No. 12 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Karkal)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Rama Krishna, son of Chirali, residing at Tarkapur village
in Karkal taluk Petitioner.
Subbannaiah Patil and two others Opponents.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 3rd March 1917, and that petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Rules, 1909.

No. 5 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Karkal)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Bharathi Acharya, son of Lingappa Acharya, residing at Koppal village
in Karkal taluk Petitioner.
Thimappa and others Opponents.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 10th March 1917 and that petitioners should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th June 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Land Revenue Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara, P. M. HENDE,
Mangalore, 21st April 1917. Officer Receiver.

(No. 2 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Channarayana)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Thalabekhalu Mahabadi Kashi Mahadeva Koppa, residing at Kappuram
Taluk and others, Channarayana Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Kanara, dated the 26th February 1917, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Land Revenue Rules on or before the 20th July 1917, failing which claims will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, South Kanara)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Valmiki Dasappa Chitappa Akkai Kader, residing at Bannanahalli
Taluk, South Kanara, Pithoroi Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Kanara, dated the 21st January 1917, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Land Revenue Rules on or before the 20th July 1917, failing which claims will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 2 of 1916 on the file of the District Magistrate's Court, Pithoroi)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SOUTH KANARA.

Yadappa Subbarayudu Chitappa Koppa residing at Koppuram Taluk
Pithoroi, South Kanara, Pithoroi Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Kanara, dated the 21st March 1917, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Land Revenue Rules on or before the 20th July 1917, failing which claims will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 3 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, CANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Venka Rappa Theerayappa's son Pappa, residing at Netha *amman* and *amman*, Ponnani taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 27th February 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 3 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Elwias Edehdi Andy Achas residing at Akshobhara *amman* and *amman*, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 27th January 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 4 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Krishna Mathan's son Santhi Mathan residing at Koppa *amman*, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 15th January 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 5 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Adhiyareth Samuel Koon, residing at Kuvanchangan *amman* and *amman*, Ponnani taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 27th March 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 6 of 1915 of THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Kanappathil Parichas residing at Kachery *amman* and *amman*, Calicut taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 16th March 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 7 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, CANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

P. Sankaran Nair residing at Kuvanchangan *amman* and *amman*, Ponnani taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 27th January 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 7 of 1915 of THE FILE of THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH MALABAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Raveyareth Varickal Guriath Vaidar, residing at Mankarick *amman* and *amman*, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 16th March 1917, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as or before the 30th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 9 of 1915 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Ericksenward Nalidar, residing at Kappam amman, Palshegar, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 21st February 1917, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 26th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 11 of 1915 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Pelagody Chappi, residing at Velluppalam amman, Kappam amman, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 19th February 1917, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 26th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 12 of 1915 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Vadakkuppal Sankaran Nambal, residing at Pambalathur amman and down, Calicut taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 16th March 1917, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 26th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 13 of 1915 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Talakkal Kakkam, residing at Chavaranth amman and down, Calicut taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 16th February 1917, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 26th July 1917, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

(No. 1 of 1917 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Lakshmanan Patter's son Botilda Patter of Piripil amman, Tiruvallur village, Palghat taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned insolvent petitioner will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 27th July 1917.

(No. 2 of 1917 on the roll of the DISTRICT MAMAR'S COURT, PALNATI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Kattakal Kakkal Katti, residing at Naganur amman and down, Ponnani taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned insolvent petitioner will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 3rd July 1917.

(No. 3 of 1917 on the roll of the DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH MALABAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Koodappan Pillai's son, Vellumathan Pillai, residing at Vellumathan amman, Vengachal amman, Wadavath taluk Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned insolvent petitioner will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th July 1917.

(No. 4 of 1917 on the roll of the DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH MALABAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Padamkulam Patter's sons (1) Kottaiyay Aray and (2) Kottaiyay Aray residing at Vellumathan amman, Vellumathan village, Palghat Petitioner (Defendant)

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the aforementioned insolvent petitioner will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 10th July 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar,
Calicut, 16th April 1917.

K. S. GOPALAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Sardaras Appa, son of Palhannan Appa, Veigavallur, Kallakudi taluk Petitioner.

A. E. Selva Appa and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 12th April 1917, and his further examinations takes place on 7th July 1917. All his creditors are required to give their claims, so far as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1912.

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Ponnasah Balakrishna Chettiar, son of Ponnatha Vakkiahalingapathy

Chettiar, The 10th Worcester street, Trichinopoly Fort Petitioner.

Kandasam Sa. Rameswami Chettiar and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the District Master's Court, Trichinopoly, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 12th July 1917.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Ponnasah Balakrishna Chettiar, son of Marthan Kandasam, Theppavur,

Kallakudi taluk Petitioner.

T. S. P. L. S. Subbaperum Chetty and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the District Judge's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 12th July 1917.

No. 6 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Tala Serrakrishna, son of Kalasiah Serrakrishna, Marayattu, Trichinopoly

only taluk Petitioner.

Mandakam Pillai and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 12th July 1917.

No. 7 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Kishore Pillai, son of Mohankrishna Pillai, Seranampatti Thekkai-

pattanam, Thakkal taluk Petitioner.

Sd. Vakkiah Chettiar and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 12th July 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,

14th April 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,

Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th APRIL 1917

Liabilities.		Rs.		to Rs.		Assets.		Rs.		to Rs.	
Capital paid up	.. .. .	25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	.. .. .	1,08,15,719	0 0				
Reserve Fund	.. .. .	25,00,000	0 0	Other authorized investments	.. .. .	4,81,000	0 0				
	Rs.	50,00,000	0 0	Loans to individuals and other parties	.. .. .	1,04,000	0 0				
Public Deposits at				1917 Securities	.. .. .	5,49,44,477	2 8				
Fixed Term	Rs. 10,00,000	7 4		other authorized securities	.. .. .	2,87,18,081	0 0				
Public Deposits at				270 Government and preferred	.. .. .	1,13,35,102	14 0				
Reserve	Rs. 10,00,000	7 4		Securities with fixed income	.. .. .	11,02,500	0 0				
Other Deposits at				Banks	.. .. .	19,800	12 0				
Fixed Term	Rs. 10,00,000	7 4		Fixed Stock	.. .. .	8,75,000	0 0				
Bank of India etc.	.. .. .	30,000	0 0	Loans	.. .. .	55,000	14 0				
Reserve	.. .. .	50,10,000	15 4	Loans	.. .. .	5,07,000	0 0				
				Cash and Cheques	.. .. .	5,00,00,000	12 4				
				and Bankers	.. .. .	8,00,00,000	0 0				
Total	.. .. .	1,00,00,000	0 0			1,00,00,000	0 0				

* Includes Rs. 10,00,000 provided for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

(By order of the Directors)

R. E. HOLMES,

Chief Accountant.

W. R. HUNTER,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Deposit Loans—4 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 47-50

Bank of Madras, Madras, 25th April 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED DUES.

Notice is hereby given that the following deposits outstanding in the accounts of this division will be forfeited to Government, if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification—claimants are required to present themselves before the undersigned, with proper authority showing their title to the amounts claimed—

Name of depositor.	Amount deposited.	Purpose for which deposited.
(A) A. Gervais Naidu, now deceased.	Rs. 4 8	For occupying the Government plot of 100 sq.ft. in A/c 2/5 Watermanpet bridge for erecting a shed.
(B) T. Annamalai and T. Veerasingham.	1 8 0	For the occupation of 50 sq.ft. in 2/1 south canal met of St. Mary's bridge for erecting a boat shed.

Madras, 7th April 1917

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddalore Division.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the undersigned that A. Sami Nayudu, who took up the work of "Superintendent in the Public Works" an contract has died recently.

All dues, to which it may entitle, are hereby given notice that a sum of Rs. 200 only, deposited by the said Sami Nayudu in the Post Office savings bank at Cuddalore and pledged to the undersigned in security for the due fulfilment of the above contract will be forfeited to the legal heir of the deceased Sami Nayudu on production of the necessary documents proving his or her claim to the same.

2. The amount will be realized to Government, if unclaimed within six months from the date of this notification.

Cuddalore, 15th April 1917.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Canal Division.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division and that the parties or their legal representatives concerned may appear in person to request payment of the same from within three months from the date of notification, failing which the amount will be realized to Government.

Sl. No.	Name of person	Particulars of amount due	Amount.	Month from which the amount is outstanding.	Remarks.
1	Shan Abdul Subhan ..	Fund bill for conducting a regular course in F.C. ..	Rs. 2 8	February 1914.	
2	Das, Rajan ..	Fund bill for conducting a regular course ..	61 2 0	Do	
3	Dasg, Rajan ..	Fund bill for conducting the same regular course ..	6 12 10	July 1914.	
4	Karappa Rajan ..	F.C. bill for conducting the same regular course ..	27 12 8	Do	
5	Hackham of Ponnasam ..	F.C. bill for conducting a bridge at 1/4 of the main supply channel ..	8 0 0	August 1914.	
6	E. Rangaswami Nayudu ..	Fund bill for conducting a regular course in F.C. ..	36 7 8	October 1914 ..	The total of Rs. 6, etc. due from the contractors will be realized from these amounts.
7	H. A. Kalavathi Reddy ..	Fund bill for conducting a regular course in F.C. ..	116 7 8	November 1914 ..	
8	Karimullah Ameer ..	Fund bill for conducting a regular course in F.C. ..	116 7 8	November 1914 ..	
9	Widyananda Aiyar ..	Fund bill for materials used ..	2 1 8	January 1915 ..	
10	E. Subramanyam ..	Do ..	2 1 8	March 1917 ..	The total of Rs. 6, etc. due from the contractors will be realized from these amounts.
11	Emmanuel, J. J. ..	Wages for 1st to 15th July 1915 ..	4 15 8	September 1915.	

Tirupathi, 15th April 1917.

R. A.

N. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, District Project Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1917.

LOCAL—WATER CRESS—CHANNEL.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Chubb, that the Star and Spill buoy at the Chubb Harbour entrance and the station buoy in the inner harbour will be moved for the ensuing movement of about the 15th May 1917.

President: F. G. SMITH,
15th April 1917.

F. G. SMITH,
for President Port Office.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the existing rules—

Name and address—M. R. S. Chintalapudi Venka Reddy of Chintalapudi, Nellore taluk and District.

Date of order granting the certificate—16th April 1917.

Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

Tax and Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 16th April 1917.

R. H. PAGE,
Secretary.

JANUARY REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1915, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the persons who in S. No. 291 of Madras District, known No. 218 of Channarayana which was treated as unregistered and considered at the time of settlement has a portion of which is now found to be comprised will be held by the Taluk Officer, Chintalapudi in order that the names of the persons may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by a duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before 21st July 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar District Office,
16th April 1917.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, dated at Newcastle, the 15th day of April 1917.

Number, rank and name, 21258, Private, Angus McDonald; age, 32 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, Irish; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; trade, shoemaker; date of enlistment, 7th August 1913; place of enlistment, Hamilton, Scotland; parish and county in which born, Inver, Glasgow; No. of deserter or absconder, 15th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Newcastle; marks, neither right forearm; has tattoos, none; service.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, dated at Newcastle, the 15th day of April 1917.

Number, rank and name, 26165, Private, Alexander Scott; age, 28 years 10 months; height, 4 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, Irish; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, miner; date of enlistment, 10th September 1914; place of enlistment, Dundee; parish and county in which born, Edinburgh, Glasgow; date of desertion or absence, 10th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Newcastle; marks, none; has tattoos, none; service.

R. MOORE, Major,
Commandant 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Anglo-Indian Force of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, the 15th day of April 1917.

Number, rank and name, 1923, A. F. Private, Henry Miller Garbay; age, 25 years 12 months; height, 5 feet 12 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, black; trade, clerk; date of enlistment, 10th May 1916; place of enlistment, Bangalore Cantonment; date of desertion or absence, 10th April 1917; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore; marks, none; service, none; service.

A. O. L. DAVIS, Lieut. for Dist. Col.,
Commanding, 1st Battalion of Bangalore's Regiment.

- REVENUE MANUAL OF TAMIL PROVINCE (GENERAL), UNDER WRIT R.P. No. 45, R.S., DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1914. Fifth list of corrections. Pp. 4. (8 p.)
- MANUAL OF TAMIL PROVINCE (GENERAL), UNDER WRIT R.P. No. 47 R.S., DATED 12TH FEBRUARY 1914. Fifth list of corrections. Pp. 8. (8 p.)
- SPERMAL PAPER CODE, 4TH EDITION, 1913. First list of corrections. Pp. 4. (8 p.)
- ITALIA HISTORICAL NOTES FOR ALLUCTIONS TO THE JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE L'ESPRESSO DURING PERIOD OF 18TH MARCH 1917. Foolcap folio. Clothed. Pp. 2-3-6. (5 or 5 p.)
- ITALIA PAPER CODE, 1ST EDITION (KODAK). Eighth list of corrections. Anno 1. (8 p.)
- CYPRUS, MINERAL CODE, 2ND EDITION. Ninth list of corrections. An. 4. (7 p.)
- MADRAS AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo, paper cover. English and Telugu. Each. Anna 1. (1 s.)
- MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGISTRATION, 1915. ADDRESS AND CHARGES No. LXXI. An. 1-5. (5 p.) No. LXXII. Pp. 8. (8 p.)
- LET OF CHARTERED CHURCHES IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE. Continued up to 1st April 1917. Royal 8vo, paper cover. An. 4. (8 p.)
- MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, CORRECTED UP TO 1st APRIL 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 1. (4 s.)
- AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, 1916. Layard 8vo. Cloth. An. 8. (1 s. 6 p.)
- AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, 1914. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. An. 15. (3 s. 6 p.)
- HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1871-1915 (1915-16). Foolcap folio. Paper cover. An. 14. (3 s.)
- CHARTERED CHURCHES IN THE MADRAS PROVINCE (WITH CHURCH), CORRECTED UP TO 1st APRIL 1917. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. 14s. (8 p.)
- A GENERAL CALENDAR OF MADRAS, 1917-18, FOR THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY, MADRAS. Vol. II. Part 5. Telugu. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2-8. (6 s.)
- MADRAS REVENUE, A, B, C AND D, 1914. English foolcap folio. Each. Pp. 8. (8 p.)
- ACT I OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Royal 8vo. An. 1. (5 p.)
- ACT II OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each. Pp. 2. (6 p.)
- ACT III OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT IV OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 5. (8 p.)
- ACT V OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 2. (5 p.)
- ACT VI OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT VII OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT VIII OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT IX OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
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- ACT XII OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT XIII OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)
- ACT XIV OF 1917. JAMES STRAM-VANER. Foolcap folio, English. Pp. 3. (8 p.)

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- ORDER NO. VIII OF 1916.—JAMES STRAM-VANER. Urdu and Hindi. 8 p. (1 s.) each.

VACANCIES.

WATER MAINS TO EXPANDED BUILDING AND IRRIGATION WORKS. Salary Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 according to qualifications and experience. Apply to the Executive Engineer, Kanad division, with copies of certificates.

Extends, 1st April 1917.

A. S. SAUSSE,
Executive Engineer, Kanad Division.

WATER SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Applications are invited from private candidates possessing the qualifications of Licensed Medical Practitioner for filling up permanent vacancies in the Civil Medical Department. Applicants should be accompanied with copies of testimonials, etc., and should reach the undersigned by the 1st May 1917.

3. Candidates should not be above 35 years of age. Favored candidates will be required to attend a local binding themselves to serve Government for five years and to abide by all the rules of the department.

Bombay, 6th April 1917.

G. A. F. HINGSTON, M.A., J.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the type-writing examination for a copyist post which has fallen vacant in this Court.

The application should contain the following particulars:—

- (1) The full name of the applicant, (2) his name in religion, (3) his residence, (4) his age.
- (5) Applicant's previous service in the public service.
- (6) Whether applicant holds any bank deposit, if so, to what amount of annual value, and in what bank.
- (7) Applicant's past and present occupations and length of service in each, if a public servant.
- (8) Recommendations passed by the applicant with reference to the vacant post.
- (9) Abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by applicant.

Deputy Master's Court, Madras,
16th April 1917.

S. SARASINIA P.M.,
Deputy Master.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Meer (Irish) cloth-dressers in the South Arm Collector's division on 1-1-19, minimum being annual. The vacancy is an entry one of long duration and likely to become permanent.

5. Applications should reach this office on or before 15th May 1917.

South Arm Collector's Office,
16th April 1917.

J. H. LANGSHIRE,
Deputy Collector.

Appointments are invited for posts of third grade foremen in the Upper Coleman division. The pay of the posts is Rs. 35 with a permanent monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 3. Candidates giving satisfactory evidence will have chance of confirmation and promotion to Deputy Engineer's grade. Note that these three higher and short grade are above 2nd and 2nd respectively and apply. Copies of references and testimonials should be enclosed with application.

Upper Coleman, Kancham,
11th April 1917.

S. F. RIDGEL,
District Engineer.

Appointments are invited for clerks, pay Rs. 35 per month to start with, in the office of the Deputy Director of Survey, No. III Party, Trichinopoly. Only candidates duly qualified, under the Public Service Notification Rules, i.e., who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1916 or are holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificate with not less than five marks over the Presidency average in English, need apply. School First candidates should submit with their application a copy of the marks obtained by them at the public examination, and give the date and page of the Part II. Group Results, in which their names have been published. All applicants must be in the applicant's own handwriting and should give particulars of their age and qualifications.

2. The selected candidates will be bound on the temporary establishment to start with and if their work and conduct be satisfactory they will be transferred to the permanent establishment as vacancy arises.

All applications should be addressed to the Deputy Director of Survey, No. III Party, Trichinopoly, and should reach him before the 1st June 1917.

Trichinopoly, 16th April 1917.

W. A. HASTED,
Deputy Director of Survey, No. III Party.

Appointments are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation Officer in the manner of Service on a salary of Rs. 40-75 - 100 per month, minimum being annual. Note that those who have passed the Upper Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering need apply. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 1st June 1917.

Deputy Collector's Office,
16th April 1917.

E. A. DAVIS,
Deputy Collector.

Appointments are invited from qualified persons for the post of a temporary Plague Inspector in the Annapur district on a salary of Rs. 24 plus house allowance of Rs. 14 per month.

Applications together with certificates and copies of testimonials, if any, should be sent without delay to the office through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Annapur Collector's Office,
15th April 1917.

I. MATHIAS,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given that there is a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. M. Thirukonda Chettiar who was a member of the Hindu Desamam Committee, Comptroller-in-Chief, and that persons desirous of applying for the said vacancy should send in their applications on or before the 15th day of July 1917.

Deputy Comm. Chingampal,
16th April 1917.

T. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
Deputy Comm.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Over and over the 16th of July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vaid thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1917.
A. SENGAPPA AYYANAR.

Over and over the 16th of July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vaid thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1917.
E. SENGAPPA AYYANAR.

Over and over the 16th of July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vaid thereof.
Madras, 26th April 1917.
L. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYANAR.

NOTICE.

WE, hereinafter known as Victor D'Orsi, Martin D'Orsi, Richard D'Orsi, Walter D'Orsi, Ben D'Orsi, Tom D'Orsi, and Joseph D'Orsi, who from this day be known as Victor Clement, Martin Clement, Richard Clement, Walter Clement, Ben Clement, Tom Clement, and Joseph Clement, the survivors we have now taken being that of the natural grandchildren of the first named among us.

Private.

1. VICTOR D'ORSI.
2. MARTIN D'ORSI.
3. R. D'ORSI.
4. W. D'ORSI.
5. BEN D'ORSI.
6. T. D'ORSI.
7. J. D'ORSI.

Cochin, 24th March 1917.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Receiver with Probate of the last Will and Testament of T. C. Thomas Philpotts late of Madras but now deceased, has, by an instrument in writing under his hand bearing date the 22nd day of March 1917 and made under the provisions of section 25 of the Administrator-General Act (III of 1913) transferred to the Administrator-General of Madras the whole of the undivided portion of the estate and the property and credits belonging to the said deceased and vested in the undersigned by virtue of the said Probate which was granted to him by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the 2nd day of February 1916.

15th March 1917.

J. MEYER

ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIES (DECEASED).

The Administrator of the estate and effects, throughout the whole of British India, of Henry Davies, late of Wycombe, College Road, Interwark, in the County of Middlesex, England, but now deceased, who died in Haverley Road, Haverley in the said County of Middlesex, England, on or about the 25th day of January 1916, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said Estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands, to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of May 1917 at the undersigned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Henry Davies, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 8, Village Walkway, Epsomstead Row,
Madras, 26th April 1917.

L. R. HEWES,
Administrator of the Estate.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL READSWAY HUNT (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is withdrawing from the 23rd April 1917 the estate of Samuel Readsway Hunt deceased formerly of 17 Manchester Street, Grosvenor Square, London, but late of 78 George Street, Leicester, Square-Colony, Indian Medical Service (retired), who in the provisions of section 22 of the Administrator-General Act, 1913, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate or creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 24th June 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 23rd April 1917.

C. E. COBBERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Kowloon.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Pethapattam Rangiah and Pethapattam Virupakshiah of Puthianda.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named bankrupts that if they do not prove their claims before the 2nd July 1917 I will make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Kowloon.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Alwarthi Raghobai of Balaichandrabai.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named bankrupt that if they do not prove their claims before the 2nd July 1917, I will make a final dividend without regard to their claims.

24th April 1917.

M. RAMASWAMI AYYA,
Receiver.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

- Mr. C. Durais to be Agent at Bangalore via Mr. Krishnaswami.
- Mr. H. R. S. Subramanian to be Agent at Aligarh via Mr. Stephens.
- Mr. E. S. C. Palmer to be Agent at Salem via Mr. MacGregor.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 26th April 1917.

W. E. HUSTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 1371 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917. (Part II, 2 weeks.)

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

FEBRUARY 1917.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Table of Kandall recorded at Station 19 m.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64																																				

Table of Kendall recorded at Stations in the

No.	Business	Financial Statement		Income Statement		Balance Sheet		Assets		Liabilities		Equity		Totals
		Income	Expenses	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
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Madras Freeway for the month of February 1917—cont.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Madras Presidency for the month of February 1907—contd.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Market Prices for the month of February 1917—cont.

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Madras Presidency for the month of February 1917—cont.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Meteorological Office, Madras,
12th March 1947.

Wages: Preliminary for the month of February 1917—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

202

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 17.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1907.

[*Forma*, 6 pinn.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MARINE ORNITHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

[illegible]



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917.

[PART II, VOL. 1.]

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1917.

Summary 1.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1917, and also the total fall from 1st April 1916, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the average of the forty years ending 1906.

District.	Averages for forty years.				1916-1917.				1916-1917.			
	In the month.		From 1st April 1916.		In the month.		From 1st April 1916.		In the month.		From 1st April 1916.	
	Being days.	Excess.	Being days.	Excess.	Being days.	Excess.	Being days.	Excess.	Being days.	Excess.	Being days.	Excess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cantonment—	40.	100.00	100.00	40.	100.00	100.00	40.	100.00	100.00	40.	100.00	100.00
1. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
2. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
3. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
4. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
5. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
6. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
7. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
8. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
9. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
10. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
11. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
12. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
13. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
14. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
15. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
16. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
17. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
18. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
19. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
20. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
21. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
22. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
23. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
24. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
25. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
26. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
27. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
28. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
29. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
30. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
31. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
32. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
33. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
34. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
35. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
36. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
37. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
38. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
39. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50
40. Coimbatore	3	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50	..	0.00	45.50

Four stations—Madurai, in Telugu and Ponnai (1) slight in Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore and Madurai and all elsewhere. The Coimbatore was 0.2 inch above normal level.

Stationary record to date—Coimbatore in Telugu and Ponnai, and in parts of Telugu, Anantapur, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Madurai and Tanjore and all other districts.

TABLE III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and oil for the month of March 1911.

Group.	District.	Weights or measures shown in Table for March.					
		Rice, milled and.			Rice, oil.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Ceylon	1. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	2. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	3. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	4. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
B. Ceylon	5. Kottawa	74	81	78	100	100	100
	6. Colombo	82	87	84	100	100	100
	7. Yangon	81	87	84	100	100	100
	8. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
C. Ceylon	9. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	10. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	11. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	12. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
D. Ceylon	13. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	14. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	15. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	16. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
E. Ceylon	17. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	18. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	19. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	20. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
F. Ceylon	21. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	22. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	23. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	24. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100
G. Ceylon	25. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100
	26. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100
	27. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100
	28. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100

Group.	District.	Weights or measures shown in Table for March.								
		Ceylon.			Ceylon.			Rice.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Ceylon	1. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
B. Ceylon	5. Kottawa	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	6. Colombo	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	7. Yangon	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	8. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
C. Ceylon	9. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	10. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	12. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
D. Ceylon	13. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	14. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	15. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	16. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
E. Ceylon	17. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	18. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	19. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	20. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
F. Ceylon	21. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	22. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	23. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	24. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100
G. Ceylon	25. Ceylon	74	81	78	100	100	100	100	100	100
	26. Yangon	82	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	27. Colombo	81	87	84	100	100	100	100	100	100
	28. Kottawa	83	84	83	100	100	100	100	100	100

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in one district, rose in five and fell in two; sugar was stationary in six districts, rose in seven and fell in two; wheat was stationary in two districts, rose in eight and fell in four; maize was stationary in six districts, rose in seven and fell in one; oil was stationary in three districts, rose in twelve and fell in eight.

* Of the three prices ending 1911-12. † Of the three prices ending 1910-11. ‡ Average of white and yellow rice. § Banded rice.

Wm. de Silva, Secy., LANKA RICE AND SUGAR, T. SATHANAR, Secy.,
Board of Rice, Madras.
24th April 1911.

Water supply plentiful in a few tanks in three tanks. Hunting, wooding and plowing of sugarcane proceeding. Plowing stops for hot sun and rains slightly damaged in one place by March rains. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, cotton and cotton; cotton late. Pasture getting poorer; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but widespread, common and foot-and-mouth disease common. Employment variable. Rain-floods common. Prospects fair.

Water supply sufficient. Working of total processing. Standing crops good. Potatoes all better available. Condition of work good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Markets fair.

Wares—sawed lumber—mostly in pairs. Standing of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops hay. Harvested paddy, cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum and beans; various not reported. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Hides/skins available. Grain—wheat, sorghum, rice, various local.

Water supply sufficient. Feeding; mowing of fields proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Grounds well kept, roads, sidewalks, lawns, and grounds, all appear fair to normal. Pasture mowed; fodder available. Condition of crops generally good but inadequate possible in parts of two fields. Fertilizer available. (State stock situation). (Prepared by)

Water supply sufficient except in parts of canyons. High fishes in low rivers. No flow of water near the Indian and Mexican frontiers, but supply at the two stations and in the Colorado river is adequate. Flooding; sowing of cotton and translocation of alfalfa and alfalfa seedlings. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested alfalfa, cottonseed, cotton, melons, sugar, sugar beet seedlings, normal; map and onion, fair to normal. Potatoes scarce in two valleys; fodder available. Crops of alfalfa generally good, but somewhat meagre because of late start. Equipment available. Some stock sufficient. Prospects good.

Water supply sufficient. Fungicide: seeding of paddy, transplantation of paddy and sugi and seedling of pulse processing in paddy. Standing crops like. Harvested paddy and sugi sufficient for. Fertilizer sufficient; fodder available. Cereals and crops generally good but cotton, ricepaddy and soyabean not that good in parts. Employment available. Grasslands sufficient. Parasitic free.

Steel-plate on flange. Tension available.

Waterways insufficient for boats. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, indigo and cereals. Transplantation of paddy, sugarcane and vegetables, winnowing of paddy and sugarcane and ploughing of separate polders. Reaping crops fast. Harvesting paddy, sugarcane, sugarcane, sugarcane and sugarcane, sugarcane. Pests abundant. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

[illegible]

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing sowing of paddy, transplan-
tation of paddy and rice and seedling growing in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested
paddy, mil, tobacco and sugarcane; cotton less. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder
available. Caring of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.
Rumors generally less.

Water-supply insufficient in new tanks and in parts of few others. Thorough ponding; watering of glacially outwashed or ponding; of stream and canal ponding; wrong or transportation of water and ponding of streams and rain ponding in parts. Standing water fair to good. Harshed fish, shrimps, crayfishes and puddle. Contains lot of green algae. Paddy mostly in seed. Inland and in parts of another; in better available. Contains of more green algae, but few and much common prairie in one tank. Amphipods available. Grasshoppers collected. Panspermia fair.

Water supply insufficient in parts. Four feet of water in the Quarry at Trade. Flooding; mowing of stubble, badly, exposure, mud, gravel and glacially proceeding at mowing in parts. Blowing crops low. Harvested cotton, rather poor to severely chaffed, chaffed and (some) fair to normal; exposure, turning off chaffed, normal. Pasture well fed, in fair condition. Condition of water exposed good. Employment complete. One-acre of wheat, five-acre of corn, fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over the Grand Anicut; supply in channels adequate. Transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Height of water over the crest of the anicuts and southern branches of the Lower Anicut 24 feet and 25 respectively. Cultivation of sugarcane continuing in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but not ripened in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, tobacco, cotton and rice; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of garden crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder scarce in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cotton growers in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing continuing; weeding proceeding; and planting of tobacco continuing in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy and sugarcane in parts. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to fair; sugarcane, cotton and tobacco fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Velankulam anicut; discharge through vents all; channels closed for clearance. Ploughing; sowing of long and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to fair; sugarcane fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but thick quarter prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops all. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy commenced in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but thick quarter prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply sufficient. Paddy harvest progressing. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

TAMRASA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing; weeding; and weeding of main crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

REASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 21st April 1917.—Fairhill, Light Vengayyur, Kottur, Gudavari, Krishna, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Namakkal, Tirunelveli, Malabar and the Nilgiris; all elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally except in one taluk of one district where they have been slightly damaged by March rains and in parts of two other districts where they are withering or require rain. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally, cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Gudavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, South Kanara, Central and South except Tirunelveli; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture insufficient in four districts and in parts of eleven others; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., CIVIL, LAND REVENUE & AGRI.,
HOUSE OF REVENUE, MADRAI,
24th April 1917.

T. RAGHAVAN,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26th APRIL, 1937.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (per 100 weight net basis).											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Sagf.			Sorghum.			Guar.		
		1937.	Average of 10 years ending 1934.	1937.	Average of 10 years ending 1934.	Average to April.	Last week.	This week.	Average to April.	Last week.	This week.	Average to April.	Last week.	This week.	Average to April.	Last week.	
Coastal	Ganjam	..	0.8	1.4	2.0	8.8	8.0	8.8	17.8	18.8	19.4
	Tungasalem	..	0.7	0.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8
	Godavari	..	0.9	1.1	1.7	9.7	8.8	8.8	17.8	18.4	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Godavari	..	0.1	0.8	0.8	13.2	8.8	8.8	17.7	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Godavari	..	0.2	0.7	0.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
Deccan	Karnool	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.7	7.7	..	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Penganga	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.7	7.7	..	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Penganga	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.7	7.7	..	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Penganga	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.7	7.7	..	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Penganga	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.7	7.7	..	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
Central	Chingleput	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Chingleput	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Chingleput	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Chingleput	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Chingleput	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
North	North Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	North Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	North Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	North Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	North Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
South	South Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	South Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	South Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	South Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	South Arcot	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
East Coast	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
Hills	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	
	Madras	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.8	8.8	8.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	..	18.4	18.8	17.8	18.8	

1. = average.

2. = 10 years.

3. Average of the 10 years ending 1934.

4. Average of 10 years.

5. Revised figures.

FIGURES: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 13 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917. [Price, 2 pms.]

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി കോളനി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ബിൽ
കാണുന്ന പട്ടികയിൽ കാണുക

ആദേശപരമായതല്ലാത്ത പ്രസ്തുത ബിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ 32-ാം ചട്ട പ്രകാരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബിൽ കോളനിൻ കൂട്ടം-കാണുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകി
അ ചട്ടത്തിൽ കാണുന്നതായി പ്രസ്തുതപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:-

No. 2 of 1917.
1917 നമ്പർ 2 - 24 നമ്പർ.

A BILL TO AMEND AND DEFINE THE LAW OF INTESTATE SUCCESSION AMONG MAPPILLAS GOVERNED BY THE MAMUMAKKATTAYAM OR THE ALAYASANTANA LAW OF INHERITANCE.

മരണശേഷം അവകാശ നിയമങ്ങൾ അട്ടിയായ നമ്പരായ അവകാശ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരി
ക്കുന്ന മെറ്റീക്ടയന്മാരെ ഇവയിൽ മരണശേഷം അവകാശനേടുന്ന ചിന്തയ്ക്കു് അവ
കൾക്കു് നിയമം മേൽപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

മരണശേഷം അവകാശ നിയമങ്ങൾ അട്ടിയായ നമ്പരായ അവകാശ നിയമങ്ങൾ അനുസരി
ക്കുന്ന മെറ്റീക്ടയന്മാരെ ഇവയിൽ മരണശേഷം അവകാശനേടുന്ന ചിന്തയ്ക്കു് അവ
കൾക്കു് നിയമം മേൽപ്പെടുത്തുകയും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

1 - 24 നമ്പർ.

പ്രകാരം.

1. (1) നമ്പർ 1917 നമ്പർ 24-ൽ ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടം
കാണുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ചട്ടം 24-ൽ ചിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടം

1. ആദ്യ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ സാമ്പത്തിക സുരക്ഷ ഉറപ്പിക്കുക.

1990 年 12 月 25 日

உதவி அமைச்சர்: தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கிறேன். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கிறேன். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கொடுக்கிறேன்.

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2 = 34 421010

இந்த கட்டுரைக்குப் பின்னர் கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றம் தொடங்கியது. கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றம் தொடங்கியது. கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றம் தொடங்கியது.

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“வினியோகம் என்பது விவசாயிகள் 8 முதல் 10 ஆகாதிருந்தால் எந்தவிதமான நன்மைகளும் கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே, விவசாயிகள் 10-15 பேர் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு உதவியாக அரசு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

4. വിപ്ലവത്തിന് വഴി കാട്ടാനായിത്തന്നെ കർമ്മ മുന്നേറ്റത്തിന് ശക്തി പകർന്നു കൊടുത്തു. ഇതിന് ശക്തി പകർന്നു കൊടുത്തു. ഇതിന് ശക്തി പകർന്നു കൊടുത്തു.

3. 1977-78-ലെ ബജറ്റിലെ നിർമ്മാണപദ്ധതി 1977 ജനുവരി 1-ാം തീയതിയിലുള്ള മൂന്നാം ഭാഗം പ്രകാരം തീരുമാനിച്ചിരുന്ന പദ്ധതി ആദ്യഘട്ടം കാര്യത്തിൽ സംസ്ഥാനയിൽ നടന്നു.

தேர்வுக்கூலி-மாணவர்களுக்கு விபரணம்.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 73

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1917.

[PART, 9 AN. 3 P.]

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 13th day of March 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES BURNS FORTLAND of 14th, P.C.,
G.O.B., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.

The Hon'ble DATTU BHADUR F. RAJAGOPALA AYYANGAR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, L.M.S., M.B., D.S.C., D.P.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BERNARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLARK, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. CHENNAI.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. HALL, R.E., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SIVAYYAR AYYANGAR (*Adviser-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STOKES, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON.

FILED March 1911.

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The Secretary reported that under rule 71 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council His Excellency the Governor had reserved the following Bills from the list of business before the Council:—

- (1) No. 10 of 1914. The Madras Irrigation (Government museum).
NIL.
- (2) No. 12 of 1914. The Hindu Post- of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa
Fidelity Marriage Sastri.
NIL.

1

The Hon'ble Sir **ALEXANDER CANNAN**, in presenting the Financial Statement for 1917-1918, said:—“Your Excellency, it is my duty to present the Financial Statement to the Council. The Statement contains the memorandum required under the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement, which supplies all the information that appeared to me to be necessary. There are however two points which have since been brought to my notice and which I may briefly notice. One is in regard to the surtax which is being imposed by the Imperial Government. One is in regard to the Financial Statement, but the Honorable Members of the Council will find that it is included on page 9 of the Civil Budget Estimates, where the estimated yield is taken as Rs. 10,08,000. The reason why this is not included in the Financial Statement is that unlike the increased taxation imposed last year, the receipts from this new taxation are to be placed under a new minor head which is wholly Imperial, which is not subject to discussion in this Council, and which, therefore, does not properly fall within the limits of the Financial Statement.

12th MARCH 1917.]

(See *Memorandum*.)

"The other point was regarding the closing balance with regard to which the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerman Arshar has asked a question namely how it is arrived at. I am not quite sure that I understood exactly what he wants. The way in which the closing balance is arrived at is by taking the opening balance of the year and deducting from, or adding to it the difference between the receipts and charges; this gives you the closing balance."

1 & 3. Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARSWELL:—"Your Excellency, it is now my duty to introduce first the detailed head LAND REVENUE. On this subject, the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerman Arshar has asked for certain information which I now place before the Council. He has asked, in the first place, why it is that on page 7 of the Civil Budget Estimates there is a separate item for receipts from proprietary estates; he asked why that was not included under I-A on page 6 where also revenue or income from proprietary estates is shown. The reason for this difference is that under head I-A (Ordinary Revenue) the main items of revenue are included; whereas under 'Miscellaneous' are included fines, penalties and other miscellaneous sources of revenue from proprietary estates. One is revenue proper and the other contains miscellaneous items relating to the class of cases I have mentioned."

"The Honorable Member then asked for some information regarding the item on page 7 of the Civil Budget Estimates—the item of Rs. 1,06,500 being fees charged for the time and labour of the Land Records Staff. He has asked—what is the rate of fee, under what authority is it levied and what is the cause of the increase? The fees are levied under rules framed under section 32 of the Madras Revenue and Surveys Act. The amount of fee levied was, until the middle of last year, 4 annas in ordinary cases and 12 annas in cases where special work had to be done in clearing dense vegetation. In August last year instructions were issued to levy an additional fee of eight annas, in lieu of annas four and annas twelve. The rise in the budget of 1917-18 is due to that increase in the rate of fee and to larger operations by the Land Records Staff. No doubt the rise in the revised estimate is due to the same cause; that, however, is a figure which is received from the Accountant-General."

"Then the Honorable Member drew attention to the item on page 22 of the Civil Budget Estimates as regards Amravati Civil establishments, the amount aggregating to Rs. 80,460. He has asked under what head the corresponding receipts are shown. The corresponding receipts are shown under head I-B, Miscellaneous—Other items on page 7."

"The next question which the Honorable Member has asked is as regards the temporary establishment for Survey and Settlement work provided for on page 31 of the Civil Budget Estimates. The item in question amounts to Rs. 1,67,600. He wishes to know the items of work which have to be done, the districts in which it has to be done and also who supervises the work. The districts are Vengaloor, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Madras, Guntur, North Arcot, Tanjore and Godavari, and the work is the revision of the *afanagals*. The work of the staff will be supervised by the Special Settlement Officer in all cases except Guntur, where there is a Special Deputy Collector, Mr. Venkayyaiah Pundarik, who is just present in charge of the work. A portion of the establishment for which provision was made in Kistna will probably have to be disbanded; because it has been decided to retain one of the Survey parties to complete the survey of Venkataswami Estate next year. Therefore it cannot commence work elsewhere and the special staff at Kistna will probably not be employed this year."

"There is one more item, as to which information was asked for namely as regards the lump provision on page 31 of the Civil Budget Estimates—still under Land Revenue—of Rs. 1,200 for a special officer of the Indian Civil Service on special duty. That relates to the special duty of Mr. Gray who has been employed on special duty as regards statistics of wages, and the significance of such statistics. Mr. Gray's special duty will come to an end on the 21st instant but he will not draw his pay until the 1st of April and the sum of Rs. 1,200 represents the amount of pay that he will draw for the period when he was on special duty in the coming official year 1917-18. That, I think, concludes the points under Land Revenue on which the Honorable Member wished to have information."

(The President: Mr. Ramaswami Acharya, M. P. for Madras) [10TH MARCH 1917.]

His Excellency the Governor:—"We now proceed to discuss the resolutions standing in the name of Honorable Members. The first resolution stands in the name of the Honorable Mr. T. K. Ramaswami Acharya."

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF FEES CHARGED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OF EXPENDITURE UNDER LAND RECORDS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, I wish to move the first resolution which stands in my name and which runs as follows:—

"I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sum of Rs. 1,65,500 shown under S-B. LAND REVENUE—"Miscellaneous" be omitted from the head of receipts and that the same be deducted from the provision of Rs. 3,02,500 made under S-C. LAND REVENUE—LAND RECORDS—"Dariusi Charges—Land Records Superintendents, etc.""

—It appears to me that the item of Rs. 1,65,500 is not Land Revenue proper. It is a special charge made for the time and labour of the Land Records staff. It consists of three items (1) cost of stamps, (2) daily charge and (3) the fee for the time of the Land Records officers. Even though an all-round fee is levied now it must include some fee for the time of the Land Revenue officers. Expenses are incurred first by Government and then recoveries are made and should be deducted from the expenses incurred and the net amount that is arrived at should be shown as the expenditure. In support of my view, I would refer you to page 37 of the Civil Budget Estimate. About the middle of that page you will find recoveries from estates under survey. The recoveries amount to Rs. 2,67,450. Again, under special colonial surveys the full amount of expenditure is inserted first and the recoveries are deducted and the net amount is shown at the bottom, where you find "deduct—done or cost including adjustment from municipality. Rs. 1,00,000." On page 43 at the bottom you find that the recoveries amount to Rs. 55,000 and that is deducted. I say that the same procedure should be followed in these cases. I do not know what reason there is for following a different procedure showing recoveries under receipts and the whole expense under expenditure. The proposal I make is a just proposal. It is also very desirable to adopt the change I advocate; because Land Revenue being a divided fund and the Land Revenue charges being wholly provincial, the Provincial revenue loss about Rs. 62,500. It cannot be said that this item was contemplated at the time of the provincial settlement, because this item has grown in recent years and therefore in the interests of Provincial revenue I suggest that this item of recoveries be deducted from the income and a corresponding deduction be made under expenditure and the balance be shown as the net amount of expenditure."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Honourable Members know that no amendment is necessary for these resolutions at this stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CARTER:—"This is largely a method of exhibiting figures in the accounts, and I do not think that the analogy that the Honourable Member suggests as regards the recoveries from estates is a *pari passu* analogy for this purpose. Here we have an establishment which is employed for doing certain work and in the course of that work we levy certain fees. He suggests that we should deduct the fees from the cost of establishment. He points to the analogy of survey which does certain work and for which we Government recover a large sum from Proprietary estates. That recovery is not in the shape of pay, but really an adjustment such as that between Local and Provincial. The same plan is not followed in regard to these fees and I doubt whether it can be rightly followed in the present instance in order to cut down our Land Revenue receipts. It would be convenient to reduce our Land Revenue receipts and then move the full share which goes to Imperial, but I am afraid we cannot do that any more, than we can deduct the cost of any other establishments such as Tahsildars and Collectors from our Land Revenue Receipts and credit the Land Revenue with merely wages receipts by deducting the cost of the establishment. I am afraid, therefore, that we cannot adopt the rather ingenious suggestion of the Honourable Member."

13th March 1917.] (*Mr. Narasimha Appa, Sir Alexander Cadogan;
Mr. Ravanatha Acharyar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARASIMHA APPA:—“I wish to get some extra information from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan in the matter of this resolution. He has informed us that the ordinary rule for maintaining debts were 4 annas in cases where there was not much work in returning estates and 12 annas in other cases where they had to clear quickly. He has informed us that instead of having two separate rates, one average rate was fixed. I see the mathematical simplicity of the average rate here fixed. You add annas 12 and 4 and divide the total by two. I should like to know whether the Government adopted this average for its mathematical simplicity or whether there was any other intelligible method by which they arrived at 8 annas. I do not see why a man who merely returns a state and wishes to get it refixed should be now called upon to pay 8 annas instead of 4 annas as before. If we understood that, we shall be in a better position to vote upon this resolution. In cases where no other work is done than mere restoration, I should like to know how we are justified in imposing an extra charge of 4 annas for merely restoring a state.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—“In regard to that question I can only say that the point does not arise in the least from the resolution under consideration. The resolution says that the sum should be entirely omitted, and not whether the charge of 8 annas is a good or a fair one in substitution of the original charge of 4 annas. That question cannot be raised now but that must be raised as a separate question. I am afraid the Government cannot accept the resolution for the reasons I have given.”

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur V. K. KAMARAJA ACHARYAR:—“I am not satisfied with the reasons given. As it is a matter which affects the Government as much as ourselves, I do not press the resolution. I pointed out what was advantageous to this Government, because they would get Rs. 50,000; but if they do not want to accept my suggestion, I do not care for it. I have done my duty.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

Reduction of Survey Expenditure.

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur V. K. KAMARAJA ACHARYAR:—“I beg to move—

“II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 319,300 made under S-B, LAND REVENUE—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—“Settlement Parties” be reduced by one lakh.”

“Your Excellency, since this resolution was sent up to Government, I find that the provision has been reduced by Rs. 20,000. The figure which now appears in the Civil Budget estimate on page 37 is Rs. 2,99,300. This difference is due to the deduction of Rs. 20,000 expended as recovery. There are now five Settlement Parties and it appears to me that the number is too large. There is no original settlement to be carried on anywhere in the Presidency. Now we have only re-settlements, and under this re-settlement there is no question about the re-classification of soils, and the Settlement officers have not got to ascertain the yield of soils. We thought that for various settlements it might be necessary to calculate the cultivation expenses; but the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan pointed out at the last meeting that this was an impracticable measure. So that there is no reason for having any party in a district to be settled, until the rates are sanctioned by the Government. The party can work at Madras and the figures for the settlement may be prepared, as also the report. This will not take more than six months. If the Settlement officer wishes to obtain any information, he may go to the locality concerned, but the party may remain in Madras. Another six months will be quite suffice for the introduction of the settlement. There is no necessity for issuing rough pattas. When the rates were different at the original settlement, it might have been necessary to issue rough pattas and to hear parties. But at re-settlements, there is only a percentage rule and this is the same rule in all parties and there is no room for alterations or misadvent. All that has to be done at the settlement is to bring the karamam, make him write up the shahdadi with the new rates instead of the old rates; and if a subordinate officer is put in charge of each taluk, the shahdadi may be prepared, the accounts written up and the settlement rates introduced in six months. I think, therefore, that one party ought to suffice for the purpose. But as it may happen that the settlement may have to be revised in more than one district, let us have two parties and the remaining three parties may be abolished. I put down

(*Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Sir Alexander Cadogan; [12th MARCH 1917.
Mr. Rama Achariyar]*)

The figure at No. 1 looks as a rough estimate, because I was not able to work out the exact figure. I simply put my idea before the Government, so that the settlement may be simplified.

"I have only one more remark to make. I was at first inclined to think that the settlement registers need not be printed. But my friends at the Bar consider that until a record-right is proposed, the settlement register must continue to be printed. But I would make this suggestion—that it need not be printed in English and the vernacular. If the register is printed in the vernacular, that will suffice; it would reduce the work of its kamma and the cost of printing. I merely place this resolution before the Council for their consideration; but I will not press this resolution, if the Government are disposed to consider it favourably and thus save some money which is now unnecessarily spent on settlement."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN:—"Your Excellency, I understood that the genesis of the Honorable Member's resolution on this subject is the discussion at the last meeting of the Council regarding cultivation expenses. At that meeting the Honorable Member said:

"I am glad that Sir Alexander Cadogan has told us definitely that it is not possible to calculate cultivation expenses. It means then that the Government, without being able to calculate cultivation expenses, assume what may be regarded as the cultivation expenses and fix the assessment. Then I would say that all the trouble you take in doing settlement operations might be abolished."

"When I read the Honorable Member's resolution on the agenda paper, I at once supposed that that was what he was going upon. I did not quite catch all that he said but that is what, I believe, has led him to this idea. I do not think that it would be acceptable to this Council that no attempt should be made to enquire into the expenses of the tract which has to be settled. I do not think that the members who may represent the backward parts of the country like Cuddapah would like that someone should sit down at Madras and without making a local enquiry should fix what the enhancement of assessment is to be. The Re-settlement Manual provides for careful enquiry into a large number of factors relating to the economic conditions of the tract to be settled. I hardly think that it would be wise, merely because we find a difficulty in settling cultivation expenses and give estimates in abundance all enquiry and carry on the whole matter as a mere office transaction of the Board of Revenue at Madras. In the case of Cuddapah, for instance, the result of the enquiry was, if I recollect rightly, there was no enhancement on dry land and a very small enhancement on wet land. There would be danger of the economic condition of a backward tract like Cuddapah being overlooked if the whole thing was done in Madras. I would certainly deprecate our reliance purely on an office examination of prices of grain. We confine that, under the Re-settlement Manual, with a considerable amount of examination of local conditions. Many Honorable Members of this Council including the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayana Reddy have asked for further examination. The idea that the whole thing is illusory is, I am sure, a mistake. The idea that we are going to achieve the object by forcing things to what may be supposed to be the logical conclusion of sweeping away all local examinations would result in bad administration. I cannot therefore accept the resolution. But I shall be very glad indeed if it were possible, if it could be found possible, to reduce the expenditure on resettlement. It constitutes a very considerable item into the assessed revenue obtained by resettlement. It costs on a great deal which must off against any sum which the Government may obtain as a result of the resettlement operations. If it is possible to reduce the amount in any way, as the Honorable Member proposes, the Government, I am sure, will be glad to do so. I would be quite prepared to examine the Honorable Member's suggestion about it, but I cannot, at this moment, say there is anything in his proposal. I am quite prepared to examine them and we shall be glad if we can find room for effecting a saving. It is impossible to go further. I think that will meet the wishes of the Honorable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, so far as this proposition goes, it is due not only to an expression of opinion given at the last meeting of the Council as to the conclusion of the end of settlement but also to the statement made on previous occasions both by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan and Sir John Atkinson. Both of them said that once there was a proposition

15th March 1917.]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President;
Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

increase of prices the question remained only for the Government to guide themselves by the information given to see what proportion of such increase must be reduced in the settlement operations. That was repeated more than once. On the last occasion it was said that the question of the cost of cultivation as now considered by the Settlement officers was all right. This under three circumstances the present suggestion was made, my Lord.

"It was said by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that the whole examination was necessary in backward districts like Cuddapah and other places. That is a fair question raised, but the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar does not want to do away with all the parties; he suggests that only two parties may be retained, that the controlling staff may be retained. Of the two parties, one party may be generally attending districts where there is not great disparity, where the general conditions are supposed to be satisfactory. What is now being done is a Special Settlement officer has to be for nearly a year and more in the district and prepare the scheme report which is considered in all its aspects and subsequently placed before the Collector, the Revenue Board and the Government. All that would be unnecessary as suggested in this resolution. As no reclassification of soil is needed in most of the districts, the present procedure is held to be unnecessary. When it is a question of deciding upon the reduction to be made from the increase in the price of grains the thing is taken to consideration by the Government. If that is the only view, the general statement made by an officer who may be going through a tract and analysing the nature of the tract and the condition of the district does not take very much time; and unless he feels that in any particular portion of the district a detailed inquiry is needed into the nature and classification of soils or for reducing the existing rates, the general principles associated in this Council during the last three or four years may be adopted and there will be at least one point gained—a saving of Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs per annum, which might be utilized for the more beneficial objects which both the Government and the Honourable Members are bent upon attaining. I do not think that the question arises that this proposition is moved only for the purpose of tackling the position taken up by the Government as regards cultivation expenses. On the other hand, if really the Government are going to adopt a sympathetic attitude by modifying the rise in price by the increased cost of living and if the whole thing is to be worked out on general information as to the economic condition of the tract, there is no necessity for the large establishment that is now working, and the detailed study which is made to tell the Government after all that everything is satisfactory may be avoided. The question will arise in a few districts such as Cuddapah, some parts of South Arcot and others and that will be a limited case. The work of all the parties will be unnecessary and a saving may be secured by a close examination of the position. There is great force in the conclusion of the Honourable member and I hope that his resolution will be accepted."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not wish to limit discussion; but this is not the occasion for examining the general policy of the Government. I am anxious to give the utmost latitude to the discussion in the Council. If the question is raised to combat the general policy of the Government then this is not the occasion for it. This is really an occasion for the settlement of figures; and if I may say we have already given the utmost latitude in allowing a discussion of this kind. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has very fairly met the Honourable gentlemen and I would suggest that the Honourable gentlemen should take the Government at their word and secure an examination of his own proposal. I suggest that that is the most practical way which the debate could take. We have had more general discussions and we can discuss this matter again at length, but this is not a legitimate opportunity for this purpose. Being a business meeting for settling the figures, I would suggest to the Honourable Member that he would be doing well by accepting the assurance given by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao Pantulu:—"The point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyangar is about the necessity of having large settlement parties for the purpose of reclassification. As the motion stands he wishes to have fewer parties and the rest not done for the coming year. As has already been pointed out it is not intended, at this stage of the financial discussion, to raise general questions of policy, because the proposals contained in this resolution are really directed to secure a budget statement.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Nannayya Acharyar; [18th March 1917.
Mr. Gillman; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.]*)

"It has been contended for some years that, so far as resettlements are concerned, the enquiry should be directed really to a calculation of the rates of enhancement based on the prices of grain; and also on an examination of leases and the prices paid for land. There are all matters on which compilation of statistics is necessary. As my Honourable friend put it, this might be done by an officer holding his office in Madras. But the real point which really requires special investigation and of which we have not been able to extricate the Government is the question of cultivation expenses, the question of the indebtedness of the ryot and the question of the higher standard of life. On these three matters, it is necessary for the settlement officer to go round and see things for himself. On these matters the reports have been singularly silent and our efforts to get the Government to make personal enquiries—local enquiries—have not been fruitful, as we have not been able to convince the Government that these enquiries should be undertaken."

"The point for the consideration of the Government, as I understood it, is that the parties were originally constituted for original settlement where they had to consider questions relating to the reclassification of soils and irrigation sources and the question of the varying capacities of lands to bear the assessments. These questions would require much more original investigation that is now permissible under resettlements. The point for consideration now is whether all these large settlement parties are necessary for the purpose of continuing the very limited enquiry in connection with the resettlements which are based upon the enhancement of prices. That is the question which requires consideration. If this resolution serves any purpose at this stage, I request that the constitution and organisation of the settlement parties might be looked into from the point of view whether the present elaborate organisation is really necessary for the purpose of resettlements while this was originally intended for original assessments. If the enquiry such as that suggested by my Honourable friend is undertaken we shall have achieved something."

The Hon'ble Mho Bahadur V. K. BHANUJAYA ACHARYAN:—"I wish to remove a misapprehension on the part of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Girdwar. I did not want to harp upon the same question as was raised on the last occasion. It was not because that the cultivation expenses could not be calculated that I brought forward this resolution. That is not the grounds of this resolution. If we cannot calculate the cost of cultivation, we might reduce the cost of settlement parties. I did not say that local enquiries were not necessary. I said that the settlement officer might go to the place and make enquiries. The enquiries should be made by the settlement officer himself and not by his subordinates. On the last occasion, the Hon'ble Mr. Goughman said that it would not do for anybody to go and ask this or that man as to what it costs him to live or other particulars, but that we should get the information from the public statistics. All that is necessary for the settlement of districts may be obtained from public records. As the Government are willing to hold an enquiry as to whether the cost of settlement parties can be reduced, I am willing to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

1. Reforms and Disputes.

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to introduce the head 1. REFORMS AND DISPUTES."

6. Stamps.

The Hon'ble Mho Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I beg to introduce the head 6. STAMPS."

V. & T. Excise.

The Hon'ble Mho Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I beg to introduce the head V. & T. EXCISE."

10. Income-tax.

The Hon'ble Mho Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I beg to introduce the head 10. INCOME-TAX."

12th March 1927. (Mr. Ramabhadra Rao; Mr. Mayyaguda Acharyya;
the President; Mr. Raaga Acharyya; Mr. Gollam;
Mr. Ramanga Acharyya)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao Pantulu :—“As regards income-tax, may I enquire as to the number of persons from whom the amount is to be collected? The amount put down in the budget is Rs. 16 lakhs.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswara Acharyya :—“The Hon'orable Member should have given notice of the question.”

His Excellency the President :—“If notice is given, a reliable answer might be given.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao Pantulu :—“I thought that the Rs. 10 lakhs were based upon some reliable information.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyya :—“From the last annual report I find that 119 people are to be taxed.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandrarao Pantulu :—“Not suppose.”

IX. & 11. Forest.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—“I beg to introduce the head IX. & 11. Forest.”

X. & 12. Registration.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswara Acharyya :—“I beg to introduce the head X. & 12. Registration.”

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR A SEPARATE DISTRICT REGISTRATION FOR NANNADI DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswara Acharyya :—“I beg to move the following resolution :—

“III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 12-B. REGISTRATION—“District Charges” be increased by Rs. 5,000 to provide for a separate District Registrar for the Nannadi district, and that the same amount be deducted from the expenditure under 45. CIVIL WORKS.”

“I find on page 86 of the Budget that a lump provision has been made for Rs. 2,500 for opening District Registrar's office at Bellare and Vengalwara. I find that in the Nellore district there are 15 sub-registrars' offices and in the Vengalwara district 14, whereas in the district of Elamudi there are 26 offices and in Madura 21 including the Registrar's office, and the work of the office in Madura and Elamudi is very heavy and it takes considerable time for inspection of the records. The average number of offices for a District Registrar to inspect is about 25 and therefore one District Registrar for both the Madura and Elamudi districts is utterly inadequate and therefore immediate relief is wanted. I understand also that because the District Registrar of Elamudi and Madura has such heavy work, the Registrars of Tanjore and Tirunelveli have been asked to inspect some of the offices in Madura and Elamudi districts. That is not a very desirable state of things. I do not know when reply the Government may give me. The amount that I ask for is only Rs. 5,000. If the Government are not able to spare that money, the needs of Nellore and Vengalwara may stand over and that the district of Elamudi should have its District Registrar first. If the Government can find money for all these things it is well and good, otherwise the needs of Madura and Elamudi should be first attended to, as they are more important.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswara Acharyya :—“Your Excellency, so far as the need for a District Registrar for the Elamudi district is concerned, I say at once any that the Government are in considerable sympathy with the Hon'orable Member. The Inspector-General of Registration has reported that the work of the combined districts is heavy and that the arrangement under which some of the sub-offices in the Madura-Elamudi district are inspected by the District Registrars of Tanjore and Tirunelveli is not quite satisfactory. At the same time, as have to

(*Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; [13th March 1927, Mr. Subbarayan Reddyar; Mr. Alexander Gordon.]*)

study ourselves, under the direction of the Government of India, in regard to a proposal like this of reversing expenditures—we have to study ourselves that it is of such an urgent and imperative necessity that it cannot be put off till after the war. The Government considered the question from that point of view and came to the conclusion that while it is likely that, after the war, one of the earliest things to be done is to provide an additional Registrar in that locality, we would not be justified, as matters now stand, in incurring this expenditure. I would, therefore, suggest to the Honourable Member to accept that view of the position.

* The Honourable Member has also suggested that, if we cannot provide the additional expenditure, the amount required may be taken from the allotment already made for the opening of District Registrar's offices at Nellore and Vinayapattanam. I am quite certain that the Honourable Members who represent these tracts of the country would oppose the proposal. But independently of that, I would point out that we are generally committed to those two offices. They are not exactly new offices; they are merely old offices which are to be revived. Those two districts had their District Registrars, but the two offices were abolished when Nellore was clubbed with Guntur and Vinayapattanam was clubbed with Eluru. There has been considerable agitation both in this Council and outside it for restoring these old offices and the present provision has been made to meet that purpose. The Government think that it would be hardly fair to go back on that decision and divert the funds to Eluru. I feel bound to oppose the resolution as it stands; but I would again assure the Honourable Member that the question of Eluru will be taken into consideration, in reasonable consideration, the moment we feel that our finances would justify us to commit ourselves to such a reversing expenditure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar's reply gives me satisfaction that the Government are alive to agitation and therefore when we agitate they will yield. It gives me much comfort. As to Honourable Members from Nellore and Vinayapattanam rising up, I thought that the Government would have had sufficient strength of mind to distribute money most carefully amongst all parties. Nellore and Eluru are over-worked, whereas the districts of Nellore and Vinayapattanam have only fourteen and fifteen sub-offices respectively. I thought that in disposing of the claims of several districts the Government would hold the scales even; but I am sorry that the Government are weak. They will not yield graciously where they ought to, and they are weak where they ought to be strong. I am, however, willing to withdraw the resolution. Even if the resolution be passed, the Government will have to find the funds necessary, and if they cannot find funds, what are we to do? Therefore I am satisfied with the sympathy expressed by the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS INCREASED PROVISION FOR A SEPARATE DISTRICT REGISTRAR FOR NORTH ARCOT.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Bhojan Bahadur A. Subbarayan Reddyar was as follows:—

"IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 12-B, REGISTRATION—"District Charges" be increased by Rs. 5,000 to provide for a separate District Registrar for the North Arcot district and that the same amount be deducted from the expenditure under 45. CIVIL WORKS."

The Hon'ble Bhojan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYAN REDDYAR:—"The case of North Arcot is such as to entitle me to hope that I would get a better answer than that I got in 1926, but I prefer not to make this resolution."

The resolution was not moved.

XII. Interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I beg to introduce the head XII. Interest. I have nothing to add to what the Financial Statement contains."

12th MARCH 1917.) (Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Ranga Acharyar;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

18. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I beg to introduce the head 18. General Administration. Under this head the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanji Acharyar has sought for certain information regarding an item on page 71 of the Civil Budget Estimates relating to the provision for a Deputy Secretary (temporary) Rs. 20,000. He wished to know what was the work this officer would do, why this office was temporary and for what period it would continue. The Deputy Secretary has been appointed to assist the Revenue Secretary and the Chief Secretary during the absence which always occurs in Madras during the Legislative Council session. The original term of the appointment was from the 1st November to the 31st May. The reason why it is temporary is because the question whether a Deputy Secretary for half a year will be sufficient to enable the work to be carried on without arrears is still unsettled. As the Honourable Members of Council doubtless know, the Government have quite lately taken certain branches of work directly under themselves, viz., Agriculture, Co-operative credit, Veterinary department, and Fishery. When this budget was framed we had no information as to the volume of work which this will entail and we hardly yet know whether a full-time officer for the whole year or for the heavy season only will suffice. That is why the post is temporary."

19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to introduce the head 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"I should like to know whether this Council will have the opportunity of considering the question of the further strengthening of the High Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"If the Honourable gentleman will give notice of that question, I will consider it."

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The next head which I beg to introduce is XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails."

XVII. & 20. Police.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to introduce the head XVII. & 20. Police."

RESOLUTION AS REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE ON THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to reduce the expenditure under head 20-E. POLICE—"Criminal Investigation Department" by Rs. 50,000."

"Before I draw the attention of this Council to the increased expenditure under this head, it is but proper that I should place before the Council the circumstances under which the Criminal Investigation Department came to be established and the scope of its work and its activities. I would draw the attention of the Council to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission in 1902-1903, when this matter was carefully considered and gone into. It was upon the strength of the recommendations of that body, this department probably came into existence. It will be found that the Council—moreover in paragraph 16 of their report that they recognized the absolute necessity of a large number of officers to obtain and transmit information about the movements of persons as well as, later on while considering the details to be worked in connection, the department to my officers in paragraph 108 of the same report where they discuss the matters which exist for the formation of the department as follows:

"The Commission have been much struck with the ignorance of most Special Inspectors of what is going on outside their own districts and with the want of

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'co-operation between police officers of different districts. Improved communications have changed the character of crime and the methods of criminals. Dependence migrate from one district to another, and carry on their operations in a systematic manner over large areas. It is essential that combined action on the part of the police should correspond to the organisation of crime. There must be systematic attention to professional offenders and criminal tribes and classes, combined arrangements for dealing with crime on main roads, rivers and railways, and cordial co-operation between officers of different districts. The Deputy Inspectors-General, appointed under the system now proposed by the Commission, ought to achieve much in this direction; but this is not enough. The altered conditions of the country, specially in respect of the increased facilities for communication afforded by railways and telegraphs, demand more systematic treatment of crime throughout each province. There must be a proper system for securing regular information of the operations of organised crime, well regulated communication of intelligence from one district or province to another, combined action between the officers of different localities, and the capacity for systematised action from one centre. The Commission would strongly deprecate interference with the responsibility of local officers for the prevention, investigation, detection and suppression of crime within their own jurisdiction; but it is essential that they should be assisted by a central provision bureau for the collection and distribution of information regarding certain kinds of crime and certain classes of criminals and by a small staff of trained detectives to be available to help in investigations when required by local officers. Later on they discuss the organisation of the Railway Police and say that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police should be put in charge of this department and the Railway Police, and they suggested that there should be a personal assistant of the grade of Superintendent to assist him in his work. When we find that these are the reasons which necessitated the formation of this department, it would be interesting to notice the increase of expenditure since the year 1906-1907 when for the first time some definite amount was spent for this purpose. The expenditure in that year and in the subsequent years was—

Year	Expenditure in lakhs	Year	Expenditure in lakhs
1906-1907	.. 38	1912-1913	.. .. 131
1907-1908	.. 95	1913-1914	.. .. 139
1908-1909	.. 206	1914-1915	.. .. 160
1909-1910	.. 269	1915-1916	.. .. 188
1910-1911	.. 324	1916-1917 (R.E.)	.. .. 191
1911-1912	.. 147	1917-1918 (R.E.)	.. .. 179

"So that, it is clear that immediately after the recommendations of the Police Commission were accepted by the Government and after this department was first organised, they thought that Rs. 33 lakh which was provided for 1906-1907 might be sufficient for this special branch of work; but it is remarkable that the expenditure went on increasing by leaps and bounds till we have arrived at the sum of Rs. 174 lakhs. As matters stand at present, the department consists of—I refer to page 119 of the Civil budget estimates—one Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Personal Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General, which is referred to in the report of the Commission, the Personal Assistant being given duty allowance of Rs. 190 per mensem. Subsequently we find that from the year 1915-1916 three Deputy Superintendents were transferred from 'District Executive Force' with salaries amounting to Rs. 13,350 and Duty Allowance Rs. 2,100, and we also find that 12 Inspectors were similarly transferred one of whom was again transferred to the Criminal Department, with salaries amounting to Rs. 20,000 and Duty Allowance amounting to Rs. 4,000. Again from 1915-1916 two Sergeants were transferred from 'District Executive Force' with salaries amounting to Rs. 2,100 and Duty Allowance Rs. 600.

"It will be found that with regard to these various officers who have been transferred from the 'District Executive Force' for work under the special department, their salaries and allowances amount to Rs. 60,000. As I stated already, the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General who was transferred from the 'District Executive Force' might be left out of account, and including his pay and allowances, we have still a sum of Rs. 50,100 which is made up of salaries and allowances to Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police and Sergeants,

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all transferred from the District Executive Force. I have given these figures to show why and under what circumstances I came to arrive at the figure of Rs. 50,000 as the amount which should be reduced from the expenditure of the department.

"The chief reason for suggesting that there should be a reduction under this head is that it will not inspire the confidence of the people and lead to efficiency unless this work is carried on by the ordinary police establishments also under special circumstances. So far as the ordinary police establishments are concerned, they are competent to deal with this question, though under the special guidance or instructions of a special highly paid officer, the Deputy Inspector General with his personal assistant, who will specially be in charge of this department. There can be no doubt, whatever, that the success of the police administration, whether through the ordinary agency or the criminal investigation, would depend upon the co-operation and the support of the public. That has been so often stated here and elsewhere. That has been so often insisted upon that every one is agreed about it. I venture to ask why the work, which naturally appertains to the District Executive Force, the ordinary police, should be transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department, which is more or less a secluded body and whose name or less secrecy is maintained. The question is whether that would lead to better efficiency of work or better co-operation of the people. My own impression is that if the distinction between the two departments of police is removed and if the persons who are in charge of investigation of work act in a position to take the people into their confidence, much better work can be done. It is in this aspect of the case that I wish to place before the Council. It might be suggested that if the sum of Rs. 50,000 is struck out under this head of Criminal Investigation Department, it might be added on to the province under the general head Police. I do not see that that is necessary. Having transferred these people from the general police, the department has been able to get along with the work entrusted to them; they have made the necessary arrangements to carry on the work as usual; and it is not therefore necessary to add the sum to the ordinary department.

"There is another argument which I might urge. It might be urged how far this retrenchment of Rs. 50,000 might help us, when the police expenditure has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Every one knows that after the introduction of the scheme in 1906-1907, the expenditure has been increased to a very large extent. We find that, in the year 1908-1909, there was an increase of Rs. 5.66 lakhs over the normal expenditure of previous years. Year after year, the increase has gone on, so that now it is double. It may be asked, when there is so much increase of expenditure under general police, why do you persist in asking for a retrenchment of Rs. 50,000. The Council will remember that, whenever attempts were made about effecting a reduction of expenditure under major heads of police, we were not successful; and various reasons were suggested for increasing rather than decreasing expenditure. Therefore that argument cannot be of much force. If we are satisfied that a retrenchment of Rs. 50,000 is possible or desirable or feasible under this head, then even such small retrenchments under various heads would enable us to find money for more reasonable schemes. In this matter, I must not be understood as indicating any opposition to such expenditure, provided it leads to efficiency. So far, the results of past years have not shown that increased expenditure has led to corresponding advantages; there is no justification for an increase of expenditure under this head.

"Before I close I might draw the attention of the Council to the fact that this question of securing the co-operation and support of the people in the matter of police work and the manner in which they have to carry on their work has been raised not only in this Council but in the Imperial Legislative Council. I am tempted to refer in this connection to the observations made in introducing the Financial Statement of 1913, by Sir Reginald Craiblock while referring to the expenditure under "Police".

Imperial Council Proceedings, dated 28th March 1915, page 469.

* Sir Reginald Craiblock :

"I desire once more, on behalf of the Government of India, to give a tribute of praise to the officers and men of the Indian Police. I do not think that India ever properly recognised what she owes to the police. As I pointed out last year, with the development of the country, police work is daily becoming harder and not easier, and the force requires a degree of support and co-operation from the public which it

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"does not yet resolve. I repeat once more that if the Police is to cope successfully with the increasing volume of the crimes of the country, they require the fullest sympathy and encouragement."

"It will be equally interesting to notice how this appeal or invitation in behalf of the police was met by Mr. Duttahay who spoke on the subject. He said:

"The Indian Police Commission found that the police force is far from efficient; it is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it has utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people. Efforts at improvement have been made all these years at some considerable expenditure, but they have so far touched only the fringe of the problem. The public verdict today is hardly more favourable. The great defect in the police is so disseminated from the people as ever, and does not enjoy their confidence. This cannot be the fault of the people. The Police must inspire public confidence and attract public co-operation. It has admittedly not done this; it has thus failed to discharge one of its most important functions. This absence of confidence and co-operation between the Police and the people is not endemic in India. It was noticed even in England by the English Police Commission of 1899, but whereas there the Police has by its subsequent excellent conduct become the trusted friend of the people, the Indian Police, by following an opposite line of policy, is becoming isolated more and more every day, shunned and distrusted by all."

"What I venture to submit in this connection is that mutual trust, mutual good understanding and mutual co-operation between the people and the officers of the Police department are highly essential for the efficient administration of this branch of service, and that the drafting of officers from the District Executive Force and the placing of them under the Criminal Investigation Department with all its secrecy and confidential reports will not produce desirable consequences. I quite admit that there is some necessity for the department to continue to a limited extent. I am not suggesting the abolition of the department, but I am suggesting that it should be reduced to the narrowest possible limit,—that it should be limited to the actual requirements of the individual cases. Taking all these facts into consideration, I think the expenditure under this head might be curtailed and a portion of the work done by this department may be entrusted to the regular police. I know from the police administration report that this department has been enquiring into counter-fet coming cases, tracing criminal gangs, and finding out sufficient literature here and there. But I am sure that most of this work can be done by the regular police officers, provided they are given the necessary instructions; and if you only entrust them with such work, you will find that they will discharge their work efficiently. The ordinary police are able to move with the people and have opportunities of obtaining better information from them, whereas the members of the Criminal Investigation Department have no such opportunities. For these reasons, I think it necessary to place this resolution before this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. GHANAN:—"Your Excellency, it is not necessary for the Government to offer any apologies for maintaining a secret police. For correspondence, a department like the Criminal Investigation Department has been maintained by every civilised country, India not excepted; and the necessity for such a force is not peculiar to India or ascertainable to the conditions under which India is governed. I need hardly say that the employment of the force of secret police is not due to any distrust of the Indian people, for we have had ample proof during this war that the heart of India is loyal to the crown. But it must be recognised, firstly, for the reasons given by the Police Commission, that such a force is necessary in order to co-ordinate the work of the police in different districts. It must also be recognised that there are disaffected and discontented people in this as in every other country, who are stirring up sedition and anarchy; and there is also a constant ingress and egress of foreigners of doubtful aims who have to be carefully watched. These are movements of all descriptions, mainly political, with which the Government must keep themselves in touch in order to understand their inner meaning and so on."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has suggested firstly that these duties might be performed by the ordinary police force. I submit, your Excellency, that the duties that I have described are of such a nature that the ordinary police force cannot possibly attend to them. They must be discharged by a special force specially trained for the purpose."

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"The Honourable Member has also suggested that people would like to be taken more into confidence in regard to the work of the Criminal Investigation Department. But I would ask: how is it possible that we could reasonably ask for the co-operation of the public in a work such as I have described, however much we might like to do so?"

"I quite admit that there has been an increase in expenditure on this department since it was instituted; and we are satisfied that it has been due to the large increase of work in all the departments. I can assure Honourable Members that the budget of this department is kept within what the Government consider to be the narrowest possible limits. I have noticed, of late, is certain sections of the press, a tendency to reprobate the work of this department and hold it up to invidious treatment as not discharging their duty to the country, in fact as a department which is satiating the Government to crush the country. I hope that nothing will be said in this Council to give countenance or, as it were, sanction to such uncharitable vapourings of the press, which will lead the more unsavory section of the public to think that there is some truth in those vapourings. Your Excellency, I am quite unable to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PATIL:—"I think it is my duty to inform the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman a few facts in regard to the statements which have been made in reply to my Honourable friend. In the first place, he has referred to the existence of the secret police in every country."

"I do not wish to examine the historical origin of that agency; but I may perhaps draw his attention to an interesting article in one of the current reviews, about the political police of the Mughals; they were, it is stated, mainly intended to deal with corrupt officials but not with the people in general in those days. Still, I do not wish to pursue this aspect of the matter further."

"The Honourable Member has referred to political trouble and discontented people and dissension; and at the same time, he generously admitted that this Presidency has been thoroughly loyal. We are grateful to him for this; but the thing that annoys any amount of annoyance in the watching of political workers in this country. I may say that I brought to the notice of the Government by letter an incident which took place in November last. It is a personal matter, personal to myself, which the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman knows. I do not wish to relate a personal incident in this Council. But I may say that it is in my personal knowledge that several men who are doing public work are subjected to unnecessary suspicion and unnecessary watching and unnecessary over-looking, as if they are suspicious characters. I am bound to state it, because I am anxious that your Excellency's Government should remove this cause of friction. It was only last December I was travelling to Lucknow and there was a gentleman belonging to the National College of Maulghat, who was in the train. He was shadowed by a policeman travelling all along—that is how the travelling allowances increase. He travelled from Varanasi and he was at every station to see whether the person was in the carriage or not. At Kharid Road, the Bengal Police received a telegram that a revolution was near. At Kharid Road, the Bengal Police received a telegram that a revolution was near. The policeman did not know the man and he was asking every body about him. Ras Bahadur G. V. Narayana Ayyar was also in the train and was asked whether that accident was in the train. I know that most estimable men are subjected to this kind of over-shadowing. We are here to support the Government in everything worthy of support; and we are strongly of opinion that political workers in this country should not be subjected to this kind of annoyance. I can mention names, but I do not wish to do so. On the occasion I referred to there were two members of the Imperial Legislative Council with me; we all went to the house of another gentleman who was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. I do not wish to pursue the matter. I merely appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to remove this annoyance. I can only say this: that the matter becomes somewhat serious if one goes from the British territory into a Native State. Three gentlemen, connected with the National College, one of whom is an M.A., another M.B., and a third a High Court Vakil were given members. 'No. 5 has left for Kharid'. Such is the communication sent by the police. As soon as the gentleman arrives at my house, the policeman is there the next minute to ascertain whether he has arrived or not. Our lamps were tried last December and my temper was sorely tried; and I took considerable trouble to restrain it. I know the difficulties of the Government and

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. President; [13th MARCH 1917.
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.]

sympathise with them very much for the reason that their information is sometimes insufficient and misleading and that they cannot get proper information. But, at the same time, I must stand up and inform your Excellency's Government that there is considerable criticism and it should be removed. The problem is not an insuperable one. I know that a friend of mine spoke to the Inspector-General of Police and nothing has come out of this. When the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman referred to the political reasons for establishing the Criminal Investigation Department and to the growth of the department as being due to political reasons during the last few years, looking at the work done by the department in this Presidency, is it not time that your Excellency's Government should remove this policy of distrust and remove this surveillance? I do not wish to pursue this matter. But I hope something will be done. Whether this resolution is accepted or not, I want these causes to be removed as far as possible."

His Excellency the President:—"How far my Honourable colleagues and the Honourable gentlemen share between themselves the responsibility for encouraging the debate to transcend the limits of the resolution I will not attempt to judge. One word I may say. The Honourable gentleman has not said one word about the resolution. I must really keep the debate on this occasion to the settlement of figures. Resolutions at this meeting are not meant to open wide questions however important or suitable they may be for discussion at other meetings of the Council. I am unfortunately the only person who has looked up for rules, and in pursuance of that duty I have now to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao to reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR:—"I have very little to add. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has admitted that there has been a steady increase of expenditure, but he has not given us any reasons why there should have been that increase. We were only asked to suggest that careful scrutiny has been exercised. I therefore find it necessary, my Lord, to pass this resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"If your Excellency will pardon me, I will say one word in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I told him at the time that we recognised the trouble to which he was unnecessarily pained that we were not responsible for it. Mistakes will happen and sometimes Honourable gentlemen and respectable gentlemen are unnecessarily shocked. I promise in behalf of the Government that endeavours will be made to see that this annoyance is kept down as much as possible and obviated; but I would ask Honourable gentlemen to assist us by being careful as to the company they keep. I know I am out of order, but I should like to say this to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's remarks."

His Excellency the President:—"I was very loath to interrupt the Honourable gentleman Mr. Ramachandra Rao when he was speaking. But I hope he will accept what the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has said."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTOR:—"May I say one word. It is simply a personal matter. It is more or less the system."

His Excellency the President (interrupting):—"I do not think it is necessary to prolong the debate."

The resolution was put and lost.

XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilots.

The Hon'ble Dhwan Unshad F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to introduce the head XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilots."

XIX. & 22. Education.

His Excellency the President:—"The next head is Education. But before that head is introduced, I should like to make a statement. A resolution was placed before me for consideration by the Hon'ble Mr. Barga Acharyar which was disallowed as error, for which I am of course, actively responsible. I have taken upon myself the responsibility of allowing the resolution even at this late hour. It will be circulated to Honourable Members by the servants of the Council and I propose to take it up at the end of the educational resolutions. It was disallowed in error, and we are endeavouring to set up to the motto *sat joshita*, whenever we can."

18th March 1917.]

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
HONOURS COURSE IN THE KUMBHAKONAM COLLEGE

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“I beg to move the following resolution:—

“VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 22. EDUCATION—“Government Colleges—General” be raised by one lakh, so that the Honours course may be introduced into the Kumbhakonam College and that a corresponding reduction be made from the provision under 43. CIVIL WORKS.”

“I need hardly inform the Council that the Kumbhakonam College has been providing education to many a poor student and preventing the migration of colleges in Madras. The College being a Government one has been handicapped by the permission given to private colleges to levy lower rates of fees. But the Old Boys' Association at Kumbhakonam has come to the rescue of poor students; they have succeeded to some extent, in providing scholarships for poor deserving students.

“There is another difficulty which tampers the work of the college. A distinction has been made, in recent years, between the honours course and the pass course; and the Kumbhakonam College is allowed to prepare students only for the pass course in the B.A. degree examination. Students who wish to take up the honours course have to leave Kumbhakonam and poorer people are compelled to remain there. This refusal to open the honours course in the Kumbhakonam College has impressed upon it the stamp of inferiority and this affects the strength of the College and therefore its efficiency.”

“When your Excellency was at Kumbhakonam in December 1915, an influential deputation waited upon your Excellency and we believe that we had a sympathetic response. A further memorial was submitted, but nothing is yet known as to what orders the Government are going to pass. The College has done very useful work for half a century. Your Excellency will pardon me if I quote a few sentences from the memorandum placed before your Excellency at the time:

“Among its alumni we may count several statesmen like the late Divan Bahadur S. Srinivasaswami Ayyangar and Mr. V. P. Mudhavan Rao who has been, in succession Divan of three Indian Princelities; the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar had both students of our College in the Intermediate course. In the High Court we have two of our old graduates Mr. Justice Sadasiva Ayyar and Mr. Justice Srinivasa Ayyangar. The first Indian Superintending Engineer Rao Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar and quite a number of Executive Engineers are graduates of this institution in Nicholson. The College has contributed to the Finance Department of the Government of India some of its best talent. In the department of education and public justice there are many too numerous to be mentioned.”

“The College is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee in April next and it will be a fitting thing if the Government will celebrate it by providing the honours course to the College. The two subjects that I would suggest in connection with that course will be Philosophy and Mathematics. Tanjore students have a peculiar aptitude for Mathematics. There was a time when Kumbhakonam was known as the Cambridge of Southern India. It was also the seat of study of Philosophy. There is Philosophy in the air and students can master that subject easily. Kumbhakonam has a right to expect that its students should be allowed to study in the highest courses possible under this University.

“When I sent up this resolution, I roughly put the cost at rupees one lakh; but subsequent consideration makes me think that it is too high a figure—that rupees 20,000 ought to suffice. We want for the two subjects two lecturers, and two assistants. I think we might try Indians. We have in the Trivandrum College Indian lecturers teaching these subjects. We have in the Presidency College the Professor of Philosophy who is an Indian. If the Government decide to employ Indians—the lecturers may be paid Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and assistants Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 and the cost will thus be Rs. 14,500 to Rs. 17,000 and adding to it something for equipment, the amount may be fixed at Rs. 20,000. It may be said that this is

(Mr. Ramana Acharjee, Mr. Siam.) [18TH MARCH 1917,

not the time when I should come up to the Council with a request for an increased expenditure. I will send from the memorandum given to me by friends at Kumbhaksham who have looked into the subject:

"We would only refer to the accumulated savings of the income from religious institutions of the district which the Government was administering till 1883, then in the hands of Government, and which the Government of the day declared that they would keep in trust for the advance of education. This fund is perhaps forgotten and it will be well worth reminding the Government of it, as the fund with the accumulated interest of three 34 years would be more than sufficient to maintain the college; the Government is a trustee for this fund and cannot ignore it, however 'dead it may have been forgotten.' I, therefore, place this resolution before the Council and I hope that we shall get a sympathetic reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Searce:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable member of this resolution began by speaking as though it were a grievance that Kumbhaksham College was not allowed to touch or to make arrangements for teaching for the honours course. He said that only poorer people stayed at Kumbhaksham, whereas richer students went to Madras to take the honours course. I think that he rather overlooks the fact that poverty and riches are not the criteria which enable the students to take the honours course. There is a certain amount of natural ability to be taken into consideration before a student is allowed to take the honours course. It cannot be true in any general way that rich boys go to Madras from Kumbhaksham for the honours course, and that, if Kumbhaksham had the honours course, the extent to which the migration of students from Kumbhaksham to Madras takes place would be diminished and would only be a small one. On the contrary the number of students who would stay at Kumbhaksham instead of going to Madras would be quite small."

"However I am instructed to say that the Government do not wish it to be supposed that they have made up their minds for ever that the honours course cannot be speeded in the Government colleges situated in the mofussil. When these new courses were introduced by the University, the matter was carefully considered and the Government decided then at any rate that they were prepared to make provision for the honours course only in the Presidency College."

"No doubt, to some extent, financial considerations influenced that decision. At the same time it must be evident that things tend very much to a concentration of higher education in Madras—that Madras is becoming more and more the seat of the University. I mention these things because I do not wish it to be thought that any pronouncement made just now is good for all time to come. I mention these considerations because I do not wish it to be understood that the Government have authorised us to make any kind of pronouncement in the case of mofussil colleges. I was careful to name 'mofussil' colleges, because in anything that the Government may do for extending the honours course, they ought to take into account the other colleges in the mofussil, the Presidency College particularly, in the light of what was said in the Council the other day."

"Then as regards the cost, I am not prepared to give an estimate as to what the cost would be. The Honourable Member now thinks that when he got it, I told him was over-estimating it. Whatever the Government might think about the matter, we have to go to the University for sanction. I am quite certain that the University would scrutinise with particular care any proposal to introduce honours courses into any college."

"The Honourable Member also said that the teachers for the honours course might be Indians. I have not the slightest objection to that. But it does not follow that because we employ Indians, the cost would be very much less than if we employed Europeans, if we take the proposals of the Public Service Commission into consideration, which considerably increases the proportion of the Indian element in the Educational service."

"Very lately we extended the teaching in the Kumbhaksham College when we introduced Physics for the pass course of the B.A. degree examination. That has involved the Government in some additional expenditure. That is the reason why the Government are not particularly eager to increase the cost of the Kumbhaksham College. Speaking generally, I think, I may say that the Government do not wish to be thought to be taking an unsympathetic attitude in this matter, but there are other

18th March 1917.] (Mr. Stone; Mr. Namaswami Acharigar; Mr. Nee Rao.)

scheme in the educational line which are at the present more important, so that they are not prepared to take up the starting of the business course at Kumbhaksham at this time."

The Hon'ble Rao Dabdur V. K. RAMAKRISHNA ACHARIGAR:—"I see no use in my pressing this resolution to a division because I know what the result will be. I am not at all satisfied with the reply given. The logical conclusion of the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone would be that the business course would be allowed only in colleges in Madras, so that it will form a sort of residential university. If that is so, we must write that we should have a university in the south; or that the college classes at Kumbhaksham should be closed. However, there is no use in pressing this resolution and I beg to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR SCIENCE CLASSES IN THE GOVERNMENT CEDED DISTRICTS' COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SEVA RAO:—"The resolution standing in my name runs as follows:—

"VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision for Rs. 35,000 may be made in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under the head "22-G. Government Colleges-General" for opening science classes from July next in the Government Ceded Districts' College at Annamalapur and that the same be met from the lump provision of 1-11 lakhs made under the head 22. EDUCATION."

"Your Excellency, the Ceded districts' college was opened at Annamalapur during the month of July last year, and when it was opened it was only the third group in the intermediate class that was provided. Groups 1 and 2 were not opened—physics and chemistry and physics and mathematics. It is true that these science classes should be opened forthwith. Your Excellency, this institution is fast getting popular; it has attracted many students from the surrounding districts. I find that the strength in the third group is 48. I am also aware that the Government are taking a keen interest in the welfare of this institution. The sooner the science group is opened the better it is for the students in general and for the students of the Ceded districts in particular. I asked an interpellation at the meeting held on the 6th February this year and the Government were pleased to give the following information. "The Government have approved the opening of the science classes in the College in July next and have provided a sum of Rs. 27,000 in the budget for 1917-1918 to meet the cost of the gas and electric fittings and furniture required for the laboratory." Your Excellency, I have ascertained that a lot of apparatus has been sent for and instructions have been given to put it up. But when I looked into the budget I did not find any provision made for the additional staff that would be necessary for the opening of the science classes next year, nor was there any provision made for Rs. 27,000 as was mentioned in answer to 103 (a), under Government Colleges, 22-G, which appears on page 127, of the Civil Budget Estimate. The staff is not increased. The present strength of the staff is nine and the future strength of the staff will continue to be nine. All that is provided for is one temporary Principal on Rs. 300, three assistants on Rs. 150, 150 and 125, and two on Rs. 100, and three on 50-0-00 making a total of 18,750. The current year's budget provided for a sum of Rs. 9,180 for eight months and I find the same provision is made in the budget estimate for the coming year also. The result is that there has been no provision made for the additional staff required for physics and chemistry. When in the Revised Financial Statement, page 55,* we find a reference to the college at Annamalapur. We find it stated therein that the budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains a full year's provision for the college newly opened at Annamalapur. That means that the provision of the staff would be maintained throughout the year, because last year's provision was only for eight months. I do not think it necessary to elaborate any further arguments. The policy I advocate is a policy which the Government have already adopted and I think it is time that these science classes are opened." I also suggest that this sum mentioned by me may be taken from the lump

(*Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Siva; the President; Mr. Ahmed* (13th March 1917, Tamil Maanidarar).)

provision of Rs. 1-14 lakhs provided for in this budget for taking up some of the secondary institutions, all board schools, viz., the Board High Schools at Chittoor and Tiruvallur and the second-grade colleges with high school departments at Tellicherry and Calicut. I think it would be well to develop the institutions already taken up and to see to their completion before we take up new institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SCOTT :—" I am sorry that the Honourable Member has fallen into a misapprehension. I told him just now that the staff was provided for—I did not think that he would venture into the technicalities of the budget only with the idea of putting me in the wrong. The simple fact is that all these people that were put down were not employed; there are two posts still, so to speak up our sleeve, which we can fill up by employing people for teaching science."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I think the Honourable gentleman may take it that if the Director of Public Instruction says that these things are provided for, they are provided for. That leaves us nothing to discuss on this resolution. I congratulate the Honourable Member on having achieved his recommendation promptly."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I withdraw my remarks as also my resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of withdrawing the remarks as the discussion has already taken place."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR A SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR MUHAMMADAN BOYS AT NAGORE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAJIB MAHAMEDAR :—" Before moving the resolution of which I gave notice I wish to make a slight alteration in it. I put there 22-B. instead of 22-G."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I am much obliged to the Honourable gentleman. That alteration will be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAJIB MAHAMEDAR :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows :—

"VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be provided under 22-G, EDUCATION—Government Schools—General—Other Secondary Schools for boys' for opening a secondary school for Muhammadan boys at Nagore, and that the same be deducted from the provision under 22-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS."

"I do not think that many words are necessary to commend this resolution to this Council, as the Government is always anxious to promote the educational interests of the country, more especially of the Muslim community and other backward communities. It is only very recently that the Muslim community have awakened to the needs of education, and the Muslims of the Coromandel Coast, who were hitherto very slow to take advantage of the educational facilities available to them, have also realised how much their trade suffers for want of education. In my recent tour in the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, many members of my community have requested their governments to us in this respect; and in order to remedy the evil, it is proposed to start a Muhammadan Secondary School at Nagore, which is an important Moslem centre, and subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 10,000 have already been announced, besides the gift of a decent spacious site for building the school."

"As the President of the Muslim Association, which inaugurated the movement, I have applied to the Government for favour of grants with which the Government favours private enterprise, and I therefore request that the provision be made in the budget for enabling the Government to help the school with sufficient funds as soon as application is made."

1918 March 1917.] (Mr. Abdul Tanik Hanabagar; Mr. Stone, the President;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"I have already taken up this question with the Educational authorities who have every sympathy for the movement.

"Under these circumstances, I hope that the Council will not oppose this important resolution, and I trust the Government will be pleased to set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000 under the head 26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

"With these few words, I announced my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Brown:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member has altered 22-E into 22-G and he has asked us to provide under the head 'Grants in Aid' the sum that he mentions in aid of a school at Nagore. Technically I am afraid we cannot find it possible to accept the suggestion. There is no provision in the budget for aiding any particular school though there is provision for giving grants in aid generally to schools. If a school be started in Nagore and they apply to us for aid there will be no difficulty in giving whatever aid we can under the ordinary rules. There is no occasion to put any provision in the budget any more than there is necessity for putting in a provision for other schools. That is the answer to this specific resolution. As regards the attitude of the Government towards Mohammedan education and towards having a school at Nagore, I do not believe that there is any reason to suppose that the Government will not afford proper encouragement to a proposal to open a school at Nagore."

His Excellency the President:—"The reply of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction is this: The resolution as it stands is unnecessary. When the authorities of the school apply in proper form to the Government for aid the application will be considered; and under these circumstances the Honourable gentleman will probably not wish to press his resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision made under head 30, EDUCATION for opening new elementary schools be increased by Rs. 50,000 and that a corresponding reduction be made under head 45-B, CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS."

"Your Excellency, as far as this question of opening new elementary schools is concerned, it has been coming up before this Council, year after year during the last five years, the period during which I have been associated with it. On the 21st of March 1914, the resolution on educational policy was promulgated, wherein we were assured that the number of schools throughout the country would be increased to 91,000. We find that so far as this Province is concerned, in the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-1916, a definite assurance was given to us that definite steps would be taken in reaching the goal that was set before us, viz., having elementary schools for the entire school-going population. Since then attempts were made to increase the grants for elementary schools and I must express my gratification on the valuable information furnished in the revised Financial Statement presented today by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon. No doubt he has given us a table on page 14* as evidence of increased expenditure under elementary education and of increased grants from provincial funds for the purpose of elementary education. In referring to the expenditure on education he was good enough to inform us that the small share of the contribution from land and municipal funds is due not to any unwillingness on the part of local bodies but to the unwillingness of the local bodies to utilize as best as possible the aid given to them for starting new schools, and they have also been increasing the expenditure in that direction. If notwithstanding the increased grant for that purpose, this question has been coming up before this Council, it is because we find that there should be a much more marked progress in this direction. We all appreciate with thankfulness the efforts so far made by the Government, but would urge

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Stone; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*) [15TH MARCH 1917.]

that more prominent attention should be given to that question. I find that at the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement for 1914-1915, a similar resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sriniwasa Sastry for an increased provision for opening elementary schools. Again in 1915-1916, the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Raju moved a resolution for a further grant for opening additional elementary schools. In 1916-1917 my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy moved a resolution for increased provision for opening additional elementary schools. It has now fallen to me this year to ask for an increased provision for opening more elementary schools. If I venture to come forward with this suggestion, it is on account of the grant made by the Government of India of Rs. 4 lakhs which might probably enable the Finance Member to find additional provision for the purpose. I know that in dealing with the grant he has referred to that as definite instructions have yet been received from the Government of India as to the manner in which this grant is to be utilised. We are assured that it is for the purpose of improving the pay and extending the training of teachers that that definite sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been allotted. If that is so, then it must be possible for effecting a retrenchment in the provision already made for that purpose and the amount that was allotted for it might now be utilised for the purpose of starting elementary schools. But for this additional grant of Rs. 4 lakhs from the Government of India, I would not have considered it proper to again come forward and ask for this provision of Rs. 50,000. I hope there will be no difficulty in finding the sum in view of the grant from the Government of India. This question has been before the Council for a number of years and I do not think it necessary to say anything further."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Year Exemplary.—It has been so very often pointed out in this Council that any large expansion of elementary education must be made in this province out of the moneys supplied by the Government of India; but I do not think it is necessary for me to go into that question again. The Hon'ble Member has mentioned the fact that the Government of India have given us Rs. 4 lakhs this year or rather the next year; but as he is aware, those 4 lakhs have been given for improving the pay of the teachers and extending the training given to them. He proposes, as I understand him, that the Government should disregard the plain intention of the Government of India and take some of those 4 lakhs for opening new elementary schools. He put it, of course, in a slightly different way. He would have the money now allotted for the training of teachers taken away from that head and devoted to the opening of new schools; the money thus taken being replaced by transfer from the grant given by the Government of India. I am afraid that that course will not commend itself to the Government. It seems to me that it would be of doubtful honesty on the part of this Government towards the Government of India to do so. The Government of India in making this grant of Rs. 4 lakhs wished to emphasise what has been often said by me and others in this Council that what we want quite as much as extension of schools is improvement in efficiency. The extra money that is now provided for the training of teachers and for the improvement of their pay would promote efficiency. At the same time, I should like to point out to the Hon'ble Member that we may be able to give to the teachers who run private elementary schools something more in the way of grant, which is practically pay, and it may be expected that this will conduce towards the spread of elementary education, so that the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs, although it is specially to be spent in the direction of efficiency, cannot but affect favourably the extension of elementary education."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTUR:—"I should like to make a small observation. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said that elementary education has to be financed principally by the Government of India; but I may bring to the notice of the Council that when my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sriniwasa Sastry moved two days ago for an allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Government of India, the answer given by Sir William Meyer came upon me as a surprise—that elementary education is a Provincial charge. May I know who is right or who is wrong? Is it Sir William Meyer or the Hon'ble Mr. Stone? Whether it comes from the Provincial or Imperial Treasury, we are anxious for some advance. I do not think I need say anything further."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTUR:—"I have nothing further to add to what has been already said."

The resolution was put and lost.

15th March 1917.] / The President; Mr. Venkatasahi Raja.]

RESOLUTION AS PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.

The Hon'ble the President:—“The next two resolutions cover the same ground. The greater covers the less, and I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasahi Raja to move his resolution. He deals with the training of masters of all kinds whereas the previous resolution* deals only with higher elementary training schools. I think we will have a satisfactory discussion by the course I propose. I therefore call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasahi Raja to move his resolution and I will then ask the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao to speak on it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAHAI RAJU:—“The resolution which stands in my name is as follows:—

“XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 20,000 be made in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under 22-P. EDUCATION for additional training schools for masters and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45 CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.”

“I ask for a provision of Rs. 20,000 for additional training schools for masters both for secondary and higher elementary schools. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao has given notice of a separate resolution* dealing with higher elementary schools, and I therefore leave that aspect of the question to him; and I would only confine myself to the training of secondary teachers. In this connection, what we hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone is that both the Imperial Government and the Local Government are anxious to promote the prospects and extend the training of teachers as there are not a sufficient number of trained teachers for the schools already established. I do not think, therefore, that any resolution coming from our side would not be sympathetically considered.

“One special point that I wish to place before the Council is that there are only eight institutions in the Presidency for the training of secondary grade teachers; and of these eight, six are maintained by the Government and two by XI-XII bodies, one at Madras by the American Mission and the other at Palurcottah by the C.M.S. authorities. The remaining six are at Rajahmundry, Sontapet, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Calicut and Bangalore. My object in mentioning this list is that, while there is only one school for all the Telugu districts at Rajahmundry, there are more in the Tamil districts. But I am not complaining about that. I only complain about there being only one school for all the Telugu districts. Recently they started one secondary training school at Berhampur, which as it is confined only to Orissa and where Telugu students have no chance of admission. Therefore, all the Telugu students will have to go to the Rajahmundry Training School, which will be amalgamated with the Training College. There have been a large number of applications for admission into the Training School at Rajahmundry. I may invite the attention of the Council to the figures showing the number of applicants who have sought admission into the Rajahmundry school year after year and the number admitted. We notice that in

1911	49 applied and 22 were admitted
1912	130 “ 40 “
1913	120 “ 55 “
1914	177 “ 82 “
1915	260 “ 64 “
1916	380 “ 101 “

That means that every one that is anxious to be admitted cannot be admitted. We have a college at Sirdipet so that it may be said that the other boys might go there—boys from Nellore, Chittoor and the Coimbatore districts. But as a matter of fact we notice that about twenty students from these districts are being trained in the Rajahmundry Training School. I do not therefore see any difficulty in starting another school somewhere else in a convenient centre. Telugu boys who want to take advantage of this training especially when trained teachers are wanted should be given the facilities of attending Training schools. I, therefore, appeal to your

* The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao President.

† This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that provision be for 21-B, Education (University Grants Department) be raised by Rs. 18,000 for the opening of additional higher elementary training schools in various centres in the Presidency and the same to be met by a corresponding reduction from the provision for 45. Civil Works—Civil Buildings.

(Mr. Teakachapi Raju, Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

[18th March 1917.]

Excellency that special notice may be taken of the great disadvantages under which the Telugu people are suffering, owing to the want of another secondary training school. I therefore beg to commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"The resolution of which I have given notice confines itself only to the opening of additional higher elementary training schools in suitable centres. At present, there appears to be 55 as against 56 during last year. The number of trained teachers is only 35 out of the entire number of teachers employed in public schools. Considering the inadequate number of trained teachers in elementary schools, it is necessary that more higher elementary training schools should be opened in suitable centres in this Presidency, so that more teachers may be trained for elementary schools. One of the chief reasons that were put forward on the Government side against the opening of more elementary schools is the want of trained teachers; and it was also made mention of in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day in discussing the resolution which was moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Satya when it was said that there was no use in starting more elementary schools on a large scale without properly trained teachers, as it would be something like having a large army without proper officers and that such education would not be real and would not be of any value whatsoever if new schools were started without properly trained teachers, and the education so obtained would be merely an eye-wash. Considering this aspect of the question, the Government of India have made a liberal grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for extending the training and improving the pay and prospects of these elementary teachers. At the time I gave notice of my resolution, I was not aware of the splendid gift of the Government of India, and I proposed that a sum of Rs. 15,000 might be used from the Civil Works and provided for the opening of additional higher elementary training schools in the Presidency. But now that Rs. 4 lakhs have been given to this Government by the Government of India for the training of more elementary teachers, I expect the Government to be more liberal in opening additional higher elementary training schools in this Presidency."

"At present, my Lord, there appears to be two higher elementary schools which have been opened—one at Nuzvid and the other in Nellore. There is no doubt that another higher elementary school will soon be opened in the Kistna district. But all the same some districts like Rayachoti have no higher elementary training schools at all. Considering this aspect of the question and also the small percentage—that is 35 per cent—of the trained teachers among the entire number of teachers, I would strongly recommend that this Government should take speedy steps to open higher elementary schools for the training of teachers in this Presidency."

"My Lord, I may also mention in this connection that some secondary schools were also closed and the Government of India, to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramakrishna Rao, said that the charge for elementary education was mainly provincial, and that was one of the chief reasons why the growing revenues among the provincial revenues were made over to the Local Government. Whatever that may be, I strongly urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity for opening more higher elementary training schools in this Presidency and trust that your Excellency's Government will accept this resolution. I do not press my resolution upon the situation of the Government, since I am just told that they are going to do it in view of the splendid gift of Rs. 4 lakhs given to this Government."

"My Lord, I may be permitted to say a few words with regard to secondary training schools. It was only in 1901 the system of reorganizing secondary training schools came into existence, and even before that system came into vogue, since the year 1911 there have been, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Teakachapi Raju, a large number of students turned away, without being admitted into the secondary training school at Rajahmundry. That is the only training school for the Telugu secondary teachers; and among these students who were refused admission, I may inform the Council there are a very large number of candidates who have the certainty of appointment after training and who also possess professional certificates. Such were the people that were turned away without being admitted into that school."

"I may also bring to the notice of this Council that, considering the large number of students under training in the secondary training school at Rajahmundry, an extra temporary assistant was appointed on a pay of Rs. 65 per month. The Government themselves have now recognised the necessity for an extra training teacher for that school, owing to the large number of teachers that join that school."

15th MARCH 1917.] (Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivas; the President;
Mr. Venkataraja Rao; Mr. Siva Rao.)

for training. If proper facilities are created and another secondary school, as suggested by my Honourable friend, is opened in a suitable centre, like Kurnool or some other place, the congestion in the Rajahmundry school will be greatly relieved and it will also be helpful for the large number of secondary teachers being admitted and trained. With these remarks I would strongly urge upon the attention of the Government the resolution moved by my Honourable friend while withdrawing mine."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Sivas:—"I am sure that with the money so liberally provided by the Government of India we shall be able to afford facilities for the training of secondary and higher elementary teachers. As regards the particular needs of the Northern Circars and the Telugu speaking people, I am by no means oblivious of them. We have done something to increase the number of people that are being trained at Rajahmundry, and we hope to have a school at Guntur in connection with the Municipal school which is to be taken over."

"As regards the excess of the number of teachers who applied for admission over those who were admitted into the Rajahmundry school, I am not quite sure that they were duly qualified. I know that a certain proportion of them were not qualified. Even the statement that they were certain to secure a place in schools does not prove that they had very good secondary school-leaving certificates. Admission in the secondary training school requires a certain amount of discretion. It is only those who hold certificates good enough to convince the head of the school that they are likely to profit by the training, that can be admitted."

His Excellency the Governor:—"In view of the prospect that has been opened to us by the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs made by the Government of India, which we have not been able to shift yet—it has only lately been indicated to us—the Honourable gentleman will, I hope, not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkataraja Rao:—"Am I to understand that a secondary training school will be opened at Guntur? If so, I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Sivas:—"I beg your pardon. I said Guntur instead of Chittoor."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution * was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE GRANT TO THE BELLARY MUNICIPALITY FOR A BUILDING FOR THE MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

"XII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the allotment in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under 22-G. EDUCATION—"Grants-in-aid" by Rs. 40,000 for a grant to the Bellary municipality for the construction of a building for the location of the Municipal High School at Bellary and to meet the said sum by a corresponding reduction under 45. CIVIL WORKS."

"Your Excellency, the school building for the Municipal school at Anantapur has been a very long job went."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Is it Anantapur?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I beg your Excellency's pardon. It is Bellary. The old school at Bellary was originally located in the dilapidated building of the old Provincial school in the fort. Of late, it has been shifted to the bungalow of a private gentleman Dr. Samsatuba, which is most unsuitable for the purpose. Now it is proposed to shift it to the Town Hall of Mr. Venkatesh Rao at a monthly rental of Rs. 150, which again, I say, is worse fitted for a school building. In the year 1915, a site was selected with the approval of the Government and the Government in G.O. No. 304, dated 10th March 1914, stated 'the Government approve of the site selected by the Collector for the construction of a new building for the Municipal High School at Bellary. The Collector will be requested to arrange for the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates'. This was in the month of March 1914. The Superintending Engineer was directed to prepare plans and

(*Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigari.*) [15TH MARCH 1917.]

estimates. I understand that the plans and estimates were got ready and the same plan was proposed for the Municipal High School at Bellary as had been proposed for the one at Anantapur. In G.O. No. 395, dated the 11th February 1915, a site to the extent of 7-57 aunes was assigned in favour of the municipality out of the Survey No. 228. The Superintending Engineer estimated the cost of the municipal building at Rs. 1-14 lakhs. This resolution contains a small mistake, your Excellency. When I drafted the resolution I did not know that the estimate was for Rs. 1-14 lakhs. This resolution does not mean that the people of the municipality of Bellary are willing to bear the excess amount of the running amount. The resolution was drafted under a misapprehension. I request that the whole amount might be borne by the Government in view of the fact that the net cost of the schools is borne by the Government, and, as it is a backward district where the policy has been not only to bear the net cost of the school, but to make liberal grants for the construction of the school buildings. It cannot be that the whole sum of Rs. 1-14 lakhs would be spent in the course of this year. Rupees 60,000 may be spent this year and after that is spent the remaining may be provided. I made a mistake in thinking that the estimate was for Rs. 60,000.

"What took place further in connection with the same matter was that the site was selected and plans were got ready. Then a reference was made by the Government in G.O. No. 447, dated 22nd November 1915, wherein the Government asked how much of the total cost the District Board of Bellary and the public of Bellary were willing to meet. The public of Bellary were consulted once or twice at meetings convened by the Chairman of the municipality and their views were taken and it was reported that they could not afford to bear any portion of the burden of Rs. 1-14 lakhs. The Collector of Bellary recommended to Government that the question might be deferred till the end of the year. It is not at all likely that any portion of the cost would be borne by the public by means of subscriptions. The public are too poor to subscribe, and it is not possible to get anything from them.

"As regards the district board I do not know what reply was received from them by the Government. Now the position stands thus: plans and estimates are ready and the whole thing is ripe and only a great haste to be made."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable gentleman would make it much easier to the Council and to the representatives of the Press to hear him if he addresses the chair. That will be a more satisfactory procedure."

THE HON'BLE MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Our scheme, your Excellency, is undoubtedly a mature scheme. All that we find in the present budget is given on page 52 of the Draft Financial Statement wherein Rs. 1-60 lakhs is provided for the construction of school buildings. A number of schools are mentioned here—Wallejpet, Anantapur, Turuvekere and Hindolgi schools—but not the Bellary school. With these remarks I beg to press this resolution upon the attention of the Government as it is a matter of urgent importance."

THE HON'BLE DEWAN RAJADUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIGARI:—"I may tell the Honourable Member at once that this has not been omitted through forgetfulness. He has mentioned that a number of other schools are provided for whereas this has not been provided for. We omitted it because it has not been decided whether the Government should contribute to this building and if so what that contribution should be. This is a school which has been run by the municipality for a considerable length of time. I believe it became a municipal school as long ago as 1885. It was running still in the usual way. Later on in 1907 the Government undertook to pay the net cost of the school; but at no time was any definite arrangement arrived at as regard to providing Government buildings for it. It was the understood intention that the municipality should provide such buildings as may be necessary. It is true that plans and estimates have been prepared for the necessary buildings and according to the latest information before the Government the cost will be Rs. 1-14 lakhs. So far as I understood the Honourable Member, he proposes that the Government should undertake to pay the whole expenditure and provide in the present budget Rs. 60,000 for the purpose. I am not prepared to counsel the Government to any such provision. There has been some discussion between the Government on the one hand and the municipality and the district board on the other as regard to the relative shares which the three bodies should pay towards the cost of this building. The municipality pleaded some time ago poverty,

15TH MARCH 1917.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Acharigal; Mr. Siva Rao; the President;*
Mr. Banga Acharigal.)

The district board pleaded that they were not willing to spare any money for the purpose. So far as the Government were concerned we said that under the present conditions of financial stringency we could not expect a liability to pay the whole cost. The matter being under correspondence, I was not in a position to say what further may develop. The latest order was issued in October last. Neither the Council nor the Collector has re-opened the question; and till they do so and till the financial arrangements are settled, it is not possible to say what we shall be in a position to do. I am quite prepared to accept the view that we should pay substantially towards the construction of the necessary buildings. That, however, is a decision to which we can come after the municipality, which owns the school, moves in the matter. We cannot make any provision in the budget now, as it is not decided whether we should contribute anything, and if so what the contribution should be. My objection to the resolution is that it is premature in the present state of the correspondence between the Government on the one hand and the two local bodies on the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not press the resolution."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"The truth of the matter is that the question is not mature or ripe enough to be brought to the notice of the Council. If I had known it, I should have taken more scrupulous notice of the eligibility of this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF INSTRUCTORS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMAN AGANIANAR:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XII A. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the budget provision for expenditure during 1917-1918 under 25-B. EDUCATION by Rs. 10,000 for providing for the appointment of instructors in Physical training and for making efficient arrangements for the physical training of boys in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency and that the increased cost be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS."

"In moving this resolution, your Excellency, I must express my obligation to your Excellency for having kindly reconsidered your decision in the matter of altering this resolution. I am sure that this Council will join with me in expressing our grateful appreciation of the frank way in which your Excellency has expressed your decision. I have one word of apology to the Hon'ble Mr. Murray for the wording of the resolution. I have treated him as the ordinary legatee, because I have stated that the increased cost be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-B. Civil Works. That, of course, is not due to any hostility to his department. I was compelled to do so by the rules governing our procedure. I should have been glad to suggest a reduction in the closing balance which is very large. But that is not permitted for us to do—as I am informed by authorities."

"In dealing with this resolution, I need not emphasize the importance of this subject, because your Excellency has been taking a very great deal of practical interest in the matter of the physical training of school boys throughout the Presidency. We all gratefully appreciate that action on your part. But this subject is very opportune just now. We the students listened with great delight to the recent announcement made in the Imperial Legislative Council by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner-in-Chief, opening out new fields of activity for our Indian adults. The departure indicates a great move taken for hitherto we were labouring under a great sense of shame in that we were not allowed to bear our part as freely as we ought to have been allowed in the matter of the defence of the empire. While we hail with delight this new move, it is not without a feeling of diffidence that we do so; because we are painfully conscious—when I say 'we', I mean the present generation including adults between 15 and 21—we are painfully conscious of our defects. That is not only due to the way in which we have been trained in

(*Mr. Ranga Acharyar ; Mr. Sber.*) [15th MARCH 1917.]

our schools and colleges but due to a long series of generations of our students not having had the same opportunities for training that they ought to have had. There is no use becoming the past ; we wish to grapple with the new opportunity that has been given to us. It is in that view the resolution will commend itself to the approval of the Council ; so that, in time to come the future generation of adults may be more ready than we are to take advantage of the opportunity thrown in their way by a generous and benevolent Government.

"The resolution provides that there should be more instructors in physical training. If you turn to page 131 of the Civil Budget Estimate you will find provision made for one instructor, Rs. 1,500. That I understand is the provision made for Mr. Hall who is giving instruction in European schools for boys. I want provision made for instructors to give instruction to all boys in the Presidency. I am aware that the amount mentioned by me is not sufficient, but we can make a beginning, and I therefore want to make a modest request that more instructors in physical training may be appointed in the north, south and west, so that they may go about and develop the system of giving physical instruction to boys in our school and colleges. I may say that more attention is now paid to the physical training of boys in our schools and colleges than used to be in my days; but it is not on the lines on which it should be. What we want is that they should be brought under greater discipline, quasi-military discipline, so that boys may know how to behave as gentlemen when they rise to be men. They ought to know that when they reach the age of 21 or 25, they ought to feel as men fit to take part in manly games. It is with that object I beg to move that more instructors be appointed so that they may tell those who are now giving the boys physical instruction how to give that instruction. I find that boys in Australia and Canada are given such training, for two or three hours in a week, a training which is eminently fit for active service in the field. Australians and Canadians have fitted themselves so well for service because they had this training in their earlier days. Obviously the training is the great object in view. They must learn to think, even when they are young, in those ways in which the soldiers think, not to the way of getting pay, but in the way of feeling that they should secure honour. Such association of ideas must be created in the minds of our young men so that the future generations may become qualified to take advantage of the opportunities when the Government here so generously thrown open to us. I do not think that I need trouble the Council at any greater length, because it is a subject in which I expect your Excellency's Government would take a sympathetic interest."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STOKES :—Your Excellency, I am sure that the Government are in entire sympathy with the objects of this resolution. That is to say, the Government would very gladly see the physical training of students in our schools and colleges much more effectively worked on than it is. The Honourable Member has asked for a number of instructors to be appointed. I rather doubt whether he has taken into account the fact that every college and every secondary school has already an instructor, a gymnastic instructor, whose business undoubtedly it is to carry on the physical training of students. As I have said before the Government recognise that the work of those instructors may be more efficiently performed than now. There is no doubt that their number might be multiplied. In order to secure efficiency, if efficiency is to be secured, one instructor for a school of 200 or 300 boys is not enough to do the work properly.

"The Honourable Member seems to be under the impression that there is only one special officer employed on physical training and that is Mr. Hall. His efforts are limited to European schools. Although he is the only full-time officer, we are paying half salary to a very efficient physical instructor Mr. Noehren and there is no doubt at all that even within the short time we have been doing this, Mr. Noehren has done a good deal in improving the physical training given in schools in Madras. I hope time will come when we shall have more than one Mr. Noehren when we shall have a staff of physical instructors or what I call inspectors who in time will organise the physical training in schools and colleges in a better way than it is done at present. As every one is aware, this is hardly the time for incurring a large additional expenditure even on such a good object as this. I am, therefore, instructed to say that the Government do not feel themselves in a position to increase the expenditure under this head. Mr. Noehren will go on with his work as usual ; he will tour very largely in the mutual and he will extend to mutual schools

15th MARCH 1917.] (Mr. Stone, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President;
Mr. Ranga Acharyar, Mr. Mr. Pithendri;
Mr. Yeap Huan.)

what he has done to Madras schools by encouraging gymnastic instructors to get a better type of physical work done. What further development may be required is left for the future. I should like to remind the Council of the great step that the Government took just before the war in providing play-grounds. You cannot have physical training without proper play-grounds. The Government spent four lakhs on play grounds for the city of Madras and another lakh for the industrial schools. I have not the smallest doubt that but for the war even more money would have been devoted to this subject and more would have been done. I do not think that the Council need fear that the Government are in the least degree oblivious of the demands of physical education. As the Honourable Member has said, His Excellency has taken a keen personal interest in the matter; and it is nothing but want of funds that prevents more being done."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NAMACHARI AYYAR :—"I wish to make a single observation, as to the attitude of the Government. When the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar sent up his resolution, he was not ignorant that there were gymnastic teachers. A change has come over the situation and I believe there are a large number of people who are aware of it. For instance, at a meeting held to consider the Bill of India, Poree Act, at which I was present at Salem, the other day, 50 young men from the school offered for enlistment and were ready to place their services at the disposal of their country. One great fact which oppressed us was the dense ignorance which prevailed as to what preliminary training was required. Practically no training has been given. There are two instructors in the Salem College; and yet even the preliminary squad training is seldom given. I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar's idea is that the Government should show some anxiety to meet the situation. There is a desire that physical training should be given freely to all adults in schools so that at any time they might be prepared to vie with their compatriots in other countries in offering their services to the Empire and that they might find it easier to take the field. I am therefore surprised at the reception given to this resolution."

His Excellency the Governor :—"I think this is hardly doing justice to the Government. The Government have recognised this necessity for physical training long before the Honourable gentleman recognised it. On general grounds the necessity for doing everything we can for developing Indian manhood has been recognised by the Government years ago when they set on foot an establishment and this net-work of physical instruction, which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has just described. It is not, therefore, a new necessity. The Honourable gentleman must be very far wrong if he thinks that the restrictions of Government in this matter are of recent date. Every effort has been made for many years past for extending physical education. I can assure the Honourable gentleman that we are in hearty sympathy with every effort to carry on this physical instruction. I do not think that the Council would be well advised in letting it appear that there is the least difference of opinion because nowhere there is any difference of opinion whatever. We are all anxious to do our utmost for the health of the young boys and men of this country. I am not sure that my Honourable friend over there, Mr. Ranga Acharyar, will share the disappointment felt by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR :—"Not after the answer given."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITHENDRI :—"I do not think that one of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar's remarks should be allowed to pass without a protest. He seemed to say regarding the work of instructors in physical training that the development of the military spirit is what is required. That has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the work of instructors in physical training in schools. If that were allowed to pass in India, it may lead to a great misapprehension."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAP HUAN :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said that this subject has the sympathy of the Government. It is rarely that non-official members receive the Government sympathy for their resolutions; but when they do receive that sympathy, the next thing that is naturally expected is that that sympathy will be translated into action."

(Mr. Yagya Bhanu : Mr. Banga Acharyar : Mr. Stane : (13th March 1917.
the President.)

"The action that is expected to be taken about this resolution is within the range of practical politics; because the amount involved is like a drop in the ocean. Here we are passing a budget consisting of several lakhs for education alone and a sum of Rs. 10,000 is a mere drop in the ocean. I appeal to your Excellency to reconsider their attitude about this question and show that in this respect your Excellency's Government will do something to promote the physical training of our youngsters. There is very great need in this direction which cannot be ignored. Specially just now, our attention has been markedly drawn to the physical deficiency of our student-population. Though it may not be the legitimate object of physical training to create in the boys a military spirit, it cannot be denied that by improving the physical training of our boys and by making it more effective they will become more manly and more able to perform their duties in life efficiently. At present our mental development is attained at a very large sacrifice of physical development. As I said before, the amount of Rs. 10,000 that is asked for for this purpose is not a large sum, and if the Government are willing to accept this resolution, they can find this amount in some way or other.

"It has been pointed out that there is already one physical instructor in the service of the Government; but considering the large number of schools and scholars one person is not at all enough. There is one instructor specially for European schools and colleges. Indian schools and colleges are several times the number of European schools and colleges; and while you have one instructor for European schools and colleges surely you must have ten times that number for Indian schools and colleges. The amount that the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar has asked for will only provide for the employment of three or four instructors. That is surely a very modest request and I appeal to your Excellency to be good enough to accept the suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramana Achariyar :—"After listening to what your Excellency has stated, it is hardly necessary for me to press the resolution although the tone adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Stane was not quite encouraging. He was perfectly aware that what we wanted was not so much an increase in gymnastic instructors whom we have already got, but instructors to provide instruction of the kind in which Mr. Hall is now engaged. That is the sort of instruction we should give to Indian boys. I will not, however, press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stane :—"Our present difficulty is not only that of finding the money but that of finding the men. I wanted the other day a particularly good gymnastic instructor out of the present gymnastic instructors for the aided schools. I asked Mr. Neeloen and he said that he could not find anybody. People upon whom we had to rely so far are, I am afraid, not very useful. We should really have to go to people in the army. But I do not suppose that the army can spare many people at present."

"It has been remarked that, in Salem, students were not fit to become soldiers at once. If any of them should become soldiers the first thing they should submit to is the physical training. I should like to remark, in regard to the general aspect of the question, that if the boys in the Salem College are not physically well trained, it is entirely their own fault. I do not suppose that more than 10 per cent of the boys have taken the smallest interest in the development of their bodies or taken any steps at all about it. They refuse to go to the drill classes and they refuse to play any game. It is only just the minority that play foot-ball or basketball; but the vast majority do not take the smallest interest in the matter. What is true of Salem is true also of the rest of the Presidency. It is only the small minority that takes an interest in physical games. What has been done so far for physical training in schools has been done at the instance of the Government, the Department of Education, because we want to encourage it, not because people themselves have shown any disposition towards it."

The Hon'ble the Permanent :—"As Education Member I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member for not wishing to press this resolution to a division. I am obliged to him for that. I rejoice that we had this discussion. It has been a thoroughly good thing to draw public attention to the importance of this subject. As I said before in this Council, I always welcome public interest in any branch of

19th March 1917.]

(The President; Mr. Alexander Cardew;
Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

education. It will, I hope, strengthen the efforts which the department is making and make us feel that the money spent in this direction will give more valuable and fruitful results.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stace speaks with great experience and I think we must weigh very carefully everything that he says. He speaks from the most sympathetic point of view, and with very long experience of the educational system in this Presidency. I hope that now we may take a somewhat more optimistic view of the future in this matter. With the support of public opinion and of parents especially, as the medical and sanitary work spreads abroad in the country, and there is a better idea of the requirements of health and better living, we will have, side by side, the value of physical exercise and healthy gymnastics, all kinds of games included. I should like to say also—I may say that in this the Hon'ble Mr. Stace will agree—we are exceedingly satisfied with the work done under Mr. Hall and Mr. Noehren. It is making excellent progress and we believe that interest is being stimulated among Indian boys in this form of improvement, in individual improvement. I can give the Hon'ble Member the assurance that he asks, that we will not allow any consideration of money to stand in the way of the development of this kind of training. With that observation, I accept his withdrawal of his resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 5 p.m.

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CARDEW :—"I beg to introduce the head XX-A. & 24-A. MEDICAL. On this point certain information has been asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar. He wanted to know what the probable savings on pages 141-142 of the Civil Budget Estimates were and what the details were. I am afraid, your Excellency, it is rather difficult to give details. The practice in the compilation of the budget estimates is to adopt the maximum expenditure and to show such sums as are likely to be saved as 'probable savings'. As an illustration, in the case of the Medical College, Dr. P. S. Choudhacharya Ayyar, Assistant Professor of Hygiene, is now on foreign service. His pay is Rs. 500 per mensem and his pay has been allowed for in full, but the actual sum now is drawing Rs. 350 per mensem and the difference is shown as probable savings. That is the general method that has been followed for many years in compiling budget estimates. I do not think I can go into further details. The savings are merely estimated and cannot be arrived at with great precision. They represent the best guess that can be made as to what is likely to be saved. After the war when a large number of officers come back these savings will not occur to the same extent, and it is impossible to tell when any officer will return and what savings will arise. Hence the figures can be only a rough forecast. With these words I beg to introduce the head."

XX-B. & 24-B. Sanitation.

The Hon'ble Mr. NIVAN BHADUR P. RAJASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—"I beg to introduce the head XX-B. & 24-B. SANITATION."

RESOLUTION AS TO INCREASED PROVISION FOR GRANTS TO LOCAL BOARDS FOR ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES FOR THE DEPRIVED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. NIVAN BHADUR P. RAJASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—"I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

"XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of 2 lakhs of rupees be provided in the Budget Estimates for 1917-1918 under 24-B. SANITATION for grants-in-aid to local boards for the acquisition of house-sites for the deprived classes and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS."

"My Lord, I suggest in this resolution that there should be an allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs for the acquisition of house-sites for the deprived classes. Sometimes

[Mr. Ramchandrarao Rao.]

[18th March 1917.]

in 1915, it will be probably within the recollection of Honourable Members that I moved a resolution in this Council for the appointment of a special officer to investigate the possibilities of financing building societies and also for the extension of house-sites in congested areas. I am glad to say that your Excellency's Government then accepted that resolution and appointed a special officer, who for one year has been doing very good work. My request at that time was that a scheme should be devised in order to make the financing or the purchase of house-sites remunerative, that is, there should be no attempt made to find out to what extent it would be possible to provide house-sites to those who required them without the State being put to the unnecessary expenses of paying for them. In this country it has been by immemorial custom one of the obligations of Government to provide house-sites—what is known as *guzra kanton* or *guzra kanton*. That obligation has been recognised in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. But my point was that if it was possible to get men to pay for them, there was no need, in the case of those who wanted house-sites, to provide them free of charge. But, at the same time, I urged that there were a large number of classes who were too poor to pay for these sites. The special officer has been doing this work faithfully one year and his reports have been confined to the Kistna district for the present; and so far he has been able to achieve something. He has been successful in meeting the wants of a large number of ryotwari villages, acquiring nearly 200 acres of land in the district and allotting small plots of land to nearly 1,500 persons who were in need of them. There were a number of villagers and every one of them paid for these sites. Some of them who so paid belonged to the depressed classes. I do not know what the exact composition of the term is. I shall take them to be the Panchamans, Malas and Madigas in our part of the country and classes who correspond to them and also the poorer agricultural labourers who live from hand to mouth. This class of persons are hardly able to pay for these sites, and though in the operations the deputy collector did his level best, so far as the experiment in Kistna district was concerned, they did pay for them. Though some of these persons paid for their sites, it is common knowledge that the money, Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, which had to be paid for these sites had to be borrowed from their masters. So then, it comes to this, though they have the sites, they have the obligation to pay the debt.

In the first instance, the operations of the Deputy Collector were confined to five taluks, and after finishing the acquisition of sites in the five old Godavari taluks he moved on to the eastern portion of the district, where considerable opposition was met with for the acquisition of sites, not only from agriculturists whose lands would be required, but also from men who ought to have seen to the wants of these poorer classes. There was a certain amount of disinclination to free them from their handiags to the agriculturists, their landlords, and the result is, so far as I have been able to acquaint myself with that portion of his work, it has not been successful. When the scheme for the appointment of a special officer was drawn up, the Government very courteously sent me a preliminary report submitted by that officer and asked me for certain remarks as to what I thought of the proposals made by Mr. Krishnaswami Achariyar. I then offered some observations in a communication to the Government which were fully justified by subsequent experience, and that is, this scheme will not touch the very poorest of these Panchamans. The least we can do for them is to give them sites to live upon in the congested districts of this Presidency. I am speaking with personal experience and I can say that the position of these classes of individuals is extremely pitiable. The extension of village-sites, as provided for by the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, has not been attended to by the district officers as much as it should be with the result that the present provision is utterly inadequate to their requirements. Mr. Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis were in the district last year and they had occasion to see two or three of these villages and the unspeakable state of their dwellings. The difficulties arising from want of any roads or house-sites or want of accommodation have all been felt greatly. I would therefore suggest for your Excellency's consideration whether it is not desirable that at least, in the case of those who cannot afford to pay, namely those classes of persons, the depressed classes, the Panchamans, whether it is not the obligation of the State to immediately provide house-sites for them.

The question of the elevation of the depressed classes has been engaging, I am glad to say, the attention of the Government as well as the people. There was a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on the question of the elevation of

13th MARCH 1917.] (*Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.*)

the depressed classes and that has been forwarded to Local Governments for such action as they might deem advisable to take. As regards the public, I have noticed with very great pleasure the recent Social Welfare Conference at which the Finance Member presided—in another capacity no doubt. I trust that what he said on that occasion he will be able to carry out as the Finance Member. Whether he is able to do it or not, I am sincerely glad that he is alive to the situation and that the various gentlemen who have been summoned to the Conference have brought the real facts to the notice of Sir Alexander Cardew. I trust that in this manner he may be able to help these classes of people.

"There is only one other observation that I wish to make. That is, quite recently the Government in the Local and Municipal Department issued an order that the necessity of provision of house sites should be attended to by local boards. I did not understand the order as relating the Revenue Department of its duties in attending to the extension of sites. I understood the order as saying that wherever there is necessity it will be the function of the local board to bring that to the notice of the Government either in the Local and Municipal Department or the Revenue Department. But there it is. That something is needed is quite clear from these orders. What I have proposed in this resolution is that, now that the Government have asked local boards and municipalities to meet the needs of these classes in the matter of house-sites, the necessary grants-in-aid may be placed at their disposal. I, therefore, commend this resolution to your Excellency's Government and I sincerely trust that no time would be lost in fully investigating into this matter and meeting this need in localities where it is absolutely necessary. Of course, I am told that in some districts it will not be necessary. But that is quite a different matter. I can say that I have been in several districts and I am in position to say that the needs of these persons for extensions are very pressing, and they are entitled to the sympathy of every section in this Presidency. We at any rate will certainly not grudge to spend any public money in improving the social conditions of the depressed classes. I commend this resolution for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. HAJIVARAN ACHARYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Honorable Member need have no doubt about the sympathy of the Government with the object he has put forward. As mentioned by him this question of providing house-sites is being attended to. And the Government quite recognise that in the case of the depressed classes we have to be very liberal, we have to do a portion of the loss entailed by the acquisition of land and selling them by plots. It is hardly the proper thing to start these classes with heavy debt. The Honorable Member need have no hesitation in believing me when I say that this is a thing which we have very much at heart. My only point is that there is no need to swell the already large balance of unspent grants with local boards by providing the additional 2 lakhs of rupees. As pointed out by him this is a matter in which the functions of the Revenue Department and the local boards both come into play. In ordinary villages the practice appears to be that the Revenue Department provides for the extension of village-sites, whereas in such towns and towns possessing important railway stations and having industrial undertakings and a large population, this function is discharged by the local board concerned. As mentioned by him a special officer has been doing this work in some districts. And the Honorable Member will be glad to know that this officer is now employed in the Tanjore district in hearing proposals for providing panchayats with house-sites. Before this, we have had very few cases which came up to Government. There was only one case, namely, that of the Gollavari District Board, which wanted a thousand rupees for acquiring land for Maia in Somnathur, which the Government agreed to. I commend the Honorable Member that if similar applications come in they will be carefully looked into and the Government will treat these applications with the utmost sympathy and deal with them as in the circumstances they think would be good for the people concerned."

"The allotment to local boards for minor sanitary improvements for 1917-1918 is nearly 6 lakhs of rupees. There should be no difficulty in finding the funds necessary for any extension which may come up and which on consideration are found acceptable. I can assure the Honorable Member that the same policy will be continued in future years. When it is found that the unspent sanitary grants with local boards in January 1917 aggregate to the large figure of Rs. 14-60 lakhs, there is no object in adding another 2 lakhs to that amount. And I would, therefore, solely on that ground, deprecate making an additional allotment for the purpose and I hope the

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Nanga Acharyar; [13th March 1917.
Mr. Kanchababu Hanj]

Honourable Member would not press for it, but except my assurance that the object he has in view would be kept in view and necessary provisions made when schemes come up before us which on examination are found to be acceptable."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, in the few remarks I am going to make I wish to make it clear that I am in entire sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Eas as to the object he has in view. But I am going to point out that this resolution touches a point on which the people of the South may not be in full agreement with my Honourable friend because the village community in our parts were wise in their generation. Before they took up any land for cultivation they were always careful to set apart house-sites for all classes in it, in different parts of the village. And so far as house-sites for Pariahs are concerned, speaking for Tanjore and Trichinopoly and also speaking with the authority of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subbaraya Reddiar for South Arcot, I may say that this difficulty is not at all felt. No doubt, they are not very good houses. For the matter of that even the people of the upper classes are not housed in very good houses. But so far as house-sites are concerned, I dare say gentlemen who have served in the Tanjore district like the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Reddiar and others will bear me out in it, so far as Pariahs are concerned, there is no difficulty about housing them. I am familiar with half-a-dozen villages in the Kanchi taluk, and so far as the locality in which these people live is concerned, they have got very good locality. Whereas the Brahmin inhabitants are in the lower portions, the Pariah inhabitants are on the higher reaches so that they have better passages for breezes than Brahmins. So far as house-sites are concerned, I do not think there is any difficulty.

There is one danger of raising this question. Already we have difficulty with Pariahs who become Christians. The other day there was a riot near Pappanam. On account of these ideas new troubles have been created. So far as house-sites are concerned these are owned by the landowners and all their labourers are well-housed. They are not bound to serve the landlords; they are free to serve others. But at the same time there is a well-known tenancy known as *Assamam* tenancy. It is recognised, and there is no difficulty at all. While I am in full sympathy with the Honourable member of the proposition that whenever necessary house-sites should be secured for these classes, I must remark that on account of this supposed philosophy for the depressed classes agrarian troubles—troubles between landlords and tenants—should not be created."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbar M. RAMACHANDRAN EAS PASTOR:—"Your Excellency, I may mention the Hon'ble Mr. Nanga Acharyar that it is not my intention that house-sites should be given to those who are already provided with them. It may be quite likely that my experience of the South is not so intimate as my Honourable friend's. I believe that population is growing, villages are getting congested and conditions are altering and new requirements have to be met, and if all these have been met in the district of Tanjore or any other portion of the southern districts, it is not my intention to ask the Government to do the same thing over again. That is not at all my object. My object is that in places where there are difficulties—I expect that there are difficulties in a large number of districts—this question should receive attention, very early attention, I have not the same intimate knowledge as my Honourable friend of the local features of the southern districts where there may be agrarian troubles if provision is made for house-sites for agricultural labourers. If the landlords have already attended to their wants it is all the more credit to them. It is well that the obligations of landlords are brought home to them by requiring these obligations no doubt it is most judiciously. I am glad of the assurance given by my Honourable friend of the satisfactory state of things elsewhere. But as regards my own districts I may say also that I have known right or nine districts and I have been to many southern districts though I cannot place my experience against him in regard to this matter—I can only say this that wherever I have been there are considerable troubles of this kind, and the best thing you can do for these classes is to give them house-sites to live upon. Whatever you may do, whether you give them education or sanitation or better material conditions, the present state of things is such that I consider that the Government should take up this obligation and provide them with house-sites from the general revenues of the country.

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"As regards the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar on behalf of Government, I am glad to know that the Government are keenly alive to the necessities of the case.

"The hon. member has observed, that there are already unspent balances in the hands of local bodies. I believe I am right in saying that all of them are earmarked for special purposes. It is not within our discretion to spend away a grant given for digging wells for the purpose of acquisition of houses etc. They are all earmarked for special purposes. We are taking them up on account of the difficulty connected with acquisition of land, and purchase of materials and so on, to carry on the work. I must say that the local bodies are spending their moneys as fast as it is consistent with efficiency. I can say with so many of my honourable friends who are here that we shall be glad to have as much money as we can have, and we can spend it as fast as possible. There is no fear that we shall not be able to spend any money that is given to local bodies on worthy objects. This should not be taken as an argument against us—that there is money in our hands to be spent. The money is given for specific objects. I have asked for this allotment, so that local bodies might keep this in the forefront of their programmes. If you give 1½ lakhs it will come to Rs. 4,000 for each district. If one district does not want it, it may be given to others which require more. Therefore, there is no fear that we shall not be able to spend money, and my object in asking for this particular allotment is to see that the local bodies keep this in view in their programmes and make it a part of their work to be attended to from year's end to year's end in order to provide these sites. That is why I have brought forward this resolution in this particular form, because I know from experience that gentlemen in charge of the Revenue Department probably think that the provision of house-sites is the last thing they have to attend to. They have so many duties to attend to that they think that this is the last thing for which their attention should be given. So far as I know from my experience of the Provincial budgets for seven or eight years the amount provided for this is insignificantly small, and if the Honourable gentlemen consider this question from this point of view the allotments should have been much larger than they are. If I accept the assurance, it should be on the understanding that the attention of the local bodies would be called to this matter. If you tell them that this money is available, applications for allotment would be many. On this ground, I should urge this upon the attention of Government. I trust if it is not too late it may be something less, as much as you can spare.

"As regards that particular item 45-B, I do not wish to endorse all that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has said about raising the Public Works Civil Buildings. I think I have systematically urged in this Council that it must be one object to cut down that portion of our expenditures. So I must join with him in his benevolence to the Department of Public Works to have as much money as they can get. If I have attacked that department it is part of my policy, and I shall continue to do so as long as I am here and advise the Government to cut down that particular item.³⁰

The Hon'ble M. V. N. Chodur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"When I spoke of unspent grants, I meant the unspent income sanitary grants. That was what I was referring to. Large amounts of money have been given by the Government. There is no object in swelling the unspent balances. You will see that the more you earmark for specific objects you make the thing more rigid, make it more difficult to divert funds from one purpose to another. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao seems to think that we should devote a certain sum of money and give it to these boards as a sort of presentation amount to keep the object in view. I hardly think, knowing as we all do the public spirit of these bodies, that any such indulgence is necessary. The proceedings of this Council are published in the Gazette, and they are read in all places. If the Honourable Member presses for it, we shall send the documents on this subject to all local bodies and tell them to send up definite schemes for our consideration. It will be premature to say what could and what could not be done. So I cannot go beyond what I have said. Specific schemes when they come up will be viewed with the strictest scrutiny. This particular item is not earmarked for any particular purpose. This is a general allotment. Such schemes as do come up during the next year could be provided for from that grant. It is on that ground that I object to the allotment. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will feel satisfied with this assurance."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao : the President; [15th MARCH 1917.
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Siva Rao.]

The Hon'ble Rao Patsdar M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PASTORAL:—"I am satisfied."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

His Excellency the President:—"The next two resolutions deal with the same subject. No. XV is general and No. XIV has reference to Bellary. I propose to take up XV first. I hope that the Honourable gentlemen who represent Bellary will receive a sufficient answer for his nation from the answer that will be given to the general proposition. As a matter of fact, No. XIV, is not so a ripe or mature resolution. I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to move No. XV."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTORAL:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move—

"XV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to make a provision of Rs. 25,000 under head 24-B. SANITATION for anti-malarial operations and to make a corresponding reduction under head 43-B. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS."

"Your Excellency, it is a matter for serious consideration whether any provision is not to be made for anti-malarial operations. Your Excellency's Government have been taking considerable interest in this matter and there has been a special investigation carried on regarding malaria from time to time in certain districts. It will be noticed in the Revised Financial Statement at page 41, paragraph 89, that a sum of 2-11 lakhs was spent in 1915-1916 on anti-malarial operations, and in 1914-1915 a sum of Rs. 5-23 lakhs was spent. When you come to the revised estimates for 1916-1917 there is only provision for Rs. 45 lakh and in the year 1917-1918 there is no provision at all. In view of the importance of these operations in several districts where investigations have been going on for some time, I find it necessary to draw pointed attention of your Excellency's Government to the necessity for making adequate provision in these cases."

"I know that in some districts schemes have been under preparation with the help of expert advisers of Government. I know particularly about the Nellore district where there has been an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000 proposed for carrying on anti-malarial operations. I know that the Sanitary Commissioner has been insisting on the district board making adequate provision for that purpose; but it has not been found possible to make such adequate provision for each object. I know that a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made last year, and in the coming year that amount is expected to be spent. When we take into consideration the poor resources of these local bodies, it is but proper that in years to come the same consideration should be shown to these bodies as in previous years. With these remarks I wish to place the resolution before this Council. I have not been able to find any indication in the Revised Financial Statement as to why that provision has been dropped altogether from the budget. Admittedly large amounts were spent in years before 1915. To the extent to which there are proper schemes prepared and placed before the Government, I trust that the Government will be able to investigate and allot the necessary funds."

Resolution No. XIV, which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao, was as follows:—

"XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a provision for a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be made under the head of 24-B. SANITATION in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 for grant to the municipality of Bellary for the conduct of anti-malarial operations in the said town, and that the same be met by a corresponding reduction under 43. CIVIL WORKS."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"My resolution refers to a specific provision being made for the town of Bellary. There was a very severe outbreak of malarial

11th March 1917.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar.)

in the town of Bellary in October 1915; it carried away many persons and it lasted from October 1915 till February or March 1916. For that period the number of admissions of fever cases in the three hospitals situated in the town of Bellary grew to enormous extent. Representations were made to the Government to depute a special officer to investigate into the causes of the epidemic and also to suggest some remedies. An expert was appointed, one of the grade of Assistant Surgeon. On the 7th March 1916 he commenced his investigation and he has sent up his report which is embodied in the G.O. No. 1412, Local and Municipal Department, dated 16th August 1916. I may be permitted to quote a few extracts here and there from this long report. He says: 'The outbreak commenced in October 1915, after an abnormally heavy rainfall in the preceding months and had continued with increasing severity up to the third week of February and then began to subside.' He then gave the statistics of the number of deaths that took place during several months. In December 1915 the number of deaths is 640; January 1916, 455; February 239; and March 240. The monthly average has been noted to be 170. And similarly in the case of the Civil Bazaar dispensary in the month of October out of a total admission of 9,930 there were admissions of fever cases of 2,475. In November there were 3,329 admissions and fever cases came to 2,568. And similarly in the case of the other two hospitals in Bellary. It was also noted that the abnormally large number of deaths was due to the excessively severe, pernicious and cerebral types of malarial of mixed infection. 'In the years 1913-1914 cases of malarial and black water fever are said to have occurred within the fort and the then Civil Surgeon requisitioned for the services of the Special Malaria Officer to investigate the causes of fever. It therefore appears more likely that malarial has been endemic in Bellary and has become epidemic this year (1915-1916).'

"And he made several recommendations and I need not list the patience of the Council by reading all those recommendations. The recommendations chiefly consist in filling up some shallow pits, etc. It is a costly scheme. Even the Government have been pleased to pass these remarks: 'The Municipal Council requested to state what steps it proposes to take to give effect to the recommendations made in paragraph 23 of the report and to frame estimates in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer or other competent authority for the works proposed.' I expect that I shall be told that the estimates are not ready and that the Sanitary Engineer has not been consulted in the matter, that the scheme is not mature and therefore no provision can possibly be made in the budget. But your Excellency, I submit that in the course of this year the municipality may require large sums of money for the purpose and I submit that it will be common foresight to take that into account and provide large sums of money not only at Bellary but also in other places for conducting anti-malarial operations, so that when the municipalities make applications, they may not be told no provision has been made in the budget. That is why I have moved this resolution. I know that estimates have been prepared in the municipality at Bellary and they come up to Rs. 21,000, and some other estimates are under preparation which in the usual course will require the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer. All that I ask for is that some provision should be made in view of eventualities so that when the time comes the Government may at once sanction the money. With these few remarks I commend the resolution for your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Dixon Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR:—Your Excellency, I would assure the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that it is not our intention to drop or reduce anti-malarial operations. When provision was made in the budget, instead of splitting it into special heads, we made a lump provision for malarial sanitary work. The sum of Rs. 5-51 lakhs is intended to include schemes which may hereafter come forward. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by selling some Rs. 20,000 to the Rs. 5-51 lakhs. I rather think that the allotment will probably be found to meet the cost of all detailed schemes which came up to Government during the year. We have been getting schemes like this in regard to anti-malarial operations and they are being disposed of by Government. Some time ago we got Rs. 11,500 for filling up insensory ponds. We asked the President Board to apply for grants after the estimates have been sanctioned by competent authority. No further application has been received from the President. Then again the District Board of Chittoor wanted Rs. 1,250—I may mention that this was received only last October—for anti-malarial work and we noted it for consideration and

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar : Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : [18th March 1917.]
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

propose to distribute it from the minor sanitary allotments. So also the municipality of Bellary wanted Rs. 5,000, as against the Rs. 50,000 which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao proposes. We have noted that for consideration and have asked the Council to expedite the detailed estimates. Similarly we are contemplating to hasten the work in Ootacamund and the City of Madras. I do not want to trouble the Council with details. I merely mention a few instances to show that the thing will be kept in view and the council need have no apprehension as this case or imagine that we have suddenly dropped anti-malarial work or that we want to drop it.

With regard to the specific instance of Bellary, the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has quoted an order of Government on the subject in which we referred the recommendations of the special officer to the local council and asked them to tell us what special steps they proposed to take to give effect to these recommendations and send us estimates framed in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer for the purpose. The council have not yet submitted any detailed proposals. But only last December they told us, as I have already said, that they wished to have a sum of Rs. 5,000. We have again asked them to expedite the submission of detailed estimates.

Is a matter like this we are bound to take the needs of local bodies upon what they state. We cannot, on the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, assume that they need less than the amount they have asked for and make provision for it. I would therefore suggest to the Hon'ble Member that when he goes back to Bellary he should put a little pressure upon his own local council to send up these detailed estimates and tell them that the Government are prepared to give them help. I would like to say, that instead of bringing the matter here he should speak at the feet of the local council. I hope he will forgive me for this statement.

So far as the Government are concerned, we shall make as judicious a distribution of the allotment as possible. We have considered that that is all the allotment that could be usefully spent. No useful purpose will be served by making allotments which are not likely to be spent and by piling up unspent balances."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" May I know what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar means by saying allotment. There is no allotment for malaria."

The Hon'ble Siran Baladeo P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" It is included in the single allotment under minor sanitary works."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Your Excellency, I find some difficulty in following the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar in what he has said on this occasion. When a question was raised for making provision for house-sites for depressed classes, it was pointed out that there was ample provision for it under 5-91 lakhs for minor sanitary works. Again when I ask for provision for anti-malarial operations, he again refers me to the same sum of Rs. 5-91 lakhs. He tells us that it will be possible to make some provision. I request his attention to the detailed Civil Budget Estimate, pages 141-162. On page 141, we find the item relating to local bodies for minor sanitary works. Even so it is, there has been a reduction from the previous years. In 1915-1916 provision was for Rs. 5 lakhs, and in the revised estimate it was for Rs. 5-14 lakhs. It has been further reduced to Rs. 5-91 lakhs. So far as anti-malarial operations are concerned, I refer again to 41-B, under the heading malarial operations we find a reference in the budget to malaria and expenses under that head is Rs. 5,000. If the provision made in the budget for minor sanitary works is more than the previous years in the previous years, and if it is meant to include all that is intended for anti-malarial operations, I shall like up that sum. He has not been in a position to tell us that in framing the budget he references to grants for local bodies, they took into consideration not only what was previously shown under that heading, but also what is required for contributions to district boards for anti-malarial operations. If we are assured that all that is required for anti-malarial operations could be found, I have nothing further to state about it."

The Hon'ble Siran Baladeo P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" It is so."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" If there is no difficulty in finding all the money required for local bodies for anti-malarial operations when they send up proper schemes in proper time, I am not anxious to proceed with this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

[19th March 1912.] (Mr. Siva Rao : Sir Alexander Carlew ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; the President ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ Will your Excellency allow me to make one remark? Suppose there are applications received in the course of the year, how does the Hon'ble Member propose to meet them? If he says it is included under minor sanitary works, he will find that there has been a total allotment of about 5 lakhs of rupees on page 53 of the last Financial Statement where the distribution is given by districts and municipalities. We commence with Anantapur and end with Vinsapatnam district, and we have an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs for all the district boards in the Presidency. With regard to municipalities, there is an allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs besides an allotment of Rs. 1 lakh to the Madras Corporation.”

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carlew :—“ Perhaps I may say a word or two to remove any misapprehensions in the minds of the Hon'ble Member. He draws attention to the allotment on page 53 of the last Financial Statement which distributes Rs. 6 lakhs under minor sanitary works to many district boards and municipalities. I believe that distribution has not gone beyond the formal provision in the last Financial Statement, and that we have not yet communicated with the local boards. So that, that degree of freedom is left for us to provide for them. Apart from that, as you will see, there is no provision under Bellorey, but that can be revised and some money can be allotted to Bellorey. We shall certainly be able to find any small sum that may be required for anti-malarial operations. If any small scheme is sent up, there will be no difficulty in finding the Rs. 5,000 in the budget and there will be no difficulty to find any extra sum necessary.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANNILU :—“ The distribution has been made by the Finance Committee and that has been accepted by the Government. It has not been usual, so far as I know, to interfere with the distribution made by the Finance Committee and accepted by the Government. Otherwise there is no use having a Finance Committee. The actual distribution of Rs. 3 lakhs has been passed by the Finance Committee and incorporated in the budget, and if the Government say that they have complete freedom to redistribute the money in any manner they like, I cannot understand it.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ The Hon'ble Member will remember that Sir Alexander Carlew said that if additional money were required it could be found.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANNILU :—“ I have no objection to that.”

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Resolutions XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX deal with the same subject. I am in the hands of the Council as to which should be moved first. The first deals with grants for ‘sanitation, abstinence, roads, etc.’; the next refers to village roads, bridges, culverts which are also included in the etc.; the third deals with water-supply and drainage. We shall take up XVI and discuss the subject generally. I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar. Gentlemen interested in the other resolutions may speak to this.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—“ Your Excellency permits me to speak on this resolution. But I hope there will be voting on the others also.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ No. After this is disposed of, I shall rule other resolutions out of order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—“ Your Excellency will find that they are different.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ The Hon'ble Member cannot lead the other members by bringing in the word ‘etc.’ We must abide by the rules. We cannot go on talking about exactly the same subjects and then divide the Council. It will not be desirable for the Council to do that. It will be but offending against the spirit of the rules.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—“ Your Excellency, I will go on.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ If I see it to modify it, I shall be too glad to do so.”

(Mr. Rama Appanavar.)

[13th March 1917.]

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR EDUCATION, SANITATION AND ROADS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—“I shall indicate in the course of my speech how they are different propositions. I will take up the first resolution:—

“XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the expenditure provided under the head 45-B be reduced by a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and the same be utilised for grants to local bodies for education, sanitation and roads, etc.”

“My Lord, it is a general proposition. But your Excellency can see that the main object of this resolution is that the amount of expenditure under the head 45-B should be cut down by Rs. 5 lakhs and that that money should be utilised for the purposes mentioned. Your Excellency will permit me to go through the budget estimates of two years in order to understand the position of the present budget. Though I did not put forward a proposition of the same kind last year, I put it forward now, because your Excellency will see that this year is a year of exception in the matter of the Financial Statement. Last year the difficulty was that the receipt we had was not sufficient for the expenditure we had to incur; and the Government of India would not permit us to draw very much upon our balances. Under these circumstances what we did was, we cut down much of our expenditure and we budgeted to have a balance of Rs. 39 lakhs. But actually we find that the balance goes up under the revised estimate to Rs. 119 lakhs in the current year. To add to it we have had Rs. 19 lakhs of extra income while the original budget estimated much less. Therefore inclusive of the extra balance that we have got because of the over-expenditure in 1915-1916 we find that we have about Rs. 28 lakhs over the balance that we anticipated. To add to it we find that in the current year the income and expenditure are such that the budget for 1917-1918 when taken on that standing gives us about Rs. 547-59 lakhs for receipts and we only provide for Rs. 794-61 lakhs for expenditure, leaving thus a closing balance of Rs. 139-83 lakhs.

“My Lord, that is the special position. And what the Finance Member says in connection with this appears on page 14 * of his Statement. He says: ‘Our total balance at the end of 1917-1918 will be 152-83 lakhs, but 14-18 lakhs of this consists of the balances of special Imperial grants as shown above, so that our Provincial balance proper on the 31st March 1918 will be 139-65 lakhs. Deducting from this the minimum obligatory balance of 29 lakhs, we arrive at 110-65 lakhs as our free Provincial balance.’

“That is the extraordinary position we are in. We have a balance from Provincial of about Rs. 140 lakhs. We have not drawn from that. We have budgeted only for an expenditure of Rs. 794-61 lakhs, but all the more what do we find? So far as 45-B is concerned, the provision is Rs. 5 lakhs over what it was last year. We find the 45-B lakhs provided for expenditure under the head 45-B. It is under these circumstances that I urge that it becomes important to consider whether this expenditure should be lowered, under Civil Works in charge of Public Works offices, and whether sanitary, educational and other needs of local boards and municipalities should be carved as they have been. Of course, I do not say that after the recurring grant that has been recently announced by the Imperial Government the position for education stands so bad as it was when I sent up this resolution. But it does not very much change the matter. On page 14 *, the Finance Member points out that Rs. 45-70 lakhs of special balances are sent with local boards—grants for roads, Rs. 24-2; grants for bridges, Rs. 3-27; grants for medical buildings, Rs. 4-37; grants for sanatoriums, Rs. 22-57; grants for educational objects, Rs. 15-36; grants for water supply and drainage schemes, Rs. 1-32; making a total of Rs. 69-70 lakhs in the hands of local boards and municipalities. An allocation is made there: ‘Even so far as 31st December 1916, the present balance at the disposal of local bodies from the grants given by the Government amounted to nearly the 63 lakhs, and if it becomes possible hereafter to resume the making of Provincial schemes on a large scale, it will be essential to see that arrangements are for spending them to the best advantage are adequate.’ That is a very important proposition made by the Finance Member and it is appropriate that this Council take immediate steps to see that provision is made for the expenditure of this extraordinary sum.

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(Mr. Evans, Attorney.)

"In considering this question I shall have to take the Council back to the budgets of a few years. At page 15* in the table that he has given, the Finance Member has summed up the position. We can see there that in 1914-1915 for minor sanitary grants, education, hospitals, etc., a considerable amount is provided. So also in 1915-1916. Similarly under all heads we have given considerable amounts in the years 1915-1916 and in 1916-1917 to local boards and municipalities for expending them on such useful objects. But, my Lord, if I remember right—I think I will be supported by the records—when the grants were distributed in 1916-1917, the last year in which we were able to give considerable grants, it was mentioned by this Government that establishments might be entertained to the extent of 10 or 12 per cent of the amount of grants given for such expenditures. As was stated this order could have been commuted only about 1916-1917 and any steps that might be taken by the boards could have been taken only in the latter part of 1915-1916. But by that time we had the present question of the financial difficulty and the war interfered with us, and the next year provision for only Rs. 8 lakhs could be made for minor sanitary works, a small provision for buildings and for education. But Rs. 12.95 lakhs was provided for major sanitary schemes. Under these circumstances, naturally the local bodies had to take care that they entertained no extra establishment. They could not entertain any such extra establishment which would be efficient in the discharge of its duties for expending these balances which even to-day stand to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. We have been making smaller grants in 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 and the fact is that the then existing establishments of local boards and municipalities have been trying to "spread as much as they could and no extra establishment could be entertained, because if they were trying to get a temporary establishment, they could not get proper officers. It is under these circumstances that I now come before the Council for a reduction in the expenditure under head 45-B with this object. What I want is that no establishment of the Public Works should be expensed immediately which might have to be paid to the extent of 5 lakhs and which might be utilised for the purpose of expending the minor sanitary grants, grants for educational buildings, medical buildings, major sanitary schemes, and all others referred to in page 16† of the Finance Statement.

"What I say therefore is, take away the 5 lakhs establishment out of the establishment of the Public Works Department intended for purposes for which the provision of 63 lakhs is made under 45-B. A great difficulty in adjusting the accounts relating to buildings is this and that had been repeatedly mentioned in this Council. What the Government have had to contend against is this. The Public Works Department have no such establishment and you must provide as much work for the department which has been reorganised. I give you one of the best methods which the Government can adopt. I want that one portion of the Public Works Department should take up all these works, construction of bridges, etc. Most of the major sanitary schemes, drainage and water-supply schemes, are being taken up by the Department of Public Works. In a year of this kind when we are cutting down all expenditure the point might be raised that when we suffer in the other matters there is no reason why we should not let civil buildings also suffer. I find that for new buildings there is provision for Rs. 9½ lakhs. Let all the old buildings be completed, but let new expenditure be stopped. Let all that establishment proposed for that work be directed to minor sanitary works, educational buildings and medical buildings. That is the main head that I am discussing.

"The point might be suggested that hereafter if we would just ask the whole thing to be handed over to the Department of Public Works and get the work done, then it might be very difficult. I have no doubt that the establishment of the Public Works Department is spread throughout this Presidency and the new buildings for which a provision of Rs. 9½ lakhs has been made are spread throughout the Presidency. The establishment of the Public Works Department may well take up these works—the works relating to building of bridges, communication, etc. There will be work for that establishment while actually Government can have the satisfaction of carrying out the suggestion made by the Finance Member on page 16* that some steps should be taken before financial grants are resorted to see that the arrangements for expending them to the best advantage are adequate. Under the arrangements I propose this thing might be finished in two years. Ordinarily, from a calculation of the expenditure on establishments of the Department of Public Works its proportion comes to 20 to 25 per cent of the total expenditure on the

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the President;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

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work it is engaged to do. Therefore to expend 60-70 lakhs it may require an establishment of about Rs. 12 to 15 lakhs. I want this year that a 5 lakhs establishment might be directed to take up this work and to finish it. And next year, there may be a similar decrease, and the whole of the minor auxiliary grants would be expended efficiently to the satisfaction of the Government and the local boards. And the effect of that will be that we shall have had most of the provisions up to now made attended to, and we shall have had satisfactory and efficient working in the expenditure of the amount, and one great need that has been felt till now will be met.

"It is under these circumstances that I come forward with this proposal this year. I have opened my argument with the balances I have shown, and the further argument that I will advance is this. I have again to come to the table that has been given at page 15*. What we did is: in 1914-1915, that is after the beginning of the war, the budget was 8-55 lakhs for major auxiliary schemes and 25-19 lakhs for minor sanitation. The next year under these two heads we had 13-95 lakhs and 8-16 lakhs respectively. In 1916-1917 we provided for about 15 lakhs and we expended 13 lakhs. What do we provide next year? We provide for both barely 5 lakhs. We have fallen in the estimate by more than 7 lakhs in a year when we have Rs. 45 lakhs to add to our balances. My Lord, I think the condition of the country requires that some justice should be shown to the heads I have notified. The suggestion I make will satisfactorily work the establishment which has to be found some work for which provision had to be made under 45-B, while we shall have found a method of disposing the balances of these bodies and getting efficient work turned out. I trust that this proposition will be accepted.

"I shall presently explain why other propositions are quite separate from this. It is in this view. The 5 lakhs' reduction will without actually putting cash into the buildings practically enable the disposing of the balances that are available to be disposed of. But the other proposition is quite separate. Proposition 17 requires that two lakhs should be provided for grants to local boards for village roads and 3 lakhs for the construction of bridges.

"It might be said that having asked for a reduction of 5 lakhs under resolution 16 a reduction of 4 lakhs under resolution 17 and 3 lakhs under resolution 18, I am asking for a reduction of 12 lakhs under the three resolutions. The real fact is that if a 5 lakhs establishment is directed to this work there will be some work not done in the 43 lakhs of revenue now provided for. Under resolution 17 what I say is that there will be necessary balance of work. There will be cash remaining under 45-B over and above the establishment charges. In this case I want for village roads two lakhs."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"If the Honourable gentleman wishes to reserve his right to speak on resolution 17 let him not discuss it now, because he has invited general discussion now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I will reserve it, your Excellency. I shall move proposition 18 for your Excellency's acceptance."

The Hon'ble Sir M. Balaiah P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"Your Excellency, the proposal of the Honourable Member is firstly a reduction of 5 lakhs in the Department of Public Works budget and then a distribution of that money among local bodies for the purposes of education, sanitation, roads, etc. I may at once say that there has been a substantial reduction in the budget next year in regard to allotments for local bodies. So far as the Department of Public Works is concerned, I have not much experience of that department. But, as I understand it, it would hardly be possible to suddenly reduce the expenditure of a department like that without paring ourselves to a great deal of loss. Even in regard to what are called new buildings they are now only in the state we are going to start them, but many of them have been under consideration for a long time and the need for them has been pressed from time to time. There are buildings needed by several departments and the general progress of the Public Works Department is framed well in advance. To expect to take hold of that programme suddenly one year and say we shall paralyse this department for a specific period, in order to attend the development of other things. I do not think that it is quite such an easy matter as my Honourable friend imagines. I have had some experience of administration and I know that one of the most difficult things is to change the policy of any department or

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(Mr. Rajagopal Acheriar.)

to reduce any expenditure by altering its methods. If we do those things in haste or under sudden impulse, the result generally is that there is a great deal more loss than gain. The advantage is wholly temporary. Without in any way questioning the Honorable Member's general aim I would point out to him that this attempt is probably a very much more difficult thing than he imagines. In any case I shall not deal farther with that aspect of the question. I shall go into the other aspect, namely, of distributing this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs among our local bodies.

"The Council is no doubt aware what exactly are the lump grants provided for local bodies in the budget for 1917-1918. In connection with the special Imperial assignment of 14 lakhs we are giving local bodies 17.13 lakhs; for roads and bridges 1.68; medical buildings, 1.50; sewer sanitary works, 5.91; major water-supply and drainage schemes, 5.72; and education 22.05. As regards the 14 lakhs assignment it is not earmarked for any particular purpose. But taking all these grants together, as the Honorable gentleman has already pointed out, the unspent balances were on the 31st December 1916, 50.70 lakhs. What I want to know is what exactly is the object in adding to the unspent balances. It is not a question as to who is responsible for the large unspent balances. I quite admit that to some extent the large unspent balances are probably due to circumstances for which the local boards are not wholly responsible. We have got the orders of the Government of India that we must not spend our balances except sparingly. They do not want to take the money away. They say: let us have it temporarily. They apply the brakes in that way. These orders bind us and every public body in the country.

"Then with regard to the water-works and other things, we cannot get materials. Many of the works for which allotments were made could not be got through, because we could not get iron pipes and rails. And at a time like this what is the advantage of piling up another 5 lakhs? It might appear anomalous that the Member in charge of local boards should stand up and plead against the grant of money to local boards. But my point is that this particular thing you propose is ill-advised and is not likely to do any good. This money is not disappearing or running away. Our general balance is increasing. The moment the war is over, the balance will be available for expenditure. I am pretty certain that local boards will have large portions of the balance. And you will be in a position to expend the money with great advantage. Materials will be available and the money market will be less tight. Why then at a time of stringency do you want to push matters and raise up this question?

"So far as the Public Works Department is concerned I know from experience that one of the most foolish things is to follow an alternating policy of allowing it to run at one time and then paralyse it for a spell. It is running in the extreme. After all, whether it is the Public Works Department or the local boards, the public are interested in all of them. They are as much interested in the work of the Public Works Department as in the work of the local boards and municipalities. So, I would deprecate this unfortunate spirit of hostility towards the Public Works Department as if it were a no man's concern and as if every one of us should regard it as something apart from us. In regard to the Public Works Department the average man is apt to imagine that it is probably in the wrong. We do not see enough of the return and one is apt to believe what one hears. I would seriously advise my honorable non-official friends to live down that attitude. I do not think it is the correct attitude, nor is it so strident that is likely to do good to the country in the long run. After all the Department of Public Works is one of the most useful departments. My personal experience here and elsewhere—and you can take my word for it—is that the expenditure that is incurred on it is productive in the best sense of the term. They probably have as many failures as other departments. But it is unfortunate anybody proposes to slice off 1 lakh, 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, all from a single department, that of Public Works. I am sure that, if all these proposals are accepted and a total is made, the Department of Public Works will be nowhere and will be left with nothing.

"The Honorable Member proposes the transfer of establishment to do the work of collectors. It will be rather wonderful to advise in that way the staff which is intended for something bigger than the kind of work which are included in our minor auxiliary works. I would therefore deprecate the position in which the Council has allowed itself to drift in regard to this matter as if the Public Works Department were a department which is not working wholly in the public interests. I am not here to defend the Public Works Department. I dare say it is able to defend

(*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; (13th March 1917, Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Nannayyanar.)*)

itself. But in the larger interests of the country I would deprecate this position into which we have drifted. The moment the Government of India relax their restrictions these balances will be available. You will be in a position to spend them to the great advantage of the public. For these reasons, I would appeal to my Honourable friend not to push to a division the resolution which he has moved.¹¹

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMACHANDRA RAO FACTORS:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has represented our attitude as one of distinct hostility to the Department of Public Works. I must say both in my behalf and in behalf of my honourable non-official friends that we quite appreciate the labours of the Public Works Department. I have borne testimony to the great work which our engineers have done. But the point is that when we bring forward a resolution to cut down the Public Works Department budget, it does not mean that we are hostile to all the activities of that useful department. One reason which the Honourable Member is no doubt aware of why 45-B is usually chosen, is because it is most handy for the purpose of budget procedure. I suppose he would not ask me to bring forward a resolution to dispense with 5,000 police men next year or take away about four Sub-Collectors or dispense with three Deputy Collectors who are all on the permanent staff. Therefore, I am aware him from my knowledge of budget procedure which we have tried to adopt in this Council, the head Public Works Department buildings is specially chosen because if the Government fall in with our view, the buildings are held over for the next year. If we propose a reduction in the recurring charges we shall be open to the much more serious objection of trying to get rid of officers who are in many cases on the permanent establishment of the Government. That is one reason why the Public Works Department budget figures so largely in the discussions of the Financial Statement especially at this part of the year—15th March. That is the day when all the buildings come in. One of the efforts of the Council has been to resist the voracious way in which the department wish to swell their building programme. It may be right from their point of view. One of the points we have been trying to impress upon the Government is that that building programme might be moderated and the expenses of Government might be cut down, to provide money for schemes that we wish to see achieved. Because it is most handy, reductions under this head are suggested. It may be that somebody might form the opinion that we wish to stop all Public Works. However, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar gave us a bounty on the subject without a sufficient consideration of our real motive. Our object is to give the Government a ready way to meet our wishes should the resolutions be carried. That is the reason why in so many of these resolutions the building programme comes in.

"As regards the particular proposal of my honourable friend I am rather inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that under the present circumstances this additional statement may not be absolutely needed. That is my own individual opinion. I felt that I was called upon to render this personal explanation in view of the attack that we are always at the building programme of the Public Works Department."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMACHANDRA ACHARIYAR:—"I also wish to disclaim any hostility to the Public Works Department. We propose to draw upon 45-B, not with the real object of cutting down the expenditure on that department, but merely to place our views before Government. As your Excellency will have seen, we have not pressed any of these resolutions as yet. We are satisfied with placing the matter before the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. BERA ATTARJAN:—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has taken my spirit in the wrong line. He said it was a spirit of hostility to the Public Works Department. On the other hand, I should think I have been throughout my speech saying that that department should take charge of these, and that is the department which will efficiently discharge it, and that department is the best department which will expend money to the greatest advantage. I do not think there is a spirit of hostility unless it be he thinks that asking that one establishment whose duty it is to spend public money be employed to expend such money for another department is hostile to that department. The Honourable Member has himself pointed out that it is the same to the Government whether money is spent in establishment A or on establishment B. That is my view and the hostility ought to be forgotten. Government should not think that the

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department is there for expending the Public Works Department budget apart from the Civil Works budget. My Honourable friend referred to his experience of other States and Administrations. He also said he did not know the Budget of the Department of Public Works expending money allotted for civil works of local bodies. He will see that in the Civil Works Budgets the Department of Public Works is given a share. They are taking charge of Rs. 9-25 lakhs worth of works to be done for the coming year. That appears at page 35. I want them to take more of it. Nothing more I ask. On the other hand the real point I raise is while in the case of new buildings we have to start the buildings, in the case of Rs. 60 lakhs on hand with these local boards, the money lies there for four years without having been expended. There is a machinery that can do it best to the advantage of the Provincial funds. Therefore I say that this be taken up. It was pointed out that that efficient establishment ought not to be utilized for these small works. If that establishment were doing real technical engineering work, I do not say that it should be diverted. What I contend is that, my Lord; the Government Budget for Major Irrigation Works shows that the Government are not able to allot more than 22 lakhs. We could not spend more than 11 lakhs. The establishment wants twenty lakhs of work. Twenty-two lakhs of efficient professional work can be done. What I want is that instead of doing this business of constructing a police hut in one place and a sub-inspector's residence in another one haphazardly to take and go through the budget to find that whether it is police building or an elementary school building that is built it is all the same to Government. If it is an elementary school building it is certainly more important and urgent than the building for seven constables to reside in a village. If the Government think that I have really introduced this discussion—or the Council has entered into the discussion—in a hostile spirit I should respectfully differ and I should think that it is the introduction of that expression that has brought in the idea and there is nothing more in it except a special appeal made that a greater portion than 9 lakhs should be allotted to that. It is a mere matter of adjustment. I have not the least doubt that the Honourable the Finance Member and the Secretary of the Public Works Department together with the Member in charge of the Municipal portfolio will be able to adjust the matter very soon. It is not that any important work that has to be done by that department is stopped. Even in four years these bodies are not able to spend the money without additional establishment.

"Another point is that 14 lakhs Imperial grant is not the only recurring grant but there is 6 lakhs grant and the 4 lakhs grant. So much work will have to be done sooner or later. Why not we do it now, when there will be enough work to be done after the war is over? I hope the matter will be looked into in the spirit in which I propose it. The Government will have to decide the importance of the thing. I do not think there will be two opinions that school buildings and medical buildings are more important than police buildings."

His Excellency the Governor:—"If the Council will allow me I would just say a word. I would suggest to the Council a businesslike way to deal with the matter. We are here to-day to deal with business. We are here to adjust the figures for estimates as to the work to be done this year. One resolution proposes to take away 5 lakhs, another 1-50 lakhs, another 2 lakhs, another 3 lakhs. In one case it is to be devoted to bridges and culverts, in another case to minor sanitary works, to others, to education, sanitation, roads, etc., that means hospitals, schools and roads. I do ask the Honourable gentlemen in the interests of the business like character of this Council—how we are on the 13th of March—do you really propose to take away money the disposal of which is supported by plans and schemes prepared after some years of consideration? You have got all these details nicely considered, quantities ordered, specifications made for buildings of all kinds, roads, bridges, houses, police quarters, etc. You actually seriously propose here in the case or either of these resolutions that the whole of that work be thrown away. That is what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acheriar meant when he spoke of hostility to the Public Works Department. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sasankaradas has said, we are obliged to cut down expenditure under some head. Do you think in all these cases where there are ripostes, where the Public Works Department are ready to set to work, where moneys are set apart by district boards and municipalities, you can propose suddenly to interfere and take the whole of that money away and apply it to some other purpose? I venture to assure the Honourable

(The President, Mr. Rama Ayyangar; [13TH MARCH 1917.
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao].)

Members—It is not because I want to shorten discussion or anything of that kind, but I have some pills for the businesslike character of the Council and I do say that such motions repeated over and over again are really no more than *conventional*, and they really do not go forth so readily to the business senses and ability of the Council as a whole. That is why it seems to me a thousand pities that we have not really thought out—I am not thinking of any individual; I appreciate the public spirit and industry of many members—and worked out the schemes. I am not at all disposed to think that we are behind any legislative Council in our businesslike character. But I do suggest that in regard to these particular motions we ought to have some regard to the fact that we have a large department who are ready to spend the money; and this Council ought not to propose to stop all work and paralyse the whole thing, and to use the money to a different purpose. I am not inclined to think that in the interests of the Council it is wise. I have the greatest possible sympathy with the Honourable Members that they should draw attention to the lack of bridges and roads, and of houses for the depressed classes and so on. We are quite right. The Council is only discharging its duty when it is taking this opportunity to press upon the Government these crying needs. I wish—and I am sure every Member of the Government wishes that we had a great deal more money to spend. But when we come to the resolution proper I do ask—Do you seriously propose to arrest the work which has been brought to the utmost pitch of preparation, take the money away and use it for some other purpose? I do not think you will get the full value of the money. That is what I wish to state in support of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.^a

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I shall only say one word. The estimates are ready for both municipal and civil buildings. I want the Government to look into the matter. Some of these more important works may be taken up and completed. If the Government will only look into the matter I have no objection. I cannot now withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR VILLAGE ROADS AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND CULVERTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"In view of the fact resolution I do not propose resolution No. XVII^a. I have already made my remarks."

His Excellency the President:—"The Government will note the Honourable Member's remarks."

The resolution was, with the permission of His Excellency the President, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu:—"I have the honour to move the resolution which runs as follows:—

"XVIII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision made for grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes under head 24-B SANITATION by Rs. 450 lakhs and to make a corresponding reduction under 48-B CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS."

"After the stirring appeal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar asking us not to make further inroads into the Public Works Department budget

^a BY THE 13th Council meeting held on 13th March 1917, the Council decided to take up the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for water supply and drainage schemes under head 24-B, and to make a corresponding reduction under 48-B, by Rs. 4 lakhs.

18th March 1917.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

and after the support given by your Excellency to that position, I must feel some hesitation in coming again to this Council and making this motion. If I can satisfy your Excellency that for water-supply and drainage there are sanctioned schemes for which money can be spent as well as and much better than in the case of the various civil buildings included in the civil works estimates, your Excellency will consider it the better course to be adopted. In this case it will be remembered that, as far as water-supply and drainage schemes are concerned, the provision made for next year is very low. I would request the attention of the Council to the figures on page 15 *. There the figures for the last ten years are given. It is clear from those figures that during the year 1910-1911 the provision made for next year is unduly low. In 1908-1909 it was 5-07. It increased to 6-50 in 1915-1916. Again, it increased in 1914-1915 to 8-50; in 1913-1916 it increased to 13-95; in 1910-1911 the budget estimate provided 9-93 and in the revised estimate it was 7-13. In the present budget it stands at 5-72.

"How do we stand as far as the buildings in question are concerned? We find provision for 21 lakhs made for new buildings. No one suggests to the Council to arrest the progress of the construction of the buildings. Nobody suggests that works in progress ought not to be taken up or continued. When there is a provision of about 21 lakhs for new buildings in the year 1917-1918 and when it is also taken into consideration that there are schemes for water-supply and drainage open, is it too much for me to ask your Excellency's Government to consider the desirability of giving preference to water-supply and drainage schemes so far as it is possible to do so? That is the request which this resolution conveys. No doubt I will be met with the reply that owing to war conditions it has been difficult—that is the statement made by the Finance Member—to get materials and so that so much money cannot be spent. Your Excellency will take into consideration whether these war conditions have not increased the cost of materials needed for civil buildings also. Buildings to the extent of 21 lakhs are proposed to be constructed. I know that even in the matter of building materials prices have increased. Notwithstanding this increase it has been found possible and desirable to take up the construction of new buildings. Then, why should the provision for water-supply and drainage be reduced even much lower than the provision made last year?

"As to the question whether there are any water-supply and drainage schemes ready, I would request the attention of the Council to the detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure under XXXI. and 45. On pages 63-82 you will find the details of the schemes given. If we compare them and see how much has been spent already and how much is proposed to be spent next year, it will be clear that much more than 1-60 lakhs can be spent on water-supply and drainage schemes. They are all sanctioned estimates. The Government Orders sanctioning these schemes are given as also the estimates. You will also find how far the Government undertook the responsibility. If necessary establishments took charge of these works, I do not see how it is difficult to carry out these works. On the other hand, we find that, so far as civil buildings are concerned, there is provision for 21 lakhs. I request the attention of the Council to page 45. We have got the total estimate only for 15½ lakhs. Under the head, "Reserve for Works in charge of the Public Works Department and Works in charge of Civil Offices including Public Works Suburbs"—you have a sum of Rs. 5,66,204. There is no definite statement. The provision of 3-66 lakhs is for new works without estimate. On the other hand, there are schemes for water-supply and drainage works for which the estimates are ready. Out of this reserve at least this money can be spent. Seeing the reduction made in these schemes, I pray that necessary provision be made out of the reserve and additional allotment be given to water-supply and drainage.

"Your Excellency, I may also point out that if we make resolutions suggesting a reduction under Public Works it is certainly not on account of hostility to the department, but it is due to the fact that on other head can be pointed out for retrenchment. I would request the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar to point out any other head. Suppose we are satisfied that a particular expenditure is desirable or necessary, unless the means for discussion are exhausted, we have to suggest sources from which we can get the money required. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar will point out sources from which we can get the money we want, we shall be able to get it out, provided it appears to us. So far as these buildings are concerned, we find provision for a large sum of money, and they are offered to sell

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao: Mr. Rajeswara Acharjya: [19th March 1917.
Mr. K. K. V. Krishna Rao.]*)

for some time. That is why we propose a reduction *prior* to that. In these circumstances, I think your Excellency will have no difficulty whatever in finding provision for water-supply and drainage schemes.*

The Hon'ble Diwan Balabhai P. RAJESWARA ACHARJYA:—“I have very little to say. The object of the Honourable Member has very much my sympathy. I do wish that we can spend a great deal more than we do for water-supply and drainage schemes. But these are just the things in the present condition of war which we really cannot do. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Members to page 11* of the Financial Statement, where the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has explained the whole situation. ‘The smaller provision under this head was rendered unavoidable by the heavy rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and by the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under existing conditions. The reduction in the provision under this important head is much to be regretted, but must be regarded, like so much else, as one of the penalties imposed upon us by the war. Grants to local bodies have therefore had to be restricted to a sum of ₹72 lakhs as against ₹12 lakhs provided in the revised estimate for the current year. The sum of ₹72 lakhs represents the whole amount which, it is anticipated, local bodies will be able to spend during the coming year.’ Knowing as we do the increasing stringency attending our getting things, I shall be agreeably surprised if we are able to spend even ₹72 lakhs. These are essentially works that require iron materials. We cannot get them at this time. To go and add ₹50 lakhs really serves no useful purpose. Pray remember that as between the two, buildings would need less of these materials which you will have to get from England than drainage and water works which have to depend so largely upon materials got down from England. Materials needed for buildings except girders are materials available in the country. So, under these circumstances it would not be possible to make a transfer of the funds which the Honourable Member has proposed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have nothing to add. I would ask that the resolution be put to the vote.”

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR MINOR SANITARY WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

“XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs be provided for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works and the same be met by reducing the allotments under the budget head 45-E. CIVIL WORKS.”

RESOLUTION RE SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE GODAVARI DISTRICT BOARD FOR BRIDGES IN THE DELTA PORTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. H. V. KRISHNA RAO PARTHASARATHY:—“I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 25,000 be provided under grants to local boards as a special contribution to the Godavari District Board for construction and repairs of bridges over the navigable and irrigation channels in the delta portions of the district and the same be met by a corresponding reduction from the expenditure under 45. CIVIL WORKS.—“Civil Budget Estimate”.

“My Lord, some of these bridges over the navigable and irrigation canals in the Godavari delta portions have become necessary to be widened and also to be reconstructed. Considering the large amount of money that is being realized by the

13th March 1917.] (Mr. K. K. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopalachari; Mr. Anandabhai Chitambar.)

irrigational sources of these canals that we introduced in the Godavari district and also looking at the fact that several of these bridges were occasioned by the construction of irrigation works, I think it is just and proper that a portion of the money required for the maintenance and construction of these bridges over the large irrigation and navigable canals should be provided out of the provincial revenues. But I ask in this resolution for a small contribution of Rs. 25,000 for the repairs of bridges in the delta portions of the Godavari as a special grant to the Godavari District Board.

"My Lord, most of these bridges over the canals in the delta portions of the Godavari district have become very old and are now found necessary to be widened and reconstructed, and the Godavari District Board has been finding it impossible to meet the required amount for the reconstruction and repair of these bridges. Especially after the introduction of motor traffic in the Godavari district most of these bridges are found unsuitable for traffic. Some of the bridges are pronounced to be unsound and require to be widened. For this purpose the Godavari District Board find it difficult to provide any amount towards the construction and repairs of these bridges. I believe a resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Godavari District Board for the purpose of applying for a small grant for the reconstruction and repairs of bridges in the delta portions. No doubt some annual grant is allotted to the Godavari District Board for the construction of roads and bridges in the Agency. But no grant is given to the district board for the construction of bridges in the delta portions. But apart from that, I would like to place before this Council that the repairs of bridges over some of the navigable and irrigation canals have become very necessary and urgent, and this small amount of Rs. 25,000 may be provided for this purpose as a grant to the Godavari District Board. With these words I would like to place this resolution for acceptance by your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Rajagopalachari Achariyar :—"Your Excellency, in a matter like this it is for the district board to take the initiative, prepare a scheme, get the estimates sanctioned, and then apply for grants. They have not done so. There is a provision of one lakh in the budget estimate for 1917-18 for bridges. The Government are no reason for making a special additional provision of Rs. 25,000 to be earmarked for this district board alone, especially when no sanctioned schemes are ready. Also we have to remember that the Godavari District Board is one of the most affluent and we are bound to take that into consideration in determining whether we should grant any applications from that board. The Government must reserve the right to deal with it when the scheme comes up along with applications from other district boards. I am not therefore in a position to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—"The provision of one lakh of rupees made in the budget was, I believed, for bridges affected by the recent cyclone. But I am thankful for the Government for the promise made that an additional grant of Rs. 25,000 might be given from that one lakh to the Godavari District Board after the application is made and other estimates are prepared. I may inform your Excellency's Government that at the last meeting of the district board it was resolved that an application should be made to the Government for help from the Provincial revenues. And if proper estimates are necessary to be forwarded, I think they will be forwarded in due course by the district board. But in view of the assurance that has been given to the effect that this amount of Rs. 25,000 will be found possible to be provided when occasion arises, I do not press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS GRANT TO THE MADHRA DISTRICT BOARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UFFAR BUIDOR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Anandabhai Chitambar :—"I have the honour to move :—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that from out of the provision of one lakh made under the head 45 A. CIVIL IV.—35

(Mr. Assensal (Chiffre).)

[12th March 1917.]

WORKS for "grants to local bodies for roads, bridges and sewers" Rs. 20,000 be earmarked for the Madura District Board for the construction of a bridge across the Uppar on the Madura-Tirupattur road.

"In placing this resolution before the Council for acceptance I do not propose any extra allotment. I propose only to earmark a certain amount of money for a much-needed bridge, out of a lump sum already provided in the budget estimate for purposes of this kind. The object of the resolution is to remove the difficulties of crossing a river of the Madura district from which the travelling public of the north-eastern portion of the Madurai district suffer for want of a bridge. This river, during the rainy season, becomes impossible to pedestrians and wheeled traffic for several days together. It was only in September last that your Excellency and party had an opportunity of crossing this river while travelling to and from Madura when, as a precautionary measure, special arrangements were made. But fortunately there were no high floods and there was no necessity to make use of the special arrangements.

"Madurai, besides being a commercial and educational centre, is the seat of a famous Hindu temple as also the headquarters of the Madurai district. Not only the District Collector of Madurai and the District Superintendent of Police have their offices in Madurai, but the District Court and Sub-Court of Madurai are there. The District Treasury and the offices of the District Registrar are all located in Madurai. The reason for my mentioning all these is only to show the indispensable necessity for the people of Madurai to frequently travel to and from Madurai for various purposes throughout the year and the urgency of bridging the river in question.

"I have already brought this to the notice of the Government in question No. 113 (a) and (b) put by me in the November meeting of this Council. I asked whether the Government will be pleased to sanction the construction of this bridge in case the District Board of Madurai finds it impossible to provide the necessary funds and whether Government will be pleased to provide funds. The reply to that was that the district board concerned should take the initiative in the matter. The river in question is in the territorial limits of the Madurai district and it is reasonable to suppose that the District Board of Madurai should find the necessary funds for the construction of the bridge in question. But I understand that the President of the District Board of Madurai, partly owing to the unsatisfactory condition of their finances and partly, may be, owing to the road in question being more important to the people of Madurai than to people of Madurai, asked the President of the District Board of Madurai whether his board would contribute a moiety. It was in view, because the poverty of the Madurai District Board is an admitted fact. It will not be out of place here if I read a portion of the proceedings of the district board meeting held on the 11th instant which clearly shows the very unsatisfactory condition of the Madurai District Board. The Government Order reviewing the report on the administration of the Madurai district for the year 1915-16 was placed before the district board and there was a discussion regarding the remarks made in the order by the Government. I read only that portion of the remarks made by the President regarding the finances of that board: 'In my humble opinion our remarks on the administration of the board, "with our present resources we cannot hope to do more than maintain the present very unsatisfactory condition of our road surfaces and cannot hope either to improve our existing roads or to extend our mileage both of which are urgently necessary," are the bare truth and I do not understand the difficulty that Government feel in accepting them. Government say that our expenditure has more than doubled in 1916-17. I do not know how they arrived at this point. It would not affect our argument unless it should be shown that the expenditure was excessive.' Then again the board passed the following resolution at that meeting: 'As the District Board is not in a position in the present state of its finances to carry out the programme it has proposed, it resolves to represent to the Government that substantial improvements in the condition of the existing roads or completion of the extension that has been begun cannot be effected without a special grant from the Government. The board will also add that the average expenditure for roads in Madurai in the district has not been considerably higher than in the adjoining districts of Madurai and Tirupattur.'

"Thus on account of the impoverished condition of these local bodies it is impossible, absolutely impossible, to ask either the District Board of Madurai or that of

13th MARCH 1917.] (*Mr. Annamalai Chettiar; Mr. Rajagopal Acharigar; Mr. Rama Aggarwal.*)

Madam to take the initiative in the construction of the bridge in the near future. I beg to submit that unless the Government give a helping hand the construction of the bridge will be delayed indefinitely, which will be very regrettable. The construction of the bridge in question is one of urgent necessity. We have no railways in our parts. Is it too much to ask that our ordinary communications should be rendered as convenient as possible for loading traffic to be carried on without interruption?

I beg to submit again that in moving this resolution I have not ignored the present financial pressure. My resolution contains a very modest demand which entails no extra expenditure. I only ask for a comparatively small amount of Rs. 25,000 out of a concessive grant of one lakh already provided in the budget for the local bodies, and I hope the Government will be able to accept my resolution."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. KARANOVALA AGGARWAL:—"I must inform the Council that the district board has not moved in the matter. I submit that there is no need to make any provision for a grant till the district board applies for it. I quite sympathize with what the Honourable Member has said. But my point is that, if the district board should consider the bridge necessary and get the plans and estimates ready, then its claim for a grant will be considered along with the claims of other district boards. Beyond that I am not in a position to make any statement, and I would advise the Honourable Member to bring pressure to bear upon the local board concerned to move in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AGGARWAL:—"With reference to this resolution, as a member of the District Board of Madurai, I desire to place the matter before the Council. It is not that the district board did not move in the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiar is a member of the Ramanath District Board. He wrote to me and I represented the matter to the Madurai District Board, and the matter was considered. It so happens that this bridge which is sought to be constructed is about the 26th mile from Madurai on the Madurai-Tirupattur road and the Madurai junction is situated a mile from the particular channel on the Tirupattur side. The cut is all in Ramanath. So far as Ramanath is concerned the Ramanath District Board decided that they had not funds. It is a well-known fact to the Council and it has been reported more than once by Sir Harold Stuart that when Madurai and Ramanath were bifurcated, the Ramanath side was entirely neglected and special grants were given to that district board in the previous years. So far as this bridge is concerned, the Ramanath District Board has no money. The Madurai board referred to the Ramanath board and asked them whether they would make a contribution. They said 'no.' So far as the Madurai board is concerned, they had a cessway in granite put up. Your Excellency must have noticed that this is a jungle area which often has more than 2 feet of water above the cessway. It is, as I said, a cessway in granite. But that is useless for the purpose of our friends from Ramanath who have to journey in mule-carts to Madurai. The district headquarters of both Madurai and Ramanath are there and they have to cross there often. This is a special case in which the Madurai District Board cannot afford to spend more money. The Ramanath District Board is in a very difficult circumstance. If a formal letter is needed, they will send it. The matter is purely one in which the Government might be prepared to give a special grant."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. KARANOVALA AGGARWAL:—"I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Aggarwal for having given us that information. The Government will call for a special report from both the district boards and after receiving those communications, they will dispose of the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur S. M. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"May I know whether the Government will provide the necessary funds, in case the district board of Madurai asks for it?"

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. KARANOVALA AGGARWAL:—"What I propose to do is to ask both the boards to have the matter stand. We will hear what they have to say and then come to some arrangement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur S. M. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"There is no use of asking the Ramanath board."

(Mr. Kalagayala Aravindar.) [13th March 1917,

The Hon'ble Dewan Yeshudhar P. Bhatnagar, ACHARYA:—"We have not asked them yet. We will have to ask them and I hope it will come out all right."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then rose for the day at 5-15 to re-assemble on the next day, the 14th March at 11 a.m.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, SEVEN PORTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN Ayyangar, M.A.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BASHIRMAN, L.M.S., M.D., D.S.C., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT CLISS, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. CULLEN.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. EADE, R.E., D.S.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Abseent-Guest*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOWNSEND.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAN.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERSEN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUNDARAYANA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI Rao PANTULU GARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUNDARAYAN KRISHNAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BRAH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao PANTULU.
The Hon'ble S. Raja RAOBHARU SRIYUPTI sriy MUTHUKRISHNA SRIYUPTI Ayyangar, Raja of Sivagudi.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAYAN RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN NEDALAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KATLAYANAN MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAGAN RAMAN SASTRI Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khair Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMED TAMBI MAMUNATHAR Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. HINGOOTHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. BARNES.
The Hon'ble Sir GHAZALI MOHAMMAD ALI SAHIB Bahadur, Khair Bahadur, K.A.L.E., Agent-In-charge of Prince of Arcot.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ASLEY, M.A.
The Hon'ble the Bahadur S. R. M. ANANDARAM CHETTIAR Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. SUNDARAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. FRANK SPRING, K.C.I.B.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SUNDARAYANAMUNTHI NAYDAR GARR.
The Hon'ble Sri SOMA CHANDRA SINGH Doo, Minister of Serungudi.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAO VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RAMA Rao Bahadur, of Bobbili.

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [14th March 1917.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement was continued.

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ I beg to introduce the head XXI-A. & 26-A. AGRICULTURE.”

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR AN AGRICULTURAL FARM IN NORTH ARCOT.

The first resolution on this head which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddy was as follows :—

“ XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the lump provision of Rs. 10,000 for the opening of a new agricultural farm under 26 A. AGRICULTURE—‘ Agriculture ’ be specifically allotted for the opening of such a farm in the district of North Arcot.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYA REDDY :—“ My proposal is that a sum of Rs. 10,000 might be specifically allotted for the opening of an agricultural farm in North Arcot. In the absence of explanation, it might look strange to my honourable friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who represents Chittoor that I should ask for preference for North Arcot while the provision is alternative for Chittoor or North Arcot. The reason for my doing so and asking for a provision for North Arcot is that at this time in 1914 when the question arose as to where the next farm would be opened in the Presidency Sir John Atkinson gave us information that the Government proposed to establish ten more farms in addition to the ten that had been already established and that one farm would be for North Arcot. Chittoor was not one of the regions mentioned there probably or evidently because Chittoor was to be provided for later. Understanding then that North Arcot was to be given preference as one of the two districts mentioned, before this budget was published, in December last I wrote to the Chief Secretary and suggested that a farm might be opened in North Arcot in the vicinity of Gudiyittam. At the Finance Committee meeting the information was given to me by the Finance Member that my suggestion to select Gudiyittam for the site was engaging the attention of the Director of Agriculture and was under his consideration. Afterwards when resolutions had to be sent up, I sent up a resolution in this form and at the same time I inquired of the Chief Secretary what because of the correspondence with the Director of Agriculture and I got the reply that it was under consideration. I propose this resolution simply to elicit an answer as regards the question as to whether the correspondence terminated in favour of North Arcot or what happened to it. With that information I shall be content and I shall not press my resolution.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Does the Honourable gentleman not move the resolution?”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ He wants my answer. The answer is that the locality where the farm is to be opened is not yet settled and that Gudiyittam is to be proposed and is one of the places under consideration. The Director of Agriculture has not made his final report. I am not in a position at this stage to commit the Government to any promise that the farm would be opened only in North Arcot and not in Chittoor. The Honourable gentleman has rightly observed that this does not affect the budget at all. It may be met by transferring the allotment; as regards the question whether a particular farm should be located in North Arcot or Chittoor, I undertake to communicate the decision to the Honourable gentleman as soon as it is arrived at.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR :—“ Before the resolution is withdrawn—”

His Excellency the President (interpreting) :—“ I do not think that there is anything about the resolution to be discussed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR :—“ The Honourable gentleman raised the question of North Arcot.”

His Excellency the President :—“ The Honourable gentleman has withdrawn the motion, there is nothing to say about it. The Honourable gentleman may say what he wants to say to the Honourable Member for Arcot.”

14th March 1917.] /Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the President, Mr. Rao
Rao; Mr. Ranganatha Acharya.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PASTOR:—"I only want to press the claims of Chittoor."

His Excellency the Provoost:—"The claims of Chittoor will be remembered when the matter is considered."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR A NEW AGRICULTURAL FARM IN THE ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Siva Rao:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XXIII. That Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an allotment of Rs. 10,000 may be made in the budget estimate for 1917-18 under the head of 26-Aa. AGRICULTURE for the opening of a new agricultural farm in the Anantapur district and the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 43. CIVIL WORKS.'

"The resolution relates to the opening of a new agricultural farm in Anantapur district. I do not think, your Excellency, that I need dilate upon the uses of opening agricultural farms in various districts in the Presidency. They are intended to give practical demonstration to the ryots of the latest methods of agriculture. In fact this is an object which the Government have so much at heart, and it is the avowed policy of the Government to open as many agricultural farms as possible, if possible, in every district entire provided the funds and staff are available. In the year 1914, when my Honorable friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved a resolution in the following terms in this Council 'That Council recommends to the Governor in Council that additional agricultural farms be opened in the Presidency', the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson on behalf of the Government stated, 'I think the Council is aware of the places in which there are agricultural farms. There are at present 168 farms—two or two more are proposed—probably one temporary farm in Kistna district for the express purpose of raising poultry seedlings. There are farms for the immediate future. Then subject to the provision of adequate staff, it is proposed to open another ten farms. I hope that will be in the early future. Obviously we cannot open ten farms as rapidly as one could wish, but we intend, propose or contemplate opening ten more farms. I may mention the places in which these farms are proposed to be opened. According to my present information it is proposed to open one in Guntur, one in the Kistna delta or Nellore, one in Anantapur, one in North Arcot, one in Madras, one in Coimbatore, one in Salem and one in Southern districts for the express purpose of developing the cultivation of Cashew nut. These are the proposals before the Government and I am sure they will be sanctioned; and effect will be given to them as rapidly as we can get the staff.' It will be seen that Anantapur is one of the districts in which it was proposed to locate the agricultural farm. Again, in the press note which was issued by the Government on the 11th May 1915 on the scheme of reorganisation of the Agricultural Department it was proposed to establish an agricultural farm in the Anantapur district. Its exact location in the district was not decided then. Now, your Excellency this farm has been decided to be opened by the Government and some funds have to be provided for that purpose. The provision in the coming budget for the purpose is for the opening of an agricultural farm in North Arcot or Chittoor. This is a very small sum. I submit that this district may be provided for also in the coming budget."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIAR:—"I regret, your Excellency, that I am not in a position to comply with the request of the Honorable Member. My point is that our programme for 1917-18 is quite full. Independently of the question of funds, it will not be possible to find the staff necessary for opening an additional farm. The Council is no doubt aware—the Honorable Members can find that from the budget—that an allotment has been made for new operations—that is, to cover new ground, aggregating in all to about Rs. 88,500. In addition to the farms to be started in Chittoor or North Arcot, we have made a further provision for coconut cultivation, provision for experimental and demonstration farms for the study of rubber cultivation, for tea and coffee, a cattle-breeding farm in

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Siva Rao; [14th March 1917.
Mr. Venkatasani Rao])

Ongele and a farm in the Bellary district for breeding sheep. An additional provision of Rs. 24,000 will be provided in the budget on account of a farm on the Nilgiris for the cultivation of potato. My point is that the department as now constituted can only take up a certain volume of new work and there is no use in providing an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 for the farm in Anantapur when there is very little chance that we shall be able to open it. I am quite sure that Anantapur will get a farm one of these days, but at present we are only concerned with the question whether it should get it in 1917-18. There is absolutely no chance of that and therefore I object to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I do not press the resolution. Anantapur is a backward district and it is impossible to exaggerate or overstate the importance of opening a farm to give practical demonstration to ryots of the latest scientific modes of agriculture in a district in which the ryots are biologically ignorant of up-to-date methods. So I submit that this matter should be taken up early and it would be for the benefit of the ryot population."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF AN ADDITIONAL CATTLE-BREEDING FARM FOR BOBHILL-KIMEDI BUFFALO TYPE.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasani Rao:—"I beg to move:—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a provision of additional sum of Rs. 20,000 be made in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under 26-A. AGRICULTURE (Lump provision for the opening of a cattle-breeding farm) for opening an additional cattle-breeding farm to a convenient centre for Bobhill-Kimedi buffalo type and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.'

"Your Excellency, we are all fully aware that the Government are interested in developing the cattle-breeding farm, and I notice in the budget provision is made for opening a cattle-breeding farm and that it will be opened near Ongele in order to preserve the fine type of Ongele bulls. I have not seen whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government, that there is a kind of buffaloes known as Bobhill breed of buffaloes which are not so generally known in the southern districts as they do not use them for plough or carts. They have a fine size and physique and they serve a useful purpose in agriculture. When a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided and a special officer has been appointed to look after the condition of cattle-breeding at Ongele, perhaps it may look bad that I should mention this as a grievance. I say at once aside to the Council that it is not as a grievance that I am mentioning; it is only to point out that there is another class of cattle whose existence and preservation is equally important and the attention of the Government should be invited to it. With reference to the amount necessary or from what source it ought to come, I am not very particular. So long as the Government take care of them and know that there is another class, another type which has to be preserved, I am satisfied and I do not press for anything particular. I want attention to be paid to that particular class of buffaloes."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Ramaswami Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, with reference to the concluding remarks of the honourable gentleman I gladly undertake to draw the attention of the department concerned to this breed, the Bobhill-Kimedi buffalo. In regard to the making of provision for a farm for development that breed, I have only to repeat what I have said already, that we have provided for cattle farms in 1917-1918 and allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose and the Government consider that that should suffice for 1917-1918 and these buffaloes might wait for their turn. I hope the Honourable Member will accept my assurance that an enquiry will be made by the Director of Agriculture and that if after enquiry it is considered that they need require development, we would consider in due course a scheme for a farm."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasani Rao:—"I do not press it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

14th March 1917.]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

RESOLUTION RE ADDITIONAL PROVISION UNDER "CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"My Lord, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"XXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an additional provision of Rs. 32 lakh be made under the minor head "Co-operative credit" in 50-A. and the same be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 45, B."

"My Lord, on page 182 of the Civil Budget Estimate we find that provision is made for 5 Assistant Registrars; and 54 Inspectors are proposed to be sanctioned. What I beg to submit is that an extra provision might be made for additional Inspectors being entertained, a corresponding addition of clerks being entertained to see that the work of the department is efficiently carried on. It has been noticed in the latest Administrative Report on co-operative societies for 1911-1912 that the question of audit and supervision or inspection has been engaging the attention of the Registrar and the Board of Revenue for some time past. All the recommendations of the committee on co-operation have been carefully studied and steps are taken to induce central bodies of unions to set apart a portion of their profits for the supervision business. The other recommendations of the committee on co-operation are also being paid attention to and in due course we see that the strength of the Assistant Registrars has been increased. We find from that annual report that the number of societies that existed in the course of that year came to 1,998 and since then we have had societies registered, though I have not got the exact figures for districts. The societies that have been registered might be about 500 so that the total number would be 2,500. My question is whether in the circumstances where we are—we are almost at a transition stage as to the fact of supervision—when the strength of Assistant Registrars has been increased, it would be proper to have the number of Inspectors as it now stands. My proposal, therefore, now is that the number of Inspectors be increased by at least 45 so as to make the number of Inspectors 100. I want also that the clerical establishment should be proportionately increased if necessary, and I estimate the cost of the extra establishment to be about Rs. 31 lakh, the total expenditure therefore comes barely to Rs. 2 lakhs. My submission is that in view of the important work that is being done by this department and in view of the expansion of the societies and of proper instructions being given to the villagers in co-operative principles the strength of Inspectors must be increased to see that the purposes are properly served. I need not now refer in this connection to what the committee on co-operation say in paragraph 91 of their report. They say:—

"The terms of the Act expressly require that the audit shall include an examination of overhead debts and a valuation of assets and liabilities. By this latter we understand not merely the preparation of the balance sheets of societies but also a sufficient check, in accordance with such rules as the Registrar may lay down, of the list of the material assets of the members. The audit should in our opinion extend somewhat beyond the bare requirements of the Act, and should embrace an enquiry into all the circumstances which determine the general position of a society."

"They say at the close of paragraph 94:—

"As societies prove themselves fit to take affairs more and more into their own hands, the degree of control exercised by the Registrar over the non-Chungam-mund staff can gradually be relaxed until ultimately the entire work of making the original audit devolves on the societies themselves whose representatives would then be able not only to receive the audit reports but also to take action on them. That time however is still distant."

"That is what they say, my Lord. My submission is that, in the stage in which the Province now stands, it is quite necessary that we should take steps to increase the establishment of Inspectors so as to make the work efficient. That, again, is divided into two parts, the audit portion of it which I have said must do the work which is referred to in paragraph 91 of the Committee's report and the other portion must be the staff that spread co-operation, starts new societies both of the credit kind and of the non-agricultural kind and other societies like building

(Mr. Ewen Ayscough : Sir Alexander Gordon.) [14th March 1913.]

societies and various others suggested in the recent reports of the Registrar and the committee on co-operation. There is a map attached to the latest report and we see from merely looking at the plan that very many portions of the Presidency remain absolutely unserved by co-operative societies and in other places we find that we have got only a few societies. Except in the case of three or four districts the number of societies formed is not sufficiently large to create enough public spirit in various parts and to allow it to spread in those districts. In these circumstances while the Registrar is considering the question of finding ways and means for providing the district unions with money for supervising the societies, while that question is not yet settled and while we have to pay attention to the spread of the societies also and when we have added to the number of Assistant Registrars, it is only proper that we should have an establishment of Inspectors which will be sufficient to cope with the situation. As I said, if we take 1,500 to be the number now to be served, it is clear that the work that has been assigned to Inspectors and Assistant Registrars by the committee on co-operation cannot be done except at the rate of about 25 societies for every Inspector. Of course, the Assistant Registrar supervises the work of say 17 of these Inspectors. Taking it at that rate we find that for 1,500 societies we want about 54 Inspectors who are needed for the very purpose of instructing these societies and attending to the super-audit. As I said, it is not merely the question of super-audit—the time has not come for that, it is distant as the committee on co-operation put it—the annual audit as also the inspection has to be done by these Inspectors. Therefore, I say this 54 must be sufficiently increased for that branch of work alone. In addition to that, there ought to be a number of Inspectors available to start new societies for agricultural credit, non-agricultural credit and now kinds of societies proposed by the Registrar and other co-operators, for example, for artisans and labourers and peasants; it is proposed to start a society for purchasing and storing grain and other marketable commodities; the committee on co-operation suggest several others, and the co-operative movement must be developed. For all these you must have an establishment which must look after the improvement and progress of the movement. When we make provision for higher establishment this might be suitably increased. I am not aware that some district societies have found Inspectors and Superintendents for the societies they serve, but these are very small and limited, and the correspondence between the Chingapat District Bank and the Madras Central Urban Bank has not settled the question fairly well. The Madras Bank would not lend money at a reduced rate. Similarly it has not been possible to find money for other district banks at 6½ per cent and lend it at a profit to enable them to try by a decent amount for purposes of inspection and audit. Though the same amount contributed by unions may be taken as part of the income at the department the total number of Inspectors that will have to be provided will be about the same. I request that the Government will be pleased to pay the attention that this deserves and at this stage of the movement there may be sufficient Inspectors to take charge of the business both of checking the existing societies and helping them and to improve the number of societies that exist."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon :—" Your Excellency, as the Honourable Member who has just set down stated, the present stage of the co-operative movement is a somewhat transitional one. We are trying to develop supervision by union officers provided by supervising bodies, that is non-official bodies. We are making very good progress in that direction. I understand that some 50 Superintendents have been either trained or are under training for the purpose of carrying on the work of supervision. That will be a very great relief to the Inspectorial staff of 54. So long as that is going on satisfactorily, it is not necessary or desirable to increase the Inspector staff. We have increased considerably the higher staff of Assistant Registrars. I think it was only last year that we raised the number to 6 and this year we are providing for 8 and it is to the officers of that class that we look to speed the movement, so that both for purposes of inspection and of the missionary work of spreading the movement a further staff of Inspectors is not required. At the same time if the Registrar wants further staff, I have no doubt that the Government will be quite ready and able to provide it. I have consulted him on this particular suggestion and he does not at present want any additional amount provided in the budget. I cannot therefore recommend this resolution for acceptance. The fact that we shall provide for the staff if the Registrar requires it ought to satisfy the Honourable Member who has brought forward this proposition."

15th March 1917.] (Mr. NAMA AGYANGAR, the President;
Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ Probably it is unnecessary to press this resolution. However in view of the words that fell from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan I do want to make one suggestion. The Registrar as it stands tries a little too much to avoid asking for more inspectors and in the attempt I think he has started various experiments which may or may not prove quite successful. I want to place before the Government the necessity to go into this question and not rest content with the statement of the Registrar that he will not work more inspectors now. The whole trend of the administration report for 1914-15 will show to the Government that he likes to introduce the question of inspection by the means as soon as possible, but I think it is not the way to try it. It is better to allow it gradual growth. The transfer of responsibility—”

His Excellency the President (interrupting) :—“ The Honorable gentleman is really opening a general discussion. He is really removing the whole question which is not legitimate at this occasion. I do not wish to restrict the Honorable gentleman's remarks more than is necessary but we are really on figures.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ All that I say is that this is a question that will have to be looked into by the Government. I want that this establishment should be strengthened till the transfer naturally takes place and not that it should be sanctioned at once.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT REGISTRAR FOR CO-OPERATIVE WORK IN THE AGENCY TRACTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PASTOR :—“ The resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus :—

“ XXVI This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision in 26-Ao. AGRICULTURE—“ Co-operative credit” by Rs. 11,000 for the appointment of an Assistant Registrar with staff to work in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizianagaram and Goudavari districts for the purpose of starting co-operative credit societies and that the increase be met by a corresponding reduction to that extent under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.”

“ In this connection, I beg to point out, your Excellency, that I sent another resolution connected with this ‘ that this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the provision in “ XII-B. INTEREST—Interest on Provincial loans and advances,” by Rs. 4,500 for giving loans to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 to the cultivators in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizianagaram and Goudavari districts.’ But I received a reply that that portion of the resolution was disallowed under rule 11 of the Financial Statement rules. I only bring this matter to your Excellency's notice because I do not exactly understand how this could fall under rule 11. But it has been disallowed and I respectfully submit that it is agreed by the resolution which I place before this Council and the object of the resolution is to see that something is done for the AGRICULTURE people.”

His Excellency the President :—“ The Honorable gentleman is a new member of the Council. He has made a remark about my disallowing a resolution. It is not possible for me to reply to that remark. I mention that simply because rule 10 forbids any discussion of these matters. I am not able to reply to him and it is best to avoid discussion.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PASTOR :—“ That is not a very important point as it is covered by this resolution. There is a Bill now before the Council in order to strengthen the condition of the people in the Agency tracts. Mr. Pundarikakshaiah has introduced that co-operative societies and agricultural banks might be started for the purpose of strengthening the condition of the Agency people because money-lenders play havoc on the Agency people. Considering the large tract of country I do not know if one Assistant Registrar will do. Anyhow, we might make the experiment. As in his final I find in page 28 of the Civil Budget

(*Mr. Sarayawarathna Rao; Sir Alexander Cairnes;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharya.*)

[14th MARCH 1917.]

estimate a general provision is made; I find a provision of a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 in the Gollanda Agency which is part of the Vinnagatana Agency. But why it is set apart is not clear. Again in page 182 under 28-A (c) under the head "Contingent" about Rs. 17,500 is provided for office expenses and miscellaneous, rents, rates and taxes, service postage and telegraph charges. So I think we can easily find Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of starting co-operative credit societies or appointing an Assistant Registrar to make some inquiries. The Assistant Registrar will cost Rs. 250 and for three districts about Rs. 5,000 for salaries, Rs. 2,000 for staff; and with his 11,700 we might make a beginning and see how the thing works out. I may point out that the Government are getting from the rents of shops in the Agency Rs. 3-51 lakhs, so that we can spend Rs. 10,000 out of that, for the purpose of helping these people with co-operative credit societies. We will be able to give them Rs. 10,000 out of what they are paying us in the shape of rents of shops in the Agency areas. I therefore beg to commend this resolution for your Excellency's favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CAIRNES:—"Your Excellency, the Government are quite in agreement with the Honorable Member as to the desirability of doing something to promote co-operative societies amongst the people in the Agency areas. The only doubt is whether the means he suggests would have any effect. If we take an Assistant Registrar who has been trained with us, an officer who has received all his training in the plains, and send him to the Agency heets it seems more than probable he would not be of any use. He would not know the language, he does not know the people or understand the country. I am afraid no practical results would follow. We want to do something practical to help the people to start co-operative societies and to protect themselves from the ravages of the money-lender. The best plan then will be to work through the existing agency, through the men who are in the Agencies, who know them and the people, and to get the district officers to take up the matter themselves, to move the people to start co-operative societies. So we will be able to work through people like Mr. Wellesman, the Forest Officer in Pudukkottai, who probably knows about Sermar more than anybody else in the Government service, and has been working amidst them for half a dozen years. It is not necessary to put money in the budget. The object which the Honorable Member has in view is quite appreciated by the Government and will not be lost sight of. I am quite ready to draw the attention of the these Agents to it and to ask them, with the permission of my honorable colleague, what practical steps they recommend and what they think to be the best plan of setting to work. That assurance ought to satisfy the Honorable Member. I do not think there is any use in putting this money into the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SERYAWARATHNA RAO PARTURI:—"I quite understand that the ordinary Assistant Registrar who has worked in the plains cannot at all work there, because he will labour under the disadvantage that he does not know the language. We want Cerna people to work. If there are Assistant Registrars who know Uruva, they can move with the people and such men will be useful. Otherwise Your Excellency's Government will have to work through the district officers, but I feel that something has to be done. After the assurance given to me by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cairnes I do not press this resolution. I hope the matter will be given consideration."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

XXI-B. & 25-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble DINKA BALAHUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"I beg to introduce the head XXI-B. & 25-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS."

XXII. & 25. Superannuations.

The Hon'ble DINKA BALAHUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"I introduce the head XXII. & 25. SUPERANNUATIONS."

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CAIRNES:—"I beg to introduce the head XXIII & 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING."

14th MARCH 1917.] (*Mr. Bedford; Mr. Ranga Acharyar, Sir Alexander Candow; the President; Mr. Siva Rao*)

XXV. & 32. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. BEDFORD:—"I beg to introduce the head XXV & 32. MISCELLANEOUS."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"We do not find details as to the subscriptions to periodicals. A sum of Rs. 82,000 is provided. We cannot find the details."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANDOW:—"What page?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"Page 48* of the Financial Statement, paragraph 111."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANDOW:—"I think the Honourable Member should give notice of a question on that subject. I cannot promise it, but there is nothing to prevent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the honourable gentleman put a question on the paper?"

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CERTAIN DISTRICT BOARDS IN AID OF THEIR GENERAL RESOURCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an increased allotment of Rs. 75,000 may be provided under the head of 32. MISCELLANEOUS in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 for equal contributions to the District Boards of Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah in aid of their general resources and that the same may be met by a corresponding reduction under the head 43. CIVIL WORKS."

"Your Excellency there are two kinds of grants—one is known as the Imperial grant of Rs. 14 lakhs, and the other comes under the head Provincial grant, and this too in the budget there is a provision of about Rs. 17 lakhs—that is, the Imperial grant that is provided for. The details of it are given on page 49 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement. The principle of the distribution of this Rs. 17 lakhs is given in paragraph 2. This distribution is arrived at by giving each district board one-fourth of the receipts from the land-cum. This grant has been distributed as follows:—Bellary gets Rs. 35,000 and Anantapur Rs. 26,000. It so happens that, in the case of the Imperial grant of Rs. 17 lakhs, it is distributed strictly on the basis of one-fourth of the receipts from the land-cum. It sometimes happens that the well-to-do district boards receive more, whereas the comparatively poorer district boards get less. I do not propose, your Excellency, to disturb this arrangement or distribution on the one-fourth basis which appears to have been systematised after a long drawn struggle, as it were. I may point out that when this grant was at the beginning sanctioned in 1865 the distribution was not made on the one-fourth basis. For instance, between the years 1905 and 1907 it was distributed according to the needs of every district board and also according to their financial condition as was explained in G.O. No. 1754-L, dated 19th November 1912. The Government say explained in the allocation does not proceed entirely on the basis of the receipts from the land-cum but has been determined with reference also to the financial condition of each district board, the maintenance, the general condition of the local funds as disclosed by the administration reports, the ability of the board to spend, the grant is 'advised as judged by past experience and other special features justifying an appeal for preferential treatment'. From 1907 to 1909 the District Board of Bellary got Rs. 55,000 in one year, Rs. 50,000 in another year and Rs. 70,000 in another and so on. All this I quote to show that in the beginning it was not distributed on the one-fourth basis, but from the year 1914 this system was adopted, the distribution on one-fourth. As I said at the beginning, I do not want to disturb the arrangement which was fixed after a good deal of discussion in the Council, but what I wish to propose in this resolution is that, in the case of the Provincial grants,

* Page 48, infra.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

[18th March 1917.]

the financial needs of the poorer district boards may be considered. Again there are these grants provided for Medical and Sanitary schemes. In the present budget details are given on page 55 of the Draft Financial Statement—

Bellary	grants Rs. 15,000
Chikmagalur	" " 5,000
Anantapur	" " 7,000

and this is explained in paragraph 170 of the Financial Statement. 'Annexure B' gives the detailed distribution among the several district boards, municipalities and the Madras Corporation of the total sum of 8-00 entered against (a) to (f). The distribution of the amounts shown against (a) and (f) has been made with reference to the balance remaining in respect with each local body from the grants given by the Government in the past and the spending capacity of each local body as judged by 'past expenditure.'

"There are grants also given for buildings for secondary schools and medical buildings and others under 32, MUMBAI, and the budget provides for some other contributions, for instance, in paragraph 115 of the Annexed Financial Statement this head is explained as follows:—'The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (i) contributions to municipalities which are given for general purposes such as to cover deficits and (ii) contributions to local funds'. I am not concerned with grants in aid to municipalities but only with the contributions to local funds. In paragraph 120 it is stated 'under contributions to local funds the chief items are the total annual grant to the District Boards of the Nizamia and of Kowpat. The grant to the Nizami District Board which now stands at 1-01 is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Kowpat which now stands at 2-1 is given as the revenue of that district board falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it.' I say that some contribution might be made in the case of the poorer district boards just in aid of the general resources of these bodies.

"In the case of Bellary, when we turn to the pages of the administration report for 1915-1916, in the last paragraph 12, of the Government Order passed thereon it is stated 'after adjustment of the plague charges for the year the accounts closed with a minus balance of Rs. 13,736 under general funds and a balance of Rs. 1,47,333 under Provincial grants against balances of Rs. 20,379 and Rs. 1,35,834, respectively, at the close of the previous year. The President will be requested to take early steps to restore the finances of the board to equilibrium'. That was the state of things and I believe that the President of the Bellary District Board has in a communication to the Government explained fully the financial position of the board, and I believe he also appealed to the Government for substantial help in an amount of Rs. 25,000. Under the head 'contributions' I propose that in the case of the poorer district boards which do not get much out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 17 lakhs, because it is distributed on the one-fourth basis, they might be given a lumpsum in aid of their general resources. I also propose that this might take the form of a semi-permanent grant in view of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. In paragraph 115 of their report they recommend: 'In order to make the boards more independent financially, the 55 per cent Government grant on their land receipts should be distributed ratably to each district board. Any other grants (Government) which may still be necessary in poor districts should be in lump sum or in the form of percentage of expenditure on such services as sanitation. But such grants should in all cases be given under a quasi-permanent settlement and should not be subject to periodical revision.'

"Your Excellency, I have got a good precedent in the case of the Nizami and Kowpat District Boards. The reason given in one case is that the revenue of the district board falls short of the expenditure on the services maintained by it, and the reason given in the other case is the small income which it derives from general sources. The same principles would apply in the case of these poorer district boards. By poorer District boards I mean those boards which do not realise very high land-rent; I mean those district boards which are agriculturally poorer, which are not blessed with irrigation facilities and do not admit of a large margin of land-rent. It cannot be said for a moment that merely because a district contributes very little land-rent its needs and requirements are few. It is sometimes contended that wherever there is more land-rent it means agricultural prosperity and more population and

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [Late March 1917.]

* But what the Honourable Member asks is apparently that the wants certain boards to be labelled poor, for special permanent grants to be given to them on that account. That is not a course to which the Government can commit themselves without very careful enquiry. So far as 1917-1918 is concerned, we find that the District Boards of Amravati, Belgaon and Cuddapah have closed with plus balances. It cannot therefore be said that they are in urgent need of money to balance their accounts.

† I might say in regard to the special grant of 1-41 lakhs that the only boards that are receiving that specially are the District Boards of the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The position of the Nilgiri District Board is somewhat peculiar. Its revenue is scanty and the maintenance of the roads is particularly difficult and this is a very old grant; and Kanyakumari is one of the most backward tracts in the Presidency. No other board is getting a special grant of a fixed character like that. Later on, when our present financial restrictions are removed, and when the Government have funds at their disposal which they could distribute freely, I quite recognize that the whole question of grants to local bodies may require careful examination, and I dare say the points mentioned by the Honourable Member will receive consideration. At present there is no money to distribute and for that reason I feel bound to oppose the motion.¹

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. BHAKTAVATSALA RAO PASTOR:—“ Your Excellency, I think I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar that any money which may be placed under this head is not likely to cause any dissension among the non-official members of this Council. We shall certainly welcome an addition to this particular sub-head ‘Miscellaneous’. Perhaps the honourable gentleman is not aware of the previous history of some of these grants. My only excuse for intervention at this stage is that one or two statements he made if acted upon are likely to lead to wrong conclusions. So far as this particular head is concerned, the miscellaneous contributions to local bodies, have nothing to do with grants under other heads which have been to some extent systematized. As regards the grants for roads I may inform him that for some time when Sir Murray Macmillan was the Finance Member, I distinctly recollect that a portion of that grant was set apart for one or two years for local bodies which were considered poor. A list of these boards whose income was below the average was made and I recollect that in 1910 or 1911 one-fourth of this grant was distributed to what were regarded as the poorer boards. That led to various difficulties, and in the end in 1914-1915 we accepted the principle definitely that we should go purely on the basis of the last year and a proportionate distribution was accordingly made. That is so far as the question of the road grant is concerned. The 14 lakhs grant was intended for helping these boards for the construction of roads and subsequently provision was given to the boards to add amount to the general resources but which is poor being, as a matter of fact, devoted to communications. As regards the other grants for medical buildings, hospital buildings and medical and sanitary works, they are all based upon the system of need, and they were being disposed of mostly in regard to the applications made by the boards. The distribution of these grants was not seriously based on any intelligible plan with reference to the income or capacity of the boards. But whenever a board asked for a grant for a hospital the scheme was considered and money was distributed for schemes which were ready for financial settlement. Therefore if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar thinks that by putting the Rs. 75,000 under ‘Miscellaneous’ we are going to rip up all previous conclusions come to, I must dissent to that statement and say that it is not at all our intention.

“ As regards this particular head ‘Miscellaneous’, so far as I know, the object of this head is to aid boards whose general balances have been depleted by unforeseen circumstances. The time has come when the poorer local bodies, both municipalities and district boards, whose income is not enough to satisfy their needs must be helped on some such system and receive interventions in aid of their general balances. The system was recognized by the Royal Commission on Decentralization and also recently by the Bombay Committee on Local Self Government as consistent with the well-known system of distribution of aid from Central authorities. Therefore there is very much to be said for this proposal and the Government themselves have accepted the principle of it by now adding two district boards and a few municipalities on account of extra plague charges. The principle is already conceded.

(*Mr. Narasimha Appa; Mr. Rama Appa; Mr. Sita Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharya.*) (14th March 1917.)

that by poor district boards be meant those whose resources were so slender that their expenditure cannot be met from the revenues. Therefore when I heartily support this proposition, I am supporting these unfortunate municipalities which are obliged to spend largely in excess of their resources, and the principle may have further stimulus in their case. That is why I support this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ACHARYA:—"It is only appropriate that I should make a few remarks because there is a *misapprehension* about the principles of distribution that we have adopted since 1913. The real question which has been recognised even in the division is that there should be a portion of the grants to be distributed at the discretion of the Government apart from the other principles adopted in the distribution of the amounts in 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 for municipalities, viz., a certain amount was set apart to be distributed evenly according to the population and size. In the case of district boards there is a similar portion distributed. There is a third portion of the district in which distribution is made according to their needs and local conditions. In the case of Hindal and Cuddapah special additional grants were made during those three years. So far as reserving aid in aid of the present resources is concerned the question was decided only so far as one-fourth of the land-revenue was concerned. It was said Rs. 17 lakhs was reserved for district boards according to this basis. So far as the varying portion has been reserved, it has been adopted as the principle in the distribution of other grants for medical, sanitary, educational and other purposes. As to the remaining grant for aiding general resources of the weaker bodies nothing was adopted and no principle was recognised. The principle contained in that resolution has been recognised and adopted by Government and we have only to quote the principle from the Government order issued in 1913-1914. We find a grant of 25 lakhs for sanitary purposes, 11 lakhs for medical buildings and there is a portion set apart for the Government's discretionary distribution. A certain amount is set apart for other central district boards and municipalities. For municipalities a higher percentage is fixed. The matter of giving additional permanent contribution will have to be separately considered. As has been suggested the difficulty is the one question of funds, the principle has been recognised."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SITA RAO:—"Some stray instances were quoted in which concessions were shown to these boards. I am not concerned with stray concessions. What I wanted was that the principle of the distribution of the Provincial grants should be settled and that such grants should be given under a quasi-permanent settlement. I do not want to press the consideration of this question specially relating to the district boards of Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur provided the Hon'ble Member—he has himself admitted that it is a matter of almost importance—promises to enquire into this matter. If he promises that the whole system will be reconsidered and recast if necessary, that will fulfil my object in moving this resolution."

"There is one other matter. The Hon'ble Member quoted the plus balances in favour of Cuddapah and Anantapur but I have quoted minus balances in the case of Bellary, but he had absolutely nothing to say about the appeal made by the President of the District Board of Bellary, a strong appeal for funds. If he will only tell me how to meet the minus balance of Rs. 13,500, if he promises to enquire into and consider the whole question, my object is satisfied. Whether the Anantapur District Board gets a few thousand rupees or Cuddapah gets it is a matter of little importance, provided the principle is settled. The principle I have been advocating is the principle of giving a quasi-permanent grant in the case of poorer district boards whose resources are not able to meet the task of the normal standards of administration."

The Hon'ble DIVYA BHADUR P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"So far as Bellary is concerned, I would answer the request for information made by Hon'ble friend, the question of the deficit of Rs. 15,195 in 1916-1917. The representation made by the district board is now under consideration. Therefore I am not in a position to make any statement in regard to it. For 1917-1918 Bellary closes with a plus balance of Rs. 2,935 and the other two district boards also close with plus balances. The Hon'ble Member has rightly observed that he has raised an important question of principle. It is just what I have said. We have been proceeding in this matter

(Mr. Siva Rao : Mr. Rajagopal Devaraj.) [19th March 1917.]

'see carefully attended to. An admirable institution.' Your Excellency, during your last visit in July 1914, was pleased to say 'I am glad to have seen this excellent institution. Patients are well cared for and everything is in good order.' It is evidently under capable and enthusiastic management and I trust that it may in an increasing measure receive the active public support which its good 'work deserves.' I have got a number of remarks made by members of the Council and of the Executive Council who visited Bellary from time to time and also from members of the Board of Revenue. It has been doing wonderfully good work. The society rendered its reply to the Government for Rs. 5,500 for the construction of a new ward and for repairing the existing building. It was unanimously resolved by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the resolution was forwarded through the Collector and through the Veterinary Superintendent. The Collector—I do not know what made him say so—said that the public of Bellary wanted to have credit for the whole management of the whole institution, while they were not willing to bear the whole burden. He suggested that the management should be shifted from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and taken over by the district board. The matter went up to the Veterinary Superintendent, and the Members of the Board of Revenue seemed to approve of the suggestion of the Collector and referred the matter to the municipality and the district board, whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were willing to hand over the management to the district board and whether the district board was willing to take it over, and at the same time they wanted to reduce the expenditure from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 2,000. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals met and unanimously came to the conclusion that they were not willing to hand over the management, and the Government never made the grant of Rs. 5,500. The municipality to whom this question was referred unanimously came to the conclusion that the institution was an admirable one and it would not do to change the management. The district board was willing to take over the management. Your Excellency, all these considerations I think were thoroughly irrelevant and out of place, where a society, a private agency applies for help you try to impose a condition on that body, 'are you willing to hand over the management to somebody else before you claim the grant?' That is an attempt at striking at the root of private enterprise. This institution is a unique one. In the whole Presidency it is the one single private institution. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been managing the institution successfully and no attempt should have been made to snatch away the management from the hands of this body who are working it in Bellary. It has two branches of activity, hospital work and prevention of cruelty, undertaking prosecutions with the view of preventing cruelty to animals. The whole matter was reviewed by the Government without unfavourable remarks of the Government. This is the latest order passed, I ask your Excellency's attention to the Government review on the 14th December 1916; they say: 'The Government agree with the Collector of Bellary that the veterinary hospital at Bellary may continue under the management of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the present. As regards the grant of Rs. 5,500 applied for, for the present, for the erection of certain buildings for the hospital, the Government repeat they are unable to comply with the society's request.'

It is a very small sum, your Excellency that I have asked for, Rs. 5,000. What they asked for was Rs. 5,500. I know that under S.D. so many useful societies are receiving contributions, the Tamil-nadu Society, the Society for the Protection of Children, etc. The Government gives only Rs. 200 per annum to this institution. It would be in the fitness of things if the Government gave an additional sum to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and allow them to prosper.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. HANUMANTA ACHARYA:—Your Excellency, I may at this say that I endorse what the Hon'ble Member has said in regard to the good work of the Bellary Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We appreciate that good work. As regards this particular statement that he wants, the Collector reported that those additional buildings were not necessary or urgently called for, though to have them would be a great improvement. But that is another matter. The strong point urged against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by the district board and the local officers is that its contribution financially was only a small percentage of the Rs. 6,000 which was its receipt. In 1914-1915 the local subscription was only Rs. 642 or about 10 per cent. Naturally the district

14th March 1917.] (*Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Siva Rao;
Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Gillman;
Mr. Chidambaram Madhavaraj*)

board which paid a very much larger amount, over Rs. 2,000, felt that as it was paying such a large amount, and the society was paying such a small amount, why not the board manage it? I am mentioning it to save the Honourable Member his reference to it. As a matter of fact, that does not arise upon this resolution at all. The Government have said that the local society can keep the veterinary work and continue to manage it. We recognise that it has been doing good work, and in regard to this particular contribution the Government are prepared, in modification of their order, to pay a society or half the cost. It is not so much the amount that we object to, but the principle of paying the whole amount. Even after all a private institution, private property belonging to the society. We feel that we should not saddle the general tax-payer with the whole cost. Following the precedent in regard to similar matters in other departments, as there is an precedent in regard to the veterinary department, if the society would contribute one half, we are prepared to pay the other half and the society can have the building and continue the work. That assurance I hope the Honourable Member will accept and withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I thankfully accept the offer made by the Honourable Member."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"I beg to introduce the head 36. **REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.**"

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to introduce the head **IRRIGATION AND MAJOR WORKS.**"

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to introduce the head **XXIX. & 42. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.**"

RESOLUTION ON INCREASED PROVISION FOR IMPROVING CANAL FACILITIES FOR NAVIGATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIAR:—"I wish to move the following resolution:—

"**XXIX.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the allotment under 43-B. **IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION**—"In charge of Public Works Officers" be increased by Rs. 1,25,000 for the improvement of canal facilities for navigation in this Presidency, particularly the Buckingham and the Nagsaizam-Vedrasaizyam canals, and a corresponding reduction be made under 45. **CIVIL WORKS.**"

"Your Excellency, in recommending this resolution to the acceptance of your Excellency's Government and this Council, I think that not many words are necessary in a matter of this kind particularly at the present moment. I believe there can be no two opinions regarding the fact that waterways are the cheapest and safest means of communication both for men and goods in any country, and their value in an entirely agricultural country like ours cannot be exaggerated. Time runs when rivers and their chief distributaries formed the sole means of communication between the inland areas and the coast, while the single coast line in this country and in our Presidency especially served for all time the trade between port and port and one part of the country and another and the adjacent foreign lands as well. Later on particularly since the advent of the British administration the extension of irrigation and the making of roads necessitated the

(Mr. Chidambaram, Madhav.)

[14TH MARCH 1917.]

construction of dams and bridges on these rivers and distributaries. In the earlier stages these buildings were so planned or other arrangements made as not to interfere with their use as railways. Later on with the introduction and spread of railways that aspect was lost sight of or perhaps even deliberately ignored resulting in the almost entire dependence for cheap and easy transport on the railways. And since the advent of steamships owned by powerful companies, native crafts have declined to little or nothing and the situation at the present day is again an entire dependence upon them for even coast traffic, leaving apart foreign trade. The one inevitable consequence of this entire dependence on the railways on the one hand and the steamships on the other particularly with a fairly growing traffic, is to put it in a not slight, to place the whole trade of the area really at their mercy. But this is not all. There have been glaring instances of an unhealthy competition between each railway and steamship companies to monopolize the coast trade of the country as it suits them best, the trader himself being nowhere. In a particular crisis like the present the whole trade of the country finds itself in a straits. I find that there are about 1,325 miles of navigable canals in this Presidency. It has been at that figure for a pretty long time past, though railways and roads have increased tenfold. The result is that trade—these railways are not able to manage it even in ordinary seasons,—is considerably affected, and when a big crisis comes like the present one, there is no knowing what to do, particularly with the crops of the country which have to find their place of consumption is distant areas. These canals served a very useful purpose which met really the needs of trade of the country, not only the trade of the country but also the agricultural people as well, in having their produce sent to the place of consumption. Gradually it is not possible to say exactly why there has been the decline in the traffic on these canals, but there is no doubt that in almost all of them there has been a great decline. The Giddalur canal, the Kistna canal and other minor canals, I believe, except with some variations in certain years, have been going on, but there is also a decline even in these canals, while in the case of the Buckingham canal and the Vedaranyam-Nagapattanam canal, the decline is very marked. I find in the administrative reports of the Public Works Department absolutely an explanation as to why this traffic has declined, and what factors have contributed to that downfall.

—Taking first the Nagapattanam-Vedaranyam canal, the Hon'ble Col. Ellis was good enough to inform me in reply to certain enquiries I made at the meeting of the Finance Committee that it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,000 yearly and Rs. 1,200 was the annual receipt and that they are doing all that they can for the canal. But I find from the figures in the various administrative reports during last five years that the tonnage in that particular canal has gone down. I am sorry to trouble the Council with figures, but I must make out a case without quoting them. The tonnage

in 1913-12 was	Rs. 2,55,517.
" 1914-13 "	5,53,554.
" 1913-14 "	3,33,323.
" 1914-15 "	2,62,696.
" 1915-16 "	2,57,415.

—Year Kaveri, I would invite the particular attention of your Excellency's Government and the Council to the fact that in the course of five years it has gone down by more than 50 per cent. Its annual receipt, as the Hon'ble Col. Ellis put it, is Rs. 1,200, while its working expenses have increased by Rs. 1,000. It was Rs. 9,494 in 1911-12 and Rs. 10,150 in 1915-16. There is but one inference which is inevitable from this state of things, that is, this canal is getting gradually unfit for navigation purposes and the trade that once used to go through the canal cannot now pass through it. I have other evidence also to prove that this is the case. I know that from personal investigation. The canal is about 55 miles long. From Point Kalahere north for 15 miles to Adagar the canal is all right; for further 10 miles it requires silt clearance, and for 5 miles it is absolutely bad; from Kuzumangi bridge to Velupani Vellayal bridge, 4 miles, no silt clearance is necessary; from Velupani to Kadurapur bridge, 4 miles, silt has to be cleared; from Kadurapur bridge to Nagapattanam, 2 miles, no silt clearance is necessary. In that way nearly half the canal is unfit for traffic under existing conditions. If this is to be the state of the canal, I wonder whether it can be called real maintenance and whether it can ever be expected to satisfy the requirements of the people.

14th MARCH 1913.] (*Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar ; Mr. Giffman.*)

"Passing over to the Buckingham canal, what I find is that except in one year, *viz.*, 1912-13, there again the tonnage has gone so gradually declining.

In 1911-12 there was Rs.	83,94,471.
" 1912-13 "	80,12,858.
" 1913-14 "	87,01,845.
" 1914-15 "	80,28,728.
" 1915-16 "	66,79,638.

"The receipts from the canal have gradually declined from Rs. 75,000 in 1911-1912 to Rs. 69,000 in 1915-16. The working expenses came to about Rs. 1,50,000 every year. There again I understand from reliable sources that the working expenses are absolutely inadequate to keep the canal in a condition fit for navigation. The very small tollage, in my view, can very well and with great advantage to the people be considerably increased. If even with the existing navigable mileage the canal are in this condition, I think it is high time that the Government pause a bit and consider whether it is not really necessary and immediately called for in the interests of the country and progressing traffic like this to set right the existing state of things. What I earnestly urge upon the attention of the Government is first to keep the existing canal in a perfect state of repair so that whatever length of canal we may have may be found fit for present requirements and for the requirements for which these canals have been made.

"I have to draw the attention of this Council also to the desirability and necessity of improving these canals in certain places and also of adding to and extending them at least in certain important areas so that the canals as a whole might prove of real benefit to the people and also be a source of profit to the administration as well. At present the Buckingham canal extends from Pudia Ganjam to Murkkanam in Chingleput. It might well be extended to Porto Novo from which place the canal which is now practically unused for extends to Tranquebar. From Tranquebar it may also be extended to Negapatam. After all the head-works is not likely to be much, because it is so small and which is still in the possession of Government. I think that the time is not far distant when the growing traffic in this country may require a double line of railway to the south of the province. If that should happen, I think it deserves the very serious consideration of the Government to see if the improvement of these canals would not be of more benefit to the people and the administration from every point of view. A mile of railway costs one lakh of rupees, while I think a mile of canal costs Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 particularly in the environment in which we want the existing canals to be improved. Therefore I need hardly say what a great boon it will be to the people of the country particularly in a province like ours where there is want of corn and less of iron. From all these aspects I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to take into early consideration the proper maintenance of the existing canals and their extension and improvement and also at the earliest time year Rs. 1,25,000 for the desired end in view. With these remarks I commend this resolution to the earnest consideration of the Government and to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. Giffman :—Your Excellency, I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar that at a time like the present when the railways are not able to carry their usual quantity of traffic we should pay special attention to our canal system. I am also not prepared to dispute the accuracy of the figures he has given us showing the steady decline in the tonnage in the two canals. But as regards the other question whether he or I am right we also can determine whether the actual causes that decline have been railway competition or the defective maintenance of the canals. I will take the two canals separately.

"Dealing with the Buckingham canal first, I will quote the report of Mr. Bishop. He says that the North Canal, that is the canal north of Madras, was only designed for navigation by boats of 3 feet draught, and boats of greater draught render themselves liable, when tide runs low, to detention. "On the other hand, the South Canal from Madras to Murkkanam backwater is not, and never will be, fit for traffic by boats with a draught of more than 2 feet."

"The Government recognise their obligation to maintain this canal according to that specification for boats of 3 feet draught north of Madras and 2 feet draught south of Madras. I may mention to the Council that the Superintending Engineer has been informed recently that in view of the present restriction of railway traffic

(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [14th March 1937.
 The President; Mr. Yashwantrao.]

the maintenance of the Buckingham canal in an efficient state to carry traffic is of special importance and he has been asked to arrange for it and to see that interruption of the traffic is promptly dealt with and remedial measures taken. I may further say that Mr. Lacey, the Superintending Engineer, has been recently over the whole canal and has reported that it is in a position to carry traffic of the class specified, with the exception of a certain portion, and that portion is a length of about 3 miles of the canal south of the Adyar lock gate. The unsatisfactory condition of this portion has already come to the special notice of the Government and steps are being taken immediately to deepen it to the necessary depth. I think the action taken by the Government with regard to this canal will satisfy the Honorable Member. We shall certainly keep a very close eye upon it and do any repairs necessary at once in order to maintain it for boats of 2 and 3 feet draught.

"With regard to the Veluramayan canal which is designed for boats of 3 feet draught, we have not got the same amount of information as we have with regard to the Buckingham canal. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar to give the Hon'ble Col. Ellis information as to the portions which are considered bad, so that the information may be sent down to the Executive Engineer and instructions issued to him as to the steps that seem to be necessary to put that canal in proper working order. As to the extension of the canal, that is a matter for consideration later on. All that we can do is to put the present canal in working order so as to adapt it for taking more traffic. After this assurance the Honorable member will perhaps see fit to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO FARTULE.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman referred to the causes of the reduction of the canal traffic. I may mention one other matter which might also be mentioned. Immediately after the introduction of the East Coast Railway there was a great deal of competition between the boat traffic and the East Coast Railway, and I remember that years ago the then Agent of the Railway Mr. Page, carried on a good deal of agitation and had all the licensing fees charged under the Canal Traffic Act substantially raised. At the time, considerable complaints were made and I believe my predecessors in office in this Council tried to get a reduction of these rates. I am sure, if he would examine the files in the Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman would certainly be able to see that about 1900 or 1902 there was a substantial increase of the rates of license fees. That was a grievance which remains unredressed. In connection with this matter I would suggest, in addition to the remedial measures suggested in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, that he might undertake a re-examination of the question as to whether any of the licensing fees might be reduced in order to stimulate the growth of water-borne traffic."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"It is a rather different question. We are on the question of deepening the canal."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO FARTULE :—"That is so, your Excellency, we are on the question of deepening the canal."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is quite worth a discussion on another occasion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO FARTULE :—"Yes, I only want to say one word. It is common knowledge that in our parts of the country the railway rates are so put up during the closure of the canal (laughter)."

The Hon'ble Mr. YASHWANTRAO :—"The mercantile community is deeply interested in this question. At the instance of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce I had put a question on this subject in the last meeting of the Council and the Government were good enough to promise an enquiry into this matter. I see from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman's speech that the Government have not only enquired into this matter but have also taken steps to improve the canals, especially the Buckingham canal, and have removed certain difficulties that existed there. I may express the satisfaction of the mercantile community in this matter and I am sure that the further assurance given now will lead to further improvement of these canals. Considering what large sums have been invested in these canals it would really be a pity to allow their utility to be impaired. The mercantile community are glad to know that the Government are giving their attention to this matter."

14th MARCH 1917.] (Mr. Anand Tamlil Marakkar; Mr. Chinnambattala Madalayar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Khas Khelnder A. T. G. M. ANAND TAMIL MARAKKAR:—"In view of the very clear statement made by my honourable friend and in view of the sympathetic answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, I have not much to say, but still I consider it my duty to say a few words in regard to the Negapatnam-Vedranai canal. It is a very important question which the mercantile community of Nagore depends. A large quantity of commodities are carried up and down the Vedranai, Teppattur, Pout Kalimero and even Nagapatnam. Your Excellency is aware that the scarcity of wagons and the tonnage is very great on account of the war and the difficulty which the merchants in Tenjer district are undergoing for want of conveyances is very great. With a view to surmount this difficulty it is very important that the Nagapatnam-Vedranai canal should be deepened to carry the traffic freely. Your Excellency is also aware that the newly opened Tiruchirappalli-Vedranai Railway has been stopped and that will tell enormously upon carrying people from one place to another. The Vedranai-Nagapatnam road having been found not suitable, most of it being sandy tract, it is very difficult for merchants to carry their goods by carts as is done in the case of Mannargudi, Nidimangalam and Tiruvil. The rice bags for the mills at Mannargudi and Nidimangalam are carried by bullock carts. It is impossible to do a similar thing in regard to the Vedranai, Kallimero and other places owing to want of proper road communication. So it is absolutely necessary that this canal should be deepened in the near future without any further delay."

"In this connection I should like to make a suggestion. The dredger 'Pearland' that was constructed for deepening the Negapatnam bar has become useless and is lying idle on account of improper construction or something of that sort. So it is a very good idea that, having spent a large amount of money on its construction, rather than keep it idle we might easily utilize this dredger for dredging the canal from Nagapatnam to Vedranai. It will be an easy matter to dredge this canal and it will not only benefit us for carrying goods, but also benefit the deepening of the bar. More water overflows and it will deepen the Negapatnam bar. I request your Excellency's Government to consider this question favourably and grant immediate relief."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. CHINNAMBATTALA MADALAYAR:—"I quite appreciate the sympathetic attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman with regard to the very important question that my resolution relates to. I am very glad and I am expressing the thanks not only of the trading community but also of the agricultural community in this Presidency for his answering this Council of his readiness to put both the Buckingham and the Vedranai canals in a proper state of repair at the earliest possible moment. I trust that the other question referred to by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chinnambattala Rao whether Kerosene fees ought not to be reduced also deserves the careful consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman because that does really go a great way to affect the traffic on the canals. We find less and less of country craft which means less and less of traffic over these canals. I trust that it would be seriously considered by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman when the other question of improving the canals is being considered by the Government. I hope also when the time comes the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will be able to give his most earnest consideration both to the improvement and to the extension of the navigable canals in this Province so much as possible in the near future. With these remarks, I once more express my thanks also for the attitude of the Government and I do not press the resolution as it stands."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED PROVISION FOR TANK RESTORATION WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I have the honour to move the resolution which stands in my name:—

"XXX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the amount provided for tank restoration works under 45-B. IRRIGATION-MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—"In charge of Public Works Officers" be increased by one lakh and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—"In charge of Public Works Officers".

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao)

[11th March 1917.]

"The effect of this resolution being accepted is not to call upon the Public Works Department to surrender a portion of the funds allotted for expenditure by that department but to request them to divert a portion of the funds allotted for buildings to the improvement of tank restoration works. The importance of carrying on the tank restoration works was taken up more than twenty years ago and the necessity for vigorously pursuing the policy adopted for some time cannot be exaggerated and cannot be disputed. I believe your Honorable's Government are alive to the importance of carrying on these works as vigorously as possible. It will be remembered that the Irrigation Commission of 1901-02 examined this question at considerable length and recommended as follows after an investigation of the whole question in part II, page 103, paragraph 182:—

"For these reasons we strongly recommended that the work of tank restoration should be more vigorously prosecuted and that the grant for maintenance of minor works should be increased until it has been completed. The importance of devoting more money to the restoration and upkeep of these works appears to be carefully recognized by both revenue and public works officers. The Board of Revenue has pointed out that, within the last ten years, one to ten per cent of the demand on the land irrigated from these works was resulted on account of defective supply, and that a very large part of these remissions was necessitated by the fact the works were not in a state of thorough repair and efficiency. We think that an annual expenditure on the works of not less than Rs 25 lakhs, which is less than one-third of the net revenue derived therefrom, should be contemplated, of which about half would be available for investigation and restoration works, which should then be completed within fifteen years."

"At what stage do we stand to-day? How far have tank restoration works proceeded? What remains to be done? It will be remembered that according to the reports of the Public Works Department for 1915-16 the area of minor estates to be investigated is 104,750 square miles. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the end of the year was 83,137 square miles; the area of minor basins investigated is 77,000 square miles with the result that we have yet 27,386 square miles to be investigated. It will also be found that in 1915-16 the amount sanctioned by the Government for such works was only to the extent of Rs. 2,65,217 as against Rs. 5,63,684 in the year before. It is therefore clear that notwithstanding the hope expressed in the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission that the work may be completed in fifteen years and necessary allocations made for that purpose, we have to-day still a large extent of land to be entered, and it will take a long time before that work can be completed unless vigorous attempts are made in that direction.

"It will be interesting to notice the provision made during the last two or three years. The amount spent in 1913-13 on tank restoration was 5.65 lakhs; the amount spent in 1913-14 on tank restoration was 6.74 lakhs; the amount spent in 1914-15 on tank restoration was 4.95 lakhs; the budget provision for 1915-16 is 5.68 lakhs. I moved a resolution just at the time asking for the provision being increased by one lakh. It would be interesting to notice that though the provision made was 5.65, I wanted it to be increased by one lakh so as to make it correspond with the provision in the previous year. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was good enough to increase it by Rs. 50,000 and said he would meet me half way and gave further assurance that as far as necessary he would induce his colleagues to forgo their claims and to give a further sum so that he might be in a position to assure that the 6.16 lakhs would be increased if possible. But when we came to examine those figures next year we found in the period estimate that 6.16 lakhs was reduced to 5.11; and the accounts actually showed that 5.03 lakhs was spent. When we again came to examine the figures next year at the time of the revised Financial Statement last year, the provision made for tank restoration was 5.93 or about 4 lakhs. When it was found that it was less by 2 lakhs again a resolution was moved by me to increase it by 1.50 lakhs. It would be remembered that on that occasion the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was good enough to examine that question and to reply as follows. He stated the circumstances under which the Public Works Department made these estimates; he pointed out that in their opinion the works were not very urgent and could be postponed and that therefore the provision was reduced. He stated further: "I propose to examine again the possibility of increasing this grant

18th March 1917.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gillman.)

"and I think I may say with confidence that we shall be able to increase the grant 'for minor irrigation works but not by such a large sum as is mentioned in the 'resolution.' He concluded by saying: 'I am aware the Honourable Member that the matter will receive careful attention, and the subject will be taken up quite 'early in the year, because it must be taken up at once if we are to meet the grant 'by a substantial sum.' On this assurance as I had done on the former occasion, I withdrew the resolution. Members of this Council are aware of the attitude of the non-official members, if we get an assurance that the matter will receive careful consideration or that the provision will be increased to a considerable extent, we do not divide this Council, and following that policy the resolution was withdrawn last year. But what do we find? The original budget figure Rs. 5.92 lakhs which we thought might be increased something in the statement made has been reduced according to the revised budget estimate to 3.18. Instead of an increase, we find a decrease. The provision made for the next year is 3.35. It is this reduction of the expenditure when we naturally expected an increase on this all-important work, that has induced me to come forward with this resolution, not being content with having moved similar resolutions in the last two years. If there is a difference of opinion between the Government and the non-official members as to the desirability or the importance of taking up these works, I can understand it; but I am perfectly sure there is no difference of opinion. The expert advisers of the Government regarding this branch of work seem to have stated, as pointed by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, that these works are not urgent and might be postponed. I would request you to consider, when it is a competition as between new buildings and tank restoration works, which should be prioritized more important—buildings or tank restoration works. The expert advisers think that it is not reasonable to take up tank restoration in preference to buildings. It is for these reasons I find it necessary to press this resolution for the consideration of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, the budget for the ensuing year for tank restoration works was framed upon the estimates received from the Superintending Engineers and is reported to be as much as the existing establishment can conveniently and profitably attend to. With every preparation made to carry out certain work by a certain establishment, and having regard to the fact that the best season for the execution of these works is in the months immediately following the commencement of the official year, it is hopeful to expect that any extra amount of work can be secured by adding to the budget estimate. I think that by the experience of the past two years this is fairly satisfactorily proved. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart out of the fulness of his heart and pocket, public pocket, yielded to the persuasive request of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and granted an extra half a lakh each year for tank restoration works. But the fact remains that in those years the actual expenditure in one year was the same as and in the other less than the original budget estimate. It stands to reason, as His Excellency observed yesterday, that when the engineers have made out a definite scheme of work and effected a visit in accordance therewith there must be discontinuation and loss of efficiency if the staff are suddenly told that the scheme is being modified and that extra works are to be included. They cannot possibly devote the same attention to the new works. Their efficiency will be diminished and their attention distracted by having to suddenly alter their programme and to attend to the new works proposed."

"Another reason why I am unable to accept this resolution is that the Honourable Member does not seem to understand the nature of tank restoration works. They are not at all in the nature of project works. We do not undertake repairs of the ruined tanks. The efforts of tank restoration officers are confined mainly to the investigation and improvement of the already operating tanks and the work cannot be called imperatively urgent and much of it can be postponed without detriment to the existing irrigation. I most emphatically contest the accuracy of the Honourable Member's statement that the Public Works Department always consider building works to be more important than tank works. Such an opinion has certainly never been entertained here. Whenever any really important irrigation work, major or minor, of special urgency comes up it is attended to at once. But for the reason I have given, this particular class of irrigation repairs is not a matter that need be dealt with in the present financial stringency—and may be postponed to some more prosperous season."

(*Mr. Rama Appagari; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*) [18th March 1917.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA ANTHAVARU :—"I think from what we heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that we are going back upon what we thought this particular work needed in the winter of the budget. The whole of what he said to-day would rather indicate that the Conference that was held at Ootacamund which propounded certain ideas for the carrying out of the repairs to the various tanks more than 40,000 in number which abound in the Presidency and upon which the Irrigation Commission laid considerable stress on the matter of their being maintained in a very good and efficient state was wrong. At that time I dare say the official side was based on the Conference and the whole matter was considered and sifted fully and we were told that there was a certain amount of work to be covered and all that was urgent and that it had to be distributed over a period which was fixed to be fifteen years. It was also suggested that there should be an increased allotment made to see that the whole thing was done as soon as possible. This was the advice given and we have been proceeding on that all these years since 1911-1912. My ambition is if really a subsequent examination of the circumstances has brought it out that it need not be kept up, that this rate of progress was unnecessary, which was only thought necessary under the then circumstances, it is only proper that we should have a further analysis of the position so that the non-official members may rest content that this portion of the work does not require that amount of attention which was required at that moment. It would be considerably on the wrong side that after all that was done at that Conference to say that although it was thought necessary, then it was subsequently found to be wrong. A good case will have to be made out that you can go back. All that I can say is that if any further Conference is needed, that may be called and a decision arrived at. If to-day it is said, what was not said last year or this year before last, that the ordinary allotment of six lakhs was not ordinarily necessary for carrying out necessary repairs, it is difficult to follow. There is a great deal of difference of opinion between the Public Works Department and the non-official members about productive works and expenditure upon these. Whatever may be the view as regards major works, as regards the minor works, such as tanks, repairs of which were considered necessary by the Irrigation Commission, they stand on a quite different footing. It is not a question of what money is contributed or yielded by these tanks. They must be kept in an efficient state. The complaint has been for many years that they have not been attended to. That it should be said that the old budget figure should be lowered and that it should be argued that it is a work that could not be done, is not easy to follow. If that is the point taken by the Government, if the officers are asked to turn out so much work, I do not know if they would not do it. I do not know of any season of stringency of the present conditions should cause a reduction of the present head; while under various other heads we have provided sufficient amount—for major works we have provided 11 lakhs. If this must be considered to be urgent at all in the procurement of a competent body or official body by a subsequent enquiry, it may be otherwise. The present statement we have had is not on the line we have had till now. We are unable to find the reason to show that it is well supported."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PATTABIRAM :—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has not correctly understood me when he states that tank renovation includes only the investigation of ordinary repairs, but that the repairs of ruined tanks do not come under the category. I ask whether the ordinary repairs of a tank are not entitled to preference as against the construction of new buildings. That is the point I raised, but which has not been correctly appreciated. The only other point urged by him is that any change would disorganise the work of the Public Works Department. They have framed estimates on the footing that the establishment can cope with a certain amount of work and nothing further can be done. It is your Excellency's Government that shapes the policy; and if it is resolved by the Government that a larger amount should be spent on tank restoration and that more business should be investigated and more work should be done, I do not expect any difficulty in the way of the department carrying out those directions. If, on the other hand, your Excellency's Government are not in a position to see eye to eye with us about the necessity of taking up such works, then the Public Works Department will carry out the instructions of the Government. Therefore, I do not see any difficulty in the way of this resolution being accepted. We have not got any plans for the 5 lakhs reserved for new buildings; out of 2½ lakhs estimates are given for 10 lakhs, but not for 5."

11TH MARCH 1947.] (*The President, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Gellera;*
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“Does the Honourable gentleman like to divide the Council?”

THE HON'BLE MR. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“I am not very sure from his remarks whether he quite understood and appreciated the reply given by my Honourable friend. The reply was this; in the first place the principle on which money is spent on tank restoration has in no way been altered. Tank restoration is *ex ante* what it was last year or the year before that, or in the years before. Some time ago the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart set of objection to the Honourable gentleman made an experiment and put more money into the budget for tank restoration. We have had two years' experience of that. Actually not only has the extra money not been spent but the budget estimate even was not spent in our case. Now the Honourable gentleman comes to us at this last moment and says 'put more money into the budget for tank restoration'. I do not think the Council will assent to that proposal. We have had two years' hard life, frugal and unvarnished experiment and we have not been able to spend the money and we are asked to put more money into the budget. My Honourable friend is perfectly willing to spend more money if we can get up to the expenditure. But the pressure of this year is so great. He is prepared to reconsider his position in future years; but at this moment by putting this motion to the Council, I do not think the Honourable gentleman is likely to meet with any large measure of success. If he really wishes me to put it to the Council I will do so.”

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. W. GUNNAR:—“I beg to introduce the head XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.”

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HEAD SLICES OF CERTAIN CHANNELS IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

THE HON'BLE MR. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I beg to move—

“XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a sum of Rs. 10,800 be deducted from 45-B. CIVIL WORKS and added to 43. IRRIGATION MINOR WORKS for being spent on improvements to the head slices of the Thadapalle and Asakachokta channels maintained by Government in February and April 1946.”

“I read the answer given at the last meeting to an interpellation put by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. The question was No. 186 and it ran thus:—

“(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any irrigation works in the Presidency for which sanctioned plans and estimates are ready but which have not been taken up for execution for want of funds, and if so, what works?

“(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when plans and estimates were sanctioned for these works and at what cost?”

“The answer was—

“Of works submitted to and sanctioned by the Government, two have been ordered to be postponed until the present restriction on expenditure is removed. Details are given below:—

Particulars.	Estimated cost.	Date of sanction.
Improvements to the head slices of the Thadapalle channel, Coimbatore division.	Rs. 3,600	February 1946.
Improvements to the head slices of the Asakachokta channel, Coimbatore division.	3,200	April 1946.

“The Government have no other information.”

“It struck me as particularly unfortunate that the only works that were not pushed through were the items of works in Coimbatore. The votes under the IV-39

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Giffen; the President; [14th March 1917, Mr. Venkateswari Raju.]*)

Thadapole and Arkenketa channels were suffering for want of water and it was my duty to place this before the Government. I was informed later that those works are not exactly the works which I thought they were. There was a scheme placed before the Government for raising the crest of the outlet for these two channels by 9 inches or 1 foot. I sent in this resolution in order to evoke a statement from Government as to how far they are likely to find money for the proposed filling shutters at Koduvai by means of which the present sufferings in acres portions of the channels might be relieved. In the farthest reaches of the channel there is a shortage of water-supply. I am hoping for a pronouncement on the question of this grievance. It is with a view to evoke a statement on this matter that I am moving this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—^b Your Excellency, this only shows the disadvantage of Honourable Members moving resolutions without adequate local knowledge. The answer given to the Honourable Member's question was, I think, full, straightforward and clear; because it was there stated that estimates were far improvements to the best advice. As a matter of fact the improvements were mainly the provision of ball bearings to shutters over the sluices in order to enable them to work more easily and minor improvements to the sluices themselves in order to ensure their perfect stability in time of maximum flood. The channels are working and have been working for years, and to have the sluices. You would not get more water by the improvements that are going to be carried out than before. In these circumstances I do not think the Honourable Member need have any anxiety as to the condition of the year, under the channel being jeopardised or worsened in any way by the not very important repairs being carried out immediately."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—^c When I proposed this resolution I was fully aware of the information which the Hon'ble Mr. Giffman has just now been kind enough to furnish to this Council. I do really mean what I said. I was hoping for information on another matter. It was not for want of local knowledge that I moved this matter. I had all this information but I wanted more and that is about the filling shutters."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—^d I am afraid the whole of this discussion has been out of order."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR THE ACQUISITION OF A SITE FOR QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT VIZAGAPATAM.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkateswari Raju ran as follows :—

"XXXX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a provision of Rs. 15,000 be made in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under 43. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS for the acquisition of a site for Queen Mary High school for girls at Vizagapatam and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS. 'Police Buildings'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJU :—^e As the Government are going to call for estimates and plans for a construction of a building for the school, I do not move this resolution."

The resolution was not moved.

TRANSFERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—^f I beg to introduce the local transfers."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—^g That closes our business. Gentlemen, I think the Council will meet on Monday the 2nd April."

The Council then adjourned.

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.
(Appendix.)

APPENDIX

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1917-1918

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[N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1917-1918.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 5th February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimates. On the 2nd March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimates, and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz:—
(a) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (b) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (c) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

22d March 1917.

A. G. CARDEN.

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1917-1918,
and the Accounts

Kind of Receipt	Amount, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1914-1917.	Revised estimate, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.
	1	2	3	4
	LAKE.	LAKE.	LAKE.	LAKE.
I. LAGOON REVENUE	260-45	207-47	200-25	301-48
IV. STAMPS	19-54	22-54	28-00	30-25
V. REVENUE	125-50	127-48	184-40	189-00
VIII. REVENUE	20-37	20-10	28-05	30-00
IX. REVENUE	41-07	30-00	45-00	42-00
X. REVENUE	23-38	24-00	23-00	25-00
XII. REVENUE	4-22	4-04	4-65	4-55
XVI. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	19-46	19-05	13-01	11-48
B. Jails	5-41	5-40	5-63	5-55
XVIII. POLICE	5-07	5-07	5-12	5-12
XVIII. POSTS AND PASSAGE .. .. .	..	..	..	..
XIX. REVENUE	3-10	3-14	2-51	4-05
XX-A. REVENUE	1-38	1-22	1-45	1-54
XX-B. REVENUE	31	30	31	30
XX-C. REVENUE	1-21	1-04	2-04	2-20
XXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	11-34	10-57	15-39	17-01
XXII. REVENUE	1-21	1-18	1-23	1-23
XXIII. REVENUE	1-24	1-17	1-22	1-23
XXV. MISCELLANEOUS	3-09	2-55	4-05	3-12
XXIX. REVENUE—Mines, Woods—				
Direct Receipts	1-47	1-28	1-50	1-50
Portion of Land Revenue due to Circulation	52-49	52-23	42-46	53-49
XXX. Mines, Woods and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers	24	23	23	24
" of Public Works Officers	2-35	2-05	2-40	2-59
XXXI. Mines, Woods—				
In charge of Civil Officers	1-70	1-40	1-48	1-68
" of Public Works Officers	4-22	3-99	3-45	3-62
Total Receipts	742-05	752-70	778-10	718-26
Transfer between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	+ 23-45	+ 17-45	+ 19-12	+ 19-22
Total	765-70	770-15	797-22	737-48
Opening Balance	119-16	132-23	110-92	140-45
Grand Total	884-86	902-38	908-14	877-93

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1918-1917 for 1915-1916.

Details of expenditure	Actuals 1915-1916.	Budget actuals, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKEES.	LAKEES.	LAKEES.	LAKEES.
1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS	240	241	244	244
2. AMENDMENTS AND CORRECTIONS	240	208	242	240
3. LAND REVENUE	12345	12704	12848	12550
4. STAMPS	247	242	241	242
7. EXCISE	925	948	947	925
10. INCOME-TAX	18	12	12	18
11. FOREST	1827	1882	1750	1863
12. EDUCATION	1724	1767	1716	1738
13. EXPENSES ON CHANCERY DEPT.	882	849	838	848
16. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1041	1023	1049	1028
19. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	8148	8528	8635	8615
B. Jails	1528	1502	1498	1548
20. POLICE	11016	11071	11480	11787
21. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	47	40	42	47
22. EDUCATION	7997	8097	8245	8479
24-A. MORTUARY	1677	1979	1946	2289
24-B. SANITARIUM	3351	1969	1860	1878
25. POLITICAL	68	89	69	69
26-A. ASSOCIATIONS	1121	1182	1229	1400
26-B. SOCIETIES AND MISCELLANEOUS	2027	2227	1360	1555
DEPARTMENTAL ALLOWANCES AND TRAVEL—				
23. SUPERINTENDENT	3858	3820	3841	3845
24. SUPERVISOR	1455	1455	1468	1475
25. MISCELLANEOUS	473	482	527	438
26. REQUISITION OF ADVANCEMENT BY DEPT.	259	240	252	..
42. INSURANCE—MARINE WORKS—				
Working Expenses	1118	1155	1000	1255
Interest on Debt	1885	1840	1828	1847
43. MARINE WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers	524	840	628	899
" of Public Works Officers	3213	3200	2989	3380
44. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	5542	1553	1004	1087
" of Public Works Officers	6355	6416	1060	6318
Total Expenditure	16744	77214	75949	79461
(Including Debits	15942	2921	11955	16343
Gross Total	87705	67235	90934	94804
Surplus .. ..	..	..	2082	1256
Deficit	14	249	..	..

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

17th March 1917.

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the General Financial Position of the Presidency.

As required by rule 10 (2) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, I have the honour to present to the Council the Memorandum explaining the general financial position of the Presidency in the current and the ensuing year.

Seasonal Conditions.

2. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was above the normal in nearly all the districts in the Presidency. The total cultivated area up to the end of September 1918 was larger than that of the previous year and much larger than the average of the last five years. The yield is reported to have ranged from fair to normal generally.

The north-east monsoon, however, has not been so favourable. The rainfall was much below the average in the districts of Tanjore, Madurai, Ramanath and Tirunelveli, while it was unprecedentedly heavy, causing disastrous floods, in the districts of Karmel, Cuddayah, Kistna and Guntur.

On the night of the 22nd November 1918, a cyclone swept over the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot, and affected very seriously both irrigation sources and crops, with the result that Provincial revenues have suffered. A direct loss of revenue has been caused by the grant of land revenue remissions.

It is estimated that the remissions due to the damage caused by the cyclone and floods will be about 3.27 lakhs (Provincial share is 1.65 lakhs), largest remissions amounting to 2.50 lakhs being necessary in the Kistna district. The Government have also been obliged to incur expenditure to make good the damages caused by the floods in the Karmel-Cuddayah canal, and by the cyclone to certain other districts of the Presidency. It has also been found necessary to make contributions from Provincial revenues to local bodies towards the cost of repairs to roads and bridges. A grant of 1 lakh has already been sanctioned for the district board of South Arcot, while it will be necessary to come to the help of the district board and municipality in Karmel.

Changes in Forms of Account.

3. Before proceeding to an examination of the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the ensuing year, I shall refer briefly to some changes which have been made in the classification of revenue and expenditure.

The first of these relates to the apportionment of income expenditure between Imperial and Provincial revenues. According to the scheme introduced in 1907, Provincial funds were credited annually with a fixed sum of 2.50 lakhs subject to a maximum surplus of 25 lakhs. Once this limit was reached, the annual assignment ceased until the credit balance was reduced by actual finance expenditure. The annual assignment was added to the resources of the Presidency as an assignment from Imperial to Provincial funds, and a corresponding amount was debited to the Provincial account against the head 36. REVENUE ON ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT. An administrative or *pro forma* account was maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 36. REVENUE ON ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT and on the debit side the charges incurred for finance relief. Under this arrangement the incidence of expenditure on finance relief was wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the local Government in the *pro forma* account. If the expenditure exceeded the balance, the excess was debitable to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. The Government of India have decided to discontinue this arrangement from 1917-1918 and to treat all expenditure under

35. **Public Works** as divided between Imperial and Provincial revenues in the proportion of 3 to 1. In the Presidency the change now introduced, whilst it simplifies accounts, is not likely to effect Provincial revenues prejudicially as there has been no appreciable future expenditure for nearly 20 years.

Another change of classification which has been introduced is in respect of receipts and charges on account of sanitation. In view of the increased interest now taken in sanitation, it has been decided to subdivide the present major heads of revenue and expenditure, XX. and 24. **MUNICIPAL** into two, viz., "XX-A. **STREET** 24-A. **MUNICIPAL**" and "XX-B. and 24-B. **SANITATION**." The figures relating to sanitation will thus be readily available.

General Financial Situation.

4. The following table gives a bird's-eye-view of the general financial situation of the Presidency in the current year and in the coming year:—

	Budget, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Opening balance	101.20	116.02	150.85
Receipts	778.15	750.32	807.10
Expenditure	778.14	759.40	794.61
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	— 2.09	+ 20.93	13.06
Closing balance	99.21	140.15	153.96

When the budget for the current year was presented to the Council it was anticipated that the year would close with a balance of 99.21 lakhs. It is now anticipated that the balance will be 140.15 lakhs in 1916-1917 and 153.95 lakhs in 1917-1918. The causes contributing to this increase in the balance will be referred to later. It is no fault satisfactory to be able to report that, in spite of the war, our revenue is so largely in excess of expenditure, but it is very necessary to bear in mind that this does not reflect the normal financial position of the Presidency. The excess of receipts over expenditure is to a large extent due to the stringent economy which the Government have found it necessary to adopt, and to the postponement of schemes which though desirable in themselves cannot be described as of immediate and imperative necessity. The instructions of the Secretary of State require that no scheme involving extra expenditure should be sanctioned unless it is a matter of immediate and imperative necessity or appreciably remunerative in character. We have endeavoured to carry out these instructions loyally and the result is a further addition to our balances. These play an important part in the "ways and means" of the Government of India.

In Part III of this Financial Statement will be found the usual memoranda prepared by the Chief Secretary explaining in detail the estimates of revenue and expenditure under each major head. I shall therefore confine myself to the more important variations in the figures, dealing first with the revised estimate of the current year and next with the budget for the coming year.

Revised Estimate, 1916-1917.

5. The broad results of the figures in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget presented to this Council a year ago are set out in the following table:—

	Budget, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1917-1918.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Opening balance	103.20	110.02	+ 7.82
Receipts	778.15	750.32	+ 22.17
Expenditure	778.14	759.40	+ 19.26
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	— 2.09	+ 20.93	+ 20.80
Closing balance	99.21	140.15	+ 40.94

In the budget for the current year we estimated our total income at 770.15 lakhs and our total expenditure at 773.14 lakhs. We are now near the close of the year, and as far as it is possible to judge from the most recent information to hand, we anticipate that the total receipts will amount to 790.32 lakhs, representing a betterment of 20.17 lakhs over the original forecast. The total expenditure is put at 789.46 lakhs, or 13.65 lakhs less than the budget estimate. Our spending balance is also 7.87 lakhs more than we anticipated. The net result is that our budgeted deficit of 2.99 lakhs has been converted into a surplus of 20.25 lakhs, and our closing balance will be 41.64 lakhs, instead of 21.39 lakhs; that is, we now expect to have 41.64 lakhs more at the end of the year 1916-1917 than we anticipated a year ago.

Receipts.

4. The following table gives the figures for the budget and revised estimates for the year under review—

Head of account.	Actual, 1915-1916.	Budget, 1916-1917.	Revised, 1916-1917.	Variation of revised budget against (1)— lakhs Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Amount	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
I. LAKE REVENUE (Pondra) and XXIX. FUND OF LAKE REVENUE FOR 50				
Indication	240.97	230.20	242.69	— 3.61
IV. STAMPS	22.94	22.94	29.84	+ 6.90
V. FARM	175.59	177.88	184.50	+ 6.62
VIII. INCOME TAX	36.27	28.10	28.25	+ 0.15
IX. FARM	41.67	38.50	40.00	+ 1.50
X. RENT	22.28	24.40	25.00	+ 0.60
XXXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS EX- PENSES	11.14	10.67	13.49	+ 2.82
Other Heads	46.02	46.85	49.17	+ 2.32
Total	745.95	730.76	774.28	+ 43.52
TRANSFERS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND PROVISIONAL.	32.65	17.45	16.12	— 1.33
Total Receipts	778.60	748.21	790.40	+ 42.19

It will be observed that the improvement of 20.17 lakhs occurs mainly under the heads V. FARM (6.62), IX. FARM (1.50), XXXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (2.82) and VIII. INCOME TAX (0.15).

7. I shall now explain the variations occurring under the different heads—

I. LAKE REVENUE (INCLUDING PONDRA FOR 50 TO INDICATION) (— 3.61).—The collections have been adversely affected in view of the suspension of Lake and the grant of remissions in the trade which suffered damage from floods and the recent epidemic.

IV. STAMPS (+ 6.90).—The principal items of receipt under this major head are "Sale of general stamps" and "Sale of court-fee stamps," the former being dependent upon the development of trade and monetary transactions and the latter upon the growth in litigation. The receipts under this major head show a steady rise from 195.22 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 241.68 lakhs in 1915-1916. They fell to 138.96 lakhs in 1914-1915 as the receipts were at first adversely affected by the war, but there was a strong recovery in the year 1915-1916. For the current year, we budgeted for 145 lakhs and the revised estimate is only 1 lakh (Provisional share 50 lakh) above this figure.

V. KENNES (+ 6.02).—The bulk of the revenue under this head is derived from country spirits and toddy. The receipts rose from 254.45 lakhs in 1908-1909 to 365.11 lakhs in 1915-1916 thus exhibiting an average annual growth of 3.13 lakhs. The year 1914-1915 witnessed a decline in the growth of revenue, due to the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war. The total receipts in that year, during the first four months of which only normal conditions prevailed, amounted to 365.19 lakhs. In 1915-1916, there was a heavy drop, the receipts settled amounting to 351.19 lakhs only. The budget for the current year was admittedly a conservative one and we adopted 355.85 lakhs representing only a small increase over the receipts of the previous year. The actual realisations during the first eleven months of the current year, however, indicate that the total receipts in 1916-1917 will amount to 359 lakhs, i.e., 3.85 lakhs more than the budget figure. Of this increase, the Provincial share is 6.02 lakhs.

The increase in revenue under this head is due to two sources, viz., increase in the rates of duty on country spirits and tree-tax, and increase in the consumption. Our amercy policy is, while not depriving the people who wish to drink of their liberty to do so, to impose on the drinking habit the heaviest taxation it will bear, with a view both to discourage the habit and to make it contribute as far as possible to the public exchequer.

VIII. Income-tax (+ 2.85).—The total budget figure for the current year was fixed at 52.90 lakhs including 19.90 lakhs being the estimated revenue accruing from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1916. We now anticipate that the total receipts will amount to 51.90 lakhs, i.e., an increase of 5.70 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 2.85 lakhs. It is necessary, however, to point out that this amount does not correctly represent the net increase of revenue under this head. According to the new procedure prescribed in the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916, all incomes falling under Parts II and III of the second schedule are assessed to income-tax at one sum in the rupee, and the shareholder in the company assessed under Part II or the owner of the security interest of which is assessed under Part III is left to apply, after the close of the year, for a refund, if his income for the year falls below Rs. 25,000. It is anticipated that the refunds payable in 1917-1918 will amount approximately to two lakhs, of which the Provincial share is one lakh.

IX. Forests (+ 5.50).—We budgeted for 20.50 lakhs. It is now anticipated that the receipts will amount to 45 lakhs which constitute a record. The increase will, if realised, be due to special causes, such as larger sales of sandalwood, owing to a large number of sandalwood trees having been blown down during the recent cyclones and the heavy prices realised from the sale of sandalwood. Better prices for fuel coupes and larger removals of bamboos and other minor produce by consumers or purchasers, as well as an improvement in the departmental sales of timber in Malabar and Coimbatore, and abnormal sales of land in the Annamalai and the Chingle district have also contributed to the increase.

X. Restoration (+ 1.03).—The receipts which rose from 20.55 lakhs in 1915-1916 to 23.55 lakhs in 1915-1916 dropped to 22.43 lakhs in 1914-1915, the fall being due to the disturbance of trade caused by the war. Since August 1915, conditions have been trending more towards the normal. The estimate in 1915-1916 amounted to 22.58 lakhs, and the budget for the current year was fixed at 24 lakhs thus allowing for a small growth. We now anticipate that the receipts will amount to 25 lakhs.

XXI-B. SOLEMANIA AND MACHILAPETTA DEPARTMENTS (+ 5.02).—The increase accrues chiefly under sale of quinine and is attributable partly to a larger demand for quinine, but mainly to the greatly enhanced rates adopted for the valuation of stock as a result of war conditions.

The only other variations which need be noticed are an excess of 1.07 lakhs under the head XXV. MACHILAPETTA caused mainly by a refund of .81 by the Quinine District Board of a temporary contribution paid to it by Government in 1915-1916, and a decrease of 1.33 lakhs under the head TRANSPORT between INDIAN

and Provincial, chiefly under the assignment from Imperial revenues on account of the remission of the proprietary estates village service tax following savings under the expenditure on village establishments in proprietary estates.

Expenditure.

8. I close now to our revised estimate of expenditure in the current year which is placed at 759.49 lakhs, i.e., 13.65 lakhs less than the budget estimate of 773.14 lakhs.

The statement below gives details for the more important heads:—

Expenditure.	Actual, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Variation between budget and revised estimate (Rs.).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. LAND REVENUE	123.65	127.04	123.49	— 3.55
11. POSTAGE	29.32	29.82	27.70	— 1.12
12. TELEGRAPH	12.56	12.67	13.16	— .59
13. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	15.04	15.29	15.49	— .14
14A. CHIEF OF LAW	84.69	84.29	85.85	— .06
14-B. JUDICIAL	13.28	13.22	13.28	— .05
15. POLICE	119.40	116.71	114.43	— 2.02
20. EDUCATION	76.67	80.87	83.41	— 2.54
21-A. MEDICAL	16.77	16.73	16.55	— 1.23
21-B. SANITATION	33.21	19.65	16.23	— 1.59
24-A. AGRICULTURE	11.25	11.34	12.23	— .47
24-B. SCIENCE AND MECHANICAL DEPART- MENTS	10.27	12.37	12.50	— 1.23
25. TELEGRAPH, ALLOCATIONS AND POSTAGE	33.08	33.29	33.41	— .21
30. STAMENY AND PRINTING	14.80	15.85	14.93	— 1.25
42. IRIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES	11.25	11.25	10.99	— 1.25
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—Civil	5.84	6.00	6.25	— 1.78
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—Public WORKS DEPARTMENT	32.23	32.00	29.30	— 3.09
45. CIVIL WORKS—Civil	23.42	19.55	19.04	— 1.51
45. CIVIL WORKS—Public WORKS DEPART- MENT	47.56	44.16	50.50	— 4.08
OTHER HEADS	44.08	44.21	44.64	— .17
Total	773.14	773.14	759.49	— 13.65

9. It will be observed that the principal items contributing to the saving of 13.65 lakhs are the Irrigation heads, viz., "42. MINOR IRIGATION WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES" and "45. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—Civil and Public WORKS DEPARTMENT" (5.09 lakhs), 45. CIVIL WORKS—Public WORKS DEPARTMENT (4.08 lakhs), 3. LAND REVENUE (3.55 lakhs) and 20. POLICE (2.02 lakhs). Under 22. EDUCATION there is an excess of 2.55 lakhs.

10. I shall allude briefly to the causes contributing to important variations under the several heads:—

3. LAND REVENUE (— 3.55).—The saving occurs chiefly under the major heads STAMP AND STAMENY (— 1.47), LAND REVENUE (— .44) and ALLOCATIONS TO INDIAN AND VILLAGES OFFICERS (— 1.45). Most of the decrease under the first minor head is attributable to the fact that during the course of the year a second party was directed for the survey of private estates. The lapses under the remaining two minor heads are caused mainly by savings in the provision for village establishments in both ryotwari and proprietary tracts.

11. POSTAGE (— 1.12).—It is anticipated that smaller expenditure will be incurred on "communications and buildings" and "decoration, improvement and extension of forests" under the minor head CONSERVATION AND WORKS.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time for a series of years that we are budgeting for a surplus, and that by no means a negligible one. The estimate of our total Provincial expenditure is 15.65 lakhs less than our estimated income, but I would again point out that this by no means represents our actual financial position. Owing to the continuance of the war, the budget is once more essentially an "emergency" budget in which, though there are a number of objects on which we should be glad to spend money, we have thought it incumbent on us to refrain, as far as may be, from all outlay, especially on new objects, which is not immediately necessary or likely to be remunerative.

Receipts:

12. Our budget proposals under receipts are summarized in the following table:—

	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Single estimate, 1911-1912.	Difference.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. LAND REVENUE AND XXIX. PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION			
IV. STAMPS	347.00	304.55	+ 7.25
V. EXCISE	28.00	30.25	+ 2.25
VII. EXCISE	188.50	180.00	+ 4.50
VIII. INDEMNITIES	23.00	30.93	+ 1.05
IX. FOREST	45.00	42.50	+ 2.50
X. IMPOSITIONS	22.00	25.00	+ 1.00
XXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS ..	10.00	17.51	+ 1.72
OTHER REVENUE	49.27	50.00	— .03
Total ..	726.00	788.38	+ 16.18
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ..	35.32	19.25	+ 8.11
Total Receipts ..	761.32	807.63	+ 17.97

13. The budget for the coming year has as usual been framed on the basis that the surplus of the year will be normal and reasonable.

Under LAND REVENUE including the portion due to Irrigation, the budget provides for the growth of revenue expected in the coming year and takes into account the collection in that year of the suspended revenue of 1916-1917.

(a). Under STAMPS, against an average annual growth in the pre-war period of about 8.03 lakhs, we have allowed for a moderate increase of 4.50 lakhs of which the Provincial share is 2.25 lakhs.

In the case of EXCISE, we have in view of the recovery in the current year taken credit for an advance of 9 lakhs (Provincial share 4.50 lakhs), over the revised estimate for the current year.

Under INCOME-TAX AND REGISTRATION, we have allowed for a moderate growth.

In regard to FOREST, the current year's revised estimate figures of 45 lakhs contains, as already stated, several special items of receipts which are not likely to recur, nor do the receipts under this head exhibit the same progressive growth from year to year as appears under those sources of revenue, such as Stamps, Excise and Income-Tax, which depend on the general prosperity of the country. We cannot therefore assume any fixed ratio of advance in Forest receipts. Leaving the current year out of consideration, the highest figure recorded in the past is 42 lakhs and we have adopted this in the budget for next year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.—The coming year's budget under the minor head CINCERINA PLANTATIONS is almost the same as the current year's revised estimate and we have placed it at 11 lakhs. Under the minor head FOREST REVENUE we have taken credit for larger receipts from the manufacture of soap and from the sale of timber.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.—The Council will no doubt share the satisfaction of the Government in noting that, with effect from 1917-18, the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of 3 lakhs for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers in Elementary and Secondary schools. Sir William Meyer in presenting the Financial Statement for 1917-18 in the Imperial Legislative Council described this grant as an earnest of the Government of India's intention to make more liberal provision for Education when peace and prosperity return. Thus we may hope that the present most welcome contribution will be followed in future years by still more substantial assistance from Imperial revenues towards further Educational reforms. The amount has been entered under this head in the next year's budget, and an equivalent sum is provided for on the expenditure side under the head 23. EDUCATION. The details of the manner in which the Government of India contemplate this money should be spent cannot yet be stated as we have not as yet heard from them on the subject.

The coming year's budget also takes credit for an increase of 1.51 lakhs in the assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial revenues by the abolition of the proprietary estates village service tax.

On the other hand, the assignment of 2.50 lakhs from Imperial revenues in connection with the famine-relief scheme which appears in the current year's revised estimate is not repeated in the coming year's budget in view of the attention in the procedure relating to the apportionment of future expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds, already referred to in paragraph 2.

The items mentioned above are the principal factors contributing to the increase of 5.11 lakhs under the head TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Expenditure.

14. We have budgeted next year for a total expenditure of 794.61 lakhs which is more than the current year's budget (778.54 lakhs) and the revised estimate (769.49 lakhs), by 21.67 lakhs and 55.12 lakhs, respectively. Details are given in the following statement:—

	Period, 1915-1917.	Revised, 1917-1918.	Variation of Budget from revised.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
8. LOAN REVENUE	145.45	150.50	+ 5.05
11. POWER	27.73	28.53	+ 8.00
12. EDUCATION	17.38	18.39	+ 10.11
18. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	59.45	58.86	- 5.91
19-A. Courts of Law	45.52	48.75	+ 32.23
19-B. Jails	15.22	15.48	+ 2.66
20. POLICE	124.69	127.47	+ 2.78
21. EDUCATION	83.45	84.79	+ 13.34
21-A. Medical	18.56	19.89	+ 13.33
24-B. SUPERINTENDENT	13.48	13.76	+ 2.28
25-A. ASSOCIATION	13.39	14.03	+ 6.41
25-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENT	10.50	10.55	+ 0.05
26. SUPERINTENDENT ASSOCIATION AND FACILITIES	23.41	24.43	+ 10.22
27. STATISTICS AND PRINTING	11.50	12.75	+ 12.50
28. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF DISTRICT	2.54	2.54	- 0.00
42. INFORMATION—WORKING EXPENSES	10.60	11.25	+ 6.50
43. HIGHWAYS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL	4.93	5.00	+ 0.07
44. HIGHWAYS AND NAVIGATION— FISHING DEPARTMENT	20.00	20.00	+ 0.00
45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL	30.91	32.97	+ 20.06
46. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DE- PARTMENT	38.40	40.18	+ 17.78
- OTHER STATE	41.54	42.87	+ 13.33
TOTAL	778.54	794.61	+ 16.07

15. The principal variations contributing to this increase of Rs. 12 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate occur under 22. EDUCATION (11.54), INSURANCE (2.00), CIVIL WORKS (4.48), 3. LAND REVENUE (3.01), 11. FOREST (1.95), 20. POLICE (2.78), 20-A. AGRI-CULTURE (3.21), 25-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS (1.55) and 34. REVENUE ON ADOPTION OF DEER (— : 60). An increased provision of 1.55 lakhs has been made under 25-A. MASTERY, but an almost corresponding decrease of 4.93 lakhs occurs under the head 24-B. SANITATION.

16. I shall now explain the more important variations from the revised estimate.

3. LAND REVENUE (+ 3.01).—The increase occurs chiefly under "Survey and Settlement—Revenue Survey." This is due to the fact that it is proposed to employ only one party, during 1917-18, on the survey of private estates. The recoveries will therefore be smaller than in 1916-17 when two parties were engaged on the survey of such estates. The budget for the coming year contains also enhanced provision on account of village establishments.

11. FOREST (+ 1.95).—An increased provision of 1.15 lakhs has been made under the minor head "Conservancy and Works" mainly for roads and improved fire protection. We have also enhanced the allotment for "Establishments" by 77 lakh in order to provide for an officer employed on the special duty of investigating the commercial possibilities of the department, and temporary subordinate staff for the protection and improvement of forests. It also includes provision for the charges connected with the employment of a temporary forest engineer which formerly appeared under 45. CIVIL WORKS—P.W.D.

20. POLICE (+ 2.78).—The increase here is due chiefly to the fact that the coming year's budget includes a full year's provision for the revised scale of pay of the municipal constabulary.

22. EDUCATION (+ 11.54).—The budget figure for the current year is Rs. 67 lakhs, while the revised estimate is Rs. 45 lakhs. The coming year's budget is placed at Rs. 79 lakhs which is 11.54 lakhs more than the revised estimate for 1916-1917. Of this increase, 4 lakhs represent the recurring assignment given by the Government of India for the improvement of the pay and training of teachers. The balance, viz., 7.54 occurs as follows:—

LAKHS.

(i) Inspection	75	due chiefly to the inclusion of a provision of 60 for addition to the inspecting agency in order to meet the immediate needs of the department.
(ii) Government College— Professors	34	due to the inclusion of provision for 8 months for a Training College at Engalkumbury to be opened from 1st July 1917.
(iii) Government General— Schools	4.93	due chiefly to the inclusion of (1) a provision of 121 lakhs for opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools, and (2) allotment of 3.72 lakhs recommended by the Finance Committee for school buildings, viz., 1 lakh for elementary school buildings and 2.72 lakhs for secondary school buildings.
(iv) Government Special— Schools	40	The budget for 1917-1918 contains larger allocations for stipends and for charges under supplies and services and contingencies in training schools for women and midwifery. It also includes lump allotments of 40 lakh for opening 4 full training schools in the agency tracts of the Vinayapatnam district and 10 lakh for opening additional training schools for women.

		LAKHS.	
(c) Grants-in-aid	32	Under Teaching Grants—elementary schools, the current year's budget figure of 1900 lakhs has been increased by 150 lakhs to 2171 lakhs in the revised estimate. The coming year's budget which has been fixed at 2109 lakhs entails a further increase of 38.	
(d) Temp provision	141	In connection with the proposal to take over the management of 4 secondary schools, with the object not only of securing a standard for secondary schools under private management but also of providing the requisite facilities for practical instruction in educational methods and opportunities for more advanced study in secondary training facilities in the chief language zone of the Presidency.	

The Council will observe that, notwithstanding the urgent need for stringent economy, we are pursuing steadily the policy of making liberal grants for the introduction of new schemes in connection with Education, as we are fully alive to the desirability or even necessity of furthering the progress of Education.

In the budget for the ensuing year, we have not only made provision for the progressive increment of 2 lakhs for elementary education but we have gone further and provided an increment of 3.50 lakhs.

The following statement shows the expenditure on Education including industries incurred in recent years from all public sources, i.e., Imperial, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. It includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but does not include expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds. Members of this Council will, I have no doubt, duly appreciate the fact that while the provision for Education from Provincial and Imperial revenues has grown since 1908-1909 from 37.54 lakhs to 105.53 lakhs or by nearly 280 per cent, the provision from local and municipal funds has advanced only from 12.43 lakhs to 21.11 lakhs or by 80 per cent. The smaller contribution from local and municipal funds is due not to any unwillingness on the part of local bodies but to the smallness of the resources at their disposal:—

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
1908-1909	37.54	11.08	4.00	53.62	
1909-1910	39.52	11.80	4.88	56.20	
1910-1911	42.49	11.29	4.47	58.25	
1911-1912	45.81	10.83	4.77	61.41	
1912-1913	49.77	11.41	4.52	65.70	
1913-1914	54.66	11.74	4.17	70.57	
1914-1915	59.35	12.59	3.74	75.68	
1915-1916	63.85	13.21	3.66	80.72	
1916-1917 (Budget Estimate) ..	67.43	13.46	3.81	84.70	
1916-1917 (Revised Estimate) ..	71.56	14.18	3.90	89.64	
1917-1918 (Budget Estimate) ..	75.74	14.78	4.36	94.88	

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The next statement shows how much of the short expenditure was incurred on elementary education alone. This also includes both recurring and non-recurring charges, but excludes expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.		Imperial Grants.	Provincial Grants.	Local Grants.	Municipal Grants.	Total.
		LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.	LAHRS.
1906-1909	" " "	"	24 34	8 18	2 44	35 26
1909-1910	" " "	"	25 12	8 50	2 14	36 06
1910-1911	" " "	"	26 03	9 24	2 65	37 92
1911-1912	" " "	1 25	27 29	8 11	2 46	39 11
1912-1913	" " "	19 65	28 72	8 72	2 67	51 76
1913-1914	" " "	23 58	26 27	8 64	2 99	53 48
1914-1915	" " "	29 90	26 01	9 51	3 26	68 68
1915-1916	" " "	13 31	35 38	11 86	3 41	63 96
1916-1917 (Budget Estimate) ..		12 65	49 37	10 23	3 34	80 59
1916-1917 (Revised Estimate) ..		12 77	42 45	10 59	3 34	73 15
1917-1918 (Budget Estimate) ..		12 84	46 72	10 59	3 34	73 49

The next year's budget figures on account of elementary education in the foregoing statement do not include the portion which may be allotted for that purpose from the recurring Imperial grant of 4 lakhs for the improvement of pay and training of teachers.

24-A. MEDICAL (+ 4 35).—The coming year's budget contains enhanced provision under the minor heads "Hospitals and Dispensaries" and "Medical Schools and Colleges". The increase in the first minor head is due to enhanced allotments of 1 lakh for the various Presidency hospitals, viz., Government General Hospital, Baramulla Hospital, Maternity Hospital, etc., and of 2½ lakhs, which include 1½ lakhs recommended by the Finance Committee, for contributions to local bodies for hospitals and dispensaries including medical buildings.

Under the minor head MEDICAL, OMANA AND SONORA, the budget, besides providing for the new medical school at Colmar, and for the admission of more pupils at the Baramulla Medical school, contains a lump allotment of 45 lakhs for the equipment of medical schools which at present is very defective.

25-A. SANITATION (— 4 95).—The warler provides under this head has been rendered unworkable by the heavy rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and by the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under existing conditions. The reduction in the provision under this important head is much to be regretted, but must be regarded, like so much else, as one of the penalties imposed upon us by the war. Grants to local bodies have therefore had to be restricted to a sum of 7½ lakhs as against 7½ lakhs provided in the revised estimate for the current year. The sum of 8½ lakhs represents the whole amount which, it is anticipated, local bodies will be able to spend during the coming year.

The budget makes provision for a sum of 5 91 lakhs as grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

25-A. AGRICULTURE (+ 2 21).—The coming year's budget contains enhanced allotments for Deputy Directors of Agriculture, for the ordinary staff for experimental farms, and for the Pumping and Boring department. We have also entered lump allotments of 10 lakh for the opening of a new farm in the Chittoor or North Arcot District, 10 lakh for the recurrent experimental stations on the West Coast, 27 lakhs for the development of plucking industries at Southern India, and 50 lakh for the opening of a cattle-breeding farm.

26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS (+ 2 05).—The increase of 2 05 lakhs occurs chiefly under the minor heads CHEMICALS (30 lakh), PHYSICS (44 lakh) and MISCELLANEOUS (1½ lakh).

Under the last mentioned minor head, viz., MISCELLANEOUS which relate to industries, we have provided 17 lakhs for a Trade school at Madras, and 25 lakhs for a Mechanical Engineering school at Coimbatore. The budget contains also an enhanced allotment for experiments in brick-making (65 lakhs against the current year's revised estimate of 18 lakhs).

29. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS (+ 1.24).—This increase allows for the normal expansion of the pension list.

30. STATIONERY AND FURNITURE (+ 1.15).—The enhanced provision is necessitated chiefly by the rise in the prices of articles of stationery.

35. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT (— 2.50).—The nil entry under this head in the next year's budget is due to the change, already referred to, in the method of apportionment of income expenditures between Imperial and Provincial funds.

42. IRRIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES (+ 1.25), and 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (+ 4.04).—The current year's revised estimate figure under these two heads is abnormally low. The next year's budget under these two heads follows closely the current year's budget and includes provision for repairs to damages caused by floods.

44. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL (+ 2.74).—Here also, the current year's budget figure of 8 lakhs is repeated for next year and I hope that, in view of the special instructions issued to Collectors, this amount will be fully spent in the coming year.

45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (+ 2.46).—The next year's budget figure under this head, viz., 53.15 lakhs is almost the same as the article of the year 1915-1916 (53.55 lakhs), and we have restricted the provision in next year's budget to items of absolute necessity.

Grants to Local Bodies.

17. As grants to local bodies are shown under several major heads, it will, I think, be convenient if I bring them together in the following statement. The figures do not include the grants to the Madras Corporation and the Madras Port Trust.

Year.	Education, including provision for buildings.	Water supply and drainage schemes.	Minor works—Civ.	Hospitals and other medical buildings.	In aid of the construction of District Roads and for roads and bridges.	Minor income tax—provis.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1906-1909	9.46	5.67	2.70	.55	13.84	2.45	37.67
1909-1910	3.45	3.82	4.35	.34	14.21	2.11	38.31
1910-1911	3.18	3.59	7.21	.50	14.79	2.08	39.55
1911-1912	4.41	2.94	11.64	3.09	13.28	0.47	47.04
1912-1913	14.50	6.00	22.61	2.12	21.61	4.00	72.94
1913-1914	30.25	2.81	21.84	2.83	30.91	5.18	120.72
1914-1915	30.84	6.66	25.19	77	(A) — 91 88.63	5.04	120.86
1915-1916	17.50	12.05	3.10	.35	19.82	1.06	64.97
1916-1917 (Budget)	18.49	5.00	5.00	.00	18.21	1.28	58.97
1916-1917 (Revised)	18.21	7.19	5.16	.00	16.29	0.00	56.85
1917-1918 (Budget)	22.20	7.72	4.91	2.00	18.13	4.00	64.96

[a] The grants of 74 lakhs in 1913-1914 and 47 lakhs in 1914-1915 given to the Municipal Boards of Bangalore and Coimbatore respectively have subsequently been withdrawn.

Taking the budget figure for 1917-1918, viz., 56.30 lakhs, which may possibly be increased from the recurring grant of 4 lakhs for improvement of pay and training of teachers made by the Government of India, the recurring portion amounts to 52.37 lakhs including 18.20 lakhs given by the Government of India.

It will be seen that the grants since 1915-1916 have been considerably less than those given in the previous three years, a fact which is due in a great measure to the policy of stringent economy necessitated by the war. But it is fairly plain that the existing machinery of local bodies would not have been able to keep up with the scale of expenditure implied by the large Provincial grants of 1913-1914, 1915-1916 and 1914-1915. Even so late as 31st December 1916 the unspent balances at the disposal of local bodies from the grants given by the Government amounted to nearly 61 lakhs as shown below and if it becomes possible hereafter to resume the making of Provincial estimates on a large scale, it will be essential to see that the arrangements for spending them to the best advantage are adequate :—

		Unspent balances.	
		LAKHS.	
Grants for roads	Local boards	2-43	
Grants for bridges	Do.	3-27	
Grants for medical buildings	Do.	3-81	6-07
	Municipalities	3-41	
Grants for sanitary works	Local boards	14-69	32-57
	Municipalities	17-97	
Grants for educational objects	Local boards	11-50	15-25
	Municipalities	3-45	
Grants for water-supply and drainage schemes	Municipalities	1-02	
		Total	60-70

Balances.

15. The non-recurring grants given by the Government of India for specific objects of expenditure from the year 1915-1916 amount to about 174 lakhs. At the end of the current year 1916-1917 the unexpended balances of these special grants will be 16-19 lakhs. The amount which will be spent in 1917-1918 and the balance remaining at the end of that year are given below :—

Object of grant.	Balance on 31st March 1917.	Expenditure in 1917-1918.	Balance on 31st March 1918.
Education	LAKHS. 12-86	LAKHS. 1-39	LAKHS. 11-97
Buildings required under the district reorganisation scheme	3-61	2-29	2-32
Quarantine station	3-32	3-32	..
Total	19-79	6-99	14-19

Our total balance at the end of 1917-1918 will be 14-19 lakhs, but 14-19 lakhs of this consists of the balances of special Imperial grants as shown above, so that our Provincial balance proper on the 31st March 1918 will be 13-94 lakhs. Deducting from this the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs, we arrive at 11-94 lakhs as our free Provincial balance. As already explained, this balance is required by the Government of India to meet their war and means during the period of the war and it is therefore incumbent upon us to give cheerfully this temporary aid from provincial resources towards the service of the Empire.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee.

19. Following the usual practice, I append a list of the recommendations made by the Finance Committee and accepted. In doing so, I take this opportunity of tendering to the members of that body my thanks for their advice and suggestions.

Service head	Nature of item.	Amount.
(1) 19-B REVENUE—DISTRICT OFFICERS.	Reopening of the District Registrars' office at Nellore and Vinayakam.	99
(2) 22-E EDUCATION—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL	Grants to local bodies for buildings for secondary schools.	1 50
(3) Do.	Grants to local bodies for buildings for elementary schools.	1 00
(4) 24-A5. MEDICAL—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—GRANTS TO HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Grants to local bodies for medical buildings.	1 00
(5) 24-B5. SANITATION—GRANTS FOR SANITARY PURPOSES.	Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	5 94
(6) 23-D MUNICIPALITIES	Contributions in aid of municipal balances.	50
(7) 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL	Grants to local bodies for buildings.	1 00
(8) Do.	Grant to the Vinayakam District Board for roads.	33
(9) Do.	Grant to the Madurai District Board for roads.	47
(10) 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—WORKS IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS EMPLOYED AS PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS.	Expenditure on roads in the Coimbatore Agency.	19
(11) 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	Original Works—Civil buildings	—1 50
	Total	12 89

12th March 1917.

A. G. CARLEW

PART III.

Detailed Memoranda by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government and known as the Provincial Settlement. The revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 the Provincial Settlement, which had hitherto been subject to change, was made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) it shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of amending fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had hitherto been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The present Statement does not deal with heads which are wholly Imperial. The following table shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. LAND REVENUE ..	One-half	One-half	1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS.	} The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads at complete.	
IV. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half	2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.		
V. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half	6. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half.
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half	7. EXCISE ..	One-half	One-half.
XIII. MAJOR JUDICIAL WORKS.	One-half	One-half	10. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half.
			33. FARMER RELIEF ..	Three-fourths.	One-fourth.
			42. MAJOR IRRIGATIVE WORKS.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

1. & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Ordinary revenue	673-30	673-94	682-47	688-16	683-88	703-29
Sub-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax ..	1-02	1-40	2-06	1-41	2-18	2-00
Miscellaneous	2-68	2-02	2-47	2-46	4-00	3-30
Total shared ..	677-00	677-36	686-99	700-03	690-06	708-59
Deficit—Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	106-63	102-48	106-97	105-68	102-81	106-90
Net total shared ..	570-37	574-88	580-02	594-35	587-25	601-69
Provincial share ..	380-54	382-00	385-48	387-47	389-18	391-46

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Charges of District Administration, Survey and Settlement ..	56-00	48-10	47-19	47-88	47-24	47-47
Land Revenue	19-34	13-27	12-53	13-18	11-66	10-19
Land Revenue	29-83	29-35	29-48	29-83	29-48	30-33
Land Revenue	10	10	10	10	10	10
Land Revenue	48-60	34-27	34-05	33-85	34-45	35-21
Allowance to District and Village officers ..						
Total ..	144-94	135-07	133-35	132-04	133-49	133-30

Revenue.

3. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The budget estimate for the current year was framed on the basis of a normal season. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 as compared with the budget for that year is due to the suspension of kists in the districts of South Arcot and Kistna, and to larger remissions in certain districts necessitated by the recent cyclone and floods. The reduction in the portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation is caused by expected remissions on account of floods in several districts, especially Kistna and Chingle. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for the growth of revenue expected in the coming year after allowing for special remissions likely to be necessitated by the recent floods and cyclone and the collection of the suspended revenue of 1916-1917.

Expenditure.

4. With effect from the 1st April 1914, the following changes in the classification of charges were made under the major heads *Charges of District Administration* and *Allowance to district and village officers* under the major head 3. *Land Revenue*—

(a) Formerly, 20 per cent of the charges on account of the superior revenue staff, magistrates, deputy magistrates, taluk establishments, head accountants and their establishments, and some of the connected expenditure included under the sub-heads "General establishments" and "Sub-divisional establishments" was transferred by deduction from 3-A. *Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration* to the head 12-A. *Courts of Law*; and one-fifth of the charges originally accruing under

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the head 19-A. *COURTS OF LAW—Criminal Courts—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrate, and All Trial Judges, etc., establishments* was, in turn, transferred by deduction from 19-A. *COURTS OF LAW* to 19-A. *LAW REVENUE—Charges of District Administration*. As, however, the percentage of the net amount transferred to the head 19-A. *COURTS OF LAW* which was smaller than that adopted in the accounts of other Provinces was found to be inadequate, it was decided to make only a lump transfer of 20 per cent of the total charges appearing under the head 19-A. *LAW REVENUE—Charges of District Administration* to 19-A. *COURTS OF LAW—Criminal Courts*.

(4) The pay of talukdars or village constables, which was shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and Village Officers*, was, in accordance with the procedure followed in Bombay and the United Provinces, transferred to the head 20-D. *FOUR—Village Police*.

5. *Charges of District Administration*.—The change in classification referred to above accounts for the large fall in expenditure under this minor head since 1913-1914. The small decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is accounted for by savings under "General Establishments—Salaries". The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains a lump provision of '30, of which '21 is debitable to this head and the balance to 19-A. *COURTS OF LAW* on account of the transfer of the Nizamkhal taluk to the Salem district and the consequent redistribution of divisional and taluk charges. It includes a smaller provision for establishment charges under the sub-head "General Establishments".

6. *Survey and Settlement*.—The diversion sanctioned in 1915-1916 of survey party No. II from the survey of Government villages to the survey of the Vecktagiri mandals, the cost of which is borne by the estate, and larger recoveries from other estates on account of surveys made in previous years, account for the low estimate in that year.

The budget for the current year was framed on the expectation that one party would be employed on the survey of estates, and the other five parties on the survey of Government villages. The large decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due to a second party having been employed on estate surveys in addition to the survey of Government villages with resultant larger recoveries from estates. The budget for next year provides for one party only for estate surveys, and includes under the sub-head *Revenue Settlement* a smaller provision for settlement parties due mostly to the contraction of settlement work.

7. *Land Records*.—This minor head includes the cost of establishments employed for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics in the office of the Board of Revenue, the cost of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of land records superintendents, head records tabulidars, land records inspectors and land revenue inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns. The cost of this maintenance establishment consisting of surveyors and chainmen in the municipalities is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in municipal municipalities, and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras towns being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges. The gradual increase of expenditure under the head of land records is due to the revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas which is still in progress; the provision made for this purpose in the budget estimate for the current year proved to be too large, and this accounts for the fall in the revised estimate.

8. *Allowances to District and Village Officers*.—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams. The decrease in the expenditure since 1913-1914 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 4 under which the charges relating to talukdars are now shown under the head 20. *Police*. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for that year, results from payments on account of Ryotwari and Proprietary Estates Village Service Establishments, being due to an overestimate of the cost of revision of village establishments. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of these village establishments.

IV. & R. Stamps.

* Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Actual receipts, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918.			
Sale of general stamps	59.65	46.38	45.71	50.00	12.68	50.00
Sale of court-fee stamps	59.10	18.64	95.85	100.00	166.42	100.00
Duty on impressing documents	1.09	.25	.69	.65	1.04	1.11
Fines and penalties .. ..	.41	.78	.71	.77	.62	.62
Miscellaneous .. ..	.04	.55	.69	.00	.85	.07.
Total	119.69	114.38	112.22	150.90	180.90	150.90
Provisional share (one-half)	59.84	57.19	56.11	75.45	90.45	75.45

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Actual payments, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918.			
Superintendence .. ..	.28	.31	.31	.28	.28	.29
Charges for the sale of general stamps	9.16	3.48	2.10	2.00	1.22	3.32
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps .. ..	.86	.20	.94	.94	.94	.95
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	1.39	1.15	.78	.91	.98	.95
Total	4.49	4.34	4.14	4.03	4.43	4.41
Provisional share (one-half)	2.24	2.17	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.20

Revenue.

9. The receipts represent the sales, credited to this major head, of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing court-fee receipts and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on documents brought for adjudication, and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

10. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial and Post Office. Out of this revenue the Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the local Governments of a sum of ₹ 20 per annum, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps*.

11. There was a decline in the receipts under this head in the year 1914-1915 due to the disturbance of economic conditions as a result of the war. Since then, however, there has been a strong recovery especially under court-fee stamps, the result of the steady growth in litigation. The revised estimate for 1917-1918 is based on the latest returns available, and the budget estimate for 1917-1918 has been framed with due regard to the normal expansion of revenue.

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Expenditure.

12. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp Office, and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper.

13. *Supplies and services.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp-offices at Madras are placed on a single list, and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 6, 8, 9, and 10. Stationery and Printing in the proportion of 4 to 5 up to October 1914. Since then, owing to revisions of the combined establishment, the proportion has been altered into 10 to 17 up to the 1st March 1915, and from that date into 15 to 25.

V. & T. Excise.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget and actuals, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget and actuals, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1918.			
Licence and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs, etc. on sale-proceeds of excise opium	845.71	844.97	839.47	833.89	848.28	837.88
Duty on goods	12.76	14.02	14.00	13.75	17.95	13.66
Fine, collections and interest	4.94	5.14	5.20	5.20	5.54	5.52
Excise	1.40	2.00	2.12	2.55	2.25	2.26
Additional licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	869.81	866.13	860.79	855.39	884.02	859.32
Provincial share (one-half) ..	434.90	433.06	430.39	427.69	442.01	429.66

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget and actuals, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget and actuals, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1918.			
District Executive establishment ..	43	47	48	46	44	44
Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishment ..	16.18	15.27	16.45	16.71	16.30	16.82
Total ..	16.61	16.64	16.93	16.76	16.34	16.84
Provincial share (one-half) ..	8.30	8.17	8.46	8.38	8.17	8.42

Revenue.

14. *Licence and distillery fees, etc.*—Previous to the year 1914-1915 there was a steady increase in the revenue under this minor head due to the successive enhancements of the rates of excise duty on country spirits, larger collections under trea-ties, an increase in consumption of country spirits notwithstanding successive reductions in the number of shops sold, and increased rentals from toddy, arrack and opium shops. This increase received a check in the year 1914-1915 from the disturbances of economic conditions caused by the war, and the actuals for that year showed a small decline of 74. The year 1915-1916 witnessed a further decline of 15.20. In the current year, however, this decline has been recovered, so that the revised estimate exceeds the actuals of 1914-1915 by 2.28, and those of 1915-1916 by 18.56. Various causes have contributed to this result. The excise duty on country spirits and the

rates of tree-tax have been considerably enhanced in several districts both in 1916-1917 and in 1917-1918, while the number of shops has been considerably reduced, both causes operating to increase revenue. The consumption of country spirits also shows a tendency to rise owing chiefly to the favourable character of the season. The rentals secured for the current biennial years (October 1916 to September 1917) are also comparatively high. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 allows for a comparatively small growth of revenue. It also takes into account, as in the current year, the revenue of '35 (Provincial share '35) from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India on locally manufactured beer and foreign spirits. A corresponding assignment will, however, be made from Provincial to Imperial revenues as explained in paragraph 156 *infra*.

15. *Gain on sale-proceeds of opium opium*.—This Presidency is supplied with—*Chhatpur opium*, free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at the rate of Rs. 11 per seer (the estimated present cost of production) is credited to the Imperial head II. *Opium* and the balance to the shared head V. *Excise—Gain on sale-proceeds of opium opium*. The rentals derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the first minor head *License and distillery fees, etc.* With a view to restrict the consumption of opium, the license price was raised by Rs. 5 per seer on three occasions—in 1910, in 1912 and in 1913, and a further increase of Rs. 7½, making an aggregate enhancement of Rs. 17½ since April 1910, was directed in April 1912 with reference to an increase in the estimated cost of production. Opium is now taxed at Rs. 11½ per seer.

The revised estimate for the current year is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget estimate for 1917-1918 follows the revised.

16. The duty on *gunja* was raised by 50 per cent from 1st April 1911, by 35 per cent from the 1st April 1914 and again by 25 per cent from the 1st April 1915. The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, viz., *Duty on goods*, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *License and distillery fees, etc.*

Expenditure.

17. Under the head *District Excise Establishments* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of retailers of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on retailed and contingencies.

18. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishments*.—The expenditure on the combined establishments which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of Salt Excise licensees' works, and Salt purchases and freight, from the total cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise, is apportioned between the heads 5. *Salt (Imperial)* and 7. *Excise* (shared equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the Salt revenue bears to the Excise revenue in 1907-1908.

VIII & 10. Income-tax

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915	Revised estimate, 1915-1916	Budget estimate, 1916-1917
	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917			
Revenue of	37-48	40-25	40-75	39-50	37-50	39-00
Additional taxation .. .. .	..	..	..	19-50	..	..
Total	37-48	40-25	40-75	59-00	37-50	39-00
Provincial share (one-half)	18-74	20-14	20-37	29-50	18-75	19-50

(a) The figures include collections of cesses from Police Workshops in Coimbatore, which are Imperial.
(b) This head is subject to deduction.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Expenditure.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Expenditure	25	41	51	54	55	55
Provincial share (one-half)	10	21	30	32	34	33

Revenue.

19. The increase in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget estimate for the year, is due partly to the normal expansion of revenue under this head which was not allowed for when the budget was fixed, and partly to the new provisions of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916, according to which all incomes falling under Parts II and III of the second schedule are assessed to income-tax at one rate. In the rapas, and the shareholder in the company assessed under Part II or the owner of the security the interest of which is assessed under Part III is left to apply for a refund if his income for the year falls below Rs. 25,000. The refund is shown on the expenditure side under 1. SAVINGS AND DRAWINGS.

20. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 has been framed so as to provide for a small growth of revenue. It also takes into account, as in 1916-1917, the enhanced receipts amounting to 12.50 per annum (of which the Provincial share is 6.25) on account of the additional tax on imposed by the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1916. A corresponding assignment of 6.25 will, however, be made from Provincial to Imperial revenues as explained in paragraph 156 infra.

Expenditure.

21. The figures from 1915-1916 onwards include provision for the employment in Madras, Madras and Mandal of a trained staff of accountants to scrutinize and audit private accounts produced before income-tax officers, and for the revision of the pay of income-tax inspectors in Madras. These schemes were introduced in the course of the year 1915-1916.

IX. & II. Forest.

Revenue.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	7.61	5.77	6.25	6.50	6.55	6.55
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by concession or purchase	89.02	29.17	27.45	29.50	31.55	32.15
Confiscated drift and waste wood ..	17	25	18	21	22	22
Miscellaneous	4.27	4.23	5.20	4.10	5.00	4.25
Total ..	100.97	68.22	69.88	70.31	73.27	73.07

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Conservancy and works	19-02	22-02	19-79	19-05	18-06	22-13
Establishments	15-84	16-82	18-48	16-77	16-71	17-45
Total ..	34-86	38-84	38-27	35-82	34-76	39-58

Revenue.

22. *Timber, etc., reserved by Government Agents.*—The revised estimate for the current year shows an increase of 2-35 over the budget, due partly to larger sales of timber in Malabar and Coimbatore and partly to larger realisations from sales of sandalwood owing to a larger number of sandalwood trees in the Southern Circle having been blown down during the cyclone of November 1916. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 substantially follows the revised.

23. *Timber, etc., reserved by contractors or purchasers.*—Even so there is an increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year due to better prices for fuel coupes and larger removals of bamboos and "other minor produce" by contractors or purchasers. The increase would have been higher but for decreases under Timber and Ginning fees. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 has been placed at a lower figure, as it is not safe to count on the special items included in the revised as continuing factors.

24. *Miscellaneous.*—Abnormal sales of land in the Annamalai and the Gunter District contribute to the increase in the revised estimate for the current year.

Expenditure.

25. To the minor head *Conservancy and Works* are debited (a) the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, (b) the outlay on constructions and buildings under the charge of the Forest Department, (c) the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally, (d) the cost of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, (e) charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and (f) the cost of cattle, tools and plant. The actuals for 1915-1916 include a special expenditure of ₹78 for the acquisition of certain leased forests. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under "constructions and buildings" and "demarcation, improvement and extension of forests." The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains enhanced provision for these two items.

26. *Establishment.*—With effect from the 1st April 1916, the charges on account of the temporary forest engineer and his staff are debited to this head instead of to 45. *Crown Waxes—Private Waxes Demarcation.* An officer has also been appointed as a temporary Assistant to the Forest Commissioner for the purpose of investigating the commercial possibilities of the Forest Department. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 includes full year's provision for these objects, and contains larger allotments for temporary subordinate staff for the protection and improvement of forests. It also includes 60 for the staff to be employed on the reversion of certain forests in the Enedigala agency.

X. & 12. Registration.*Revenue.*

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Fees for registering documents	19-02	18-00	18-46	20-00	20-96	21-73
Fees for copies of registered documents	80	58	58	68	62	64
Miscellaneous	3-00	3-25	3-34	3-43	3-58	3-52
Total ..	22-82	22-43	22-38	26-91	25-06	26-89

(REVISED) FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Expenditure.

		Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1928-1929.	Revised estimate, 1928-1929.	Budget estimate, 1927-1928.
		1928-1929.	1928-1929.	1928-1929.			
Superintendence		53	55	54	52	54	52
District charges		12-16	12-20	12-25	12-35	12-40	12-67
Total ..		12-69	12-74	12-86	12-67	12-16	12-59

Revenue.

27. Prior to the year 1914-1915, there was a continued advance in the receipts due partly to the development of the department, and partly to increased commercial activity and the generally favourable character of the agricultural seasons which attracted investments in land. This advance received a check owing to the dislocation of trade with European countries caused by the war. Since August 1914, however, conditions are tending more towards the normal.

28. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 has been framed with due regard to the growth of revenue which may be expected under this head in the coming year.

Expenditure.

29. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst *District charges* represent the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges.

30. *District Charges*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1928-1929, as compared with the budget for that year, is due chiefly to the raising of the maximum pay of the clerks in registration offices to Rs. 20 per mensem. This scheme, which was introduced with effect from the 1st June 1928, involves a gross extra cost of about 60 per annum without deducting savings under grain compensation allowances. The budget for 1917-1918 provides for a full year's charge on this account and also includes a provision of 40, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1917, for the reopening of the District Registrar's office at Nellore and Visakhapatnam.

* 1. Refunds and Drawbacks.

Expenditure.

		Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1928-1929.	Revised estimate, 1928-1929.	Budget estimate, 1927-1928.
		1928-1929.	1928-1929.	1928-1929.			
Land Revenue		83	80	80	73	92	81
Stamp		92	85	81	87	89	88
Excise		30	28	30	26	26	29
Income-tax		12	15	13	15	11	140
Farm		62	30	21	28	22	27
Registration		06	05	05	05	05	06
Total ..		2-85	2-49	2-60	2-61	2-68	2-84

* Partly Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† Drawbacks under the Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

31. The amounts shown above represent the debts to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial share of the revenue under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental

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control. The large increase in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 is mainly due to the increased refunds anticipated under Income-tax owing to the new procedure prescribed in the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916, in accordance with which income-tax is levied in the first instance at one and one-half per cent on the total profits of companies and owners of securities, refunds being subsequently allowed to individual shareholders or stock-holders.

* P. Assignments and Compenations. †

Expenditure.

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1916.	1916-1916.	1916-1916.			
Landre and other grates ..	83	08	60	80	80	76
Pensions in line of resumed lands ..	2 05	1 07	2 00	2 11	2 04	2 02
Mafikhan ..	0 52	2 28	0 14	2 58	3 02	2 97
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Know compensations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	0 29	0 55	0 19	0 77	0 00	0 00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	0 19	0 17	0 10	0 00	0 00	0 00

* Family Imperial other lands which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras, except where land.

† This head is not open to discussion.

32. The minor lands here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial, or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to land-holders in compensation for lands resumed by Government, Mafikhan allowances and other special compensations. Land compensations represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkari and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are an annual payment to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkari and opium revenue of that State, a compensation to the Tanjore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation, and an annual refund to the French Government of the duty on opium and ganja supplied to French residents.

XII. & 13. Interest.

§ Revenue.

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1916.	1916-1916.	1916-1916.			
Revenue ..	6 55	4 40	0 52	6 54	4 23	4 40

† Family Imperial other lands which are not under the financial control of the Government, have been left out.

§ Expenditure.

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1916.	1916-1916.	1916-1916.			
Expenditure ..	0 75	0 25	0 31	0 70	0 20	0 40

† This head is not open to discussion.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Revenue.

33. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The notices required for the loans are furnished by the Government of India. The Local Government pay interest thereon and bear losses on account of bad debts. In order to cover risks and cost of management, the Local Government charge a higher rate of interest than that which they have to pay to India. The rate of interest charged to the Local Government was, until recently, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum, but with effect from the 1st October 1916, this rate has been raised to $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned by them on or after that date, while those sanctioned prior to that date are charged at the old rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The revenue under this head also includes interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government, along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions.

34. The increase in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget estimate for 1916-1917, accrues mainly under "Interest on advances to agriculturists".

Expenditure.

35. The interest which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the sum between the outstanding balances of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year.

* 18. General Administration.

† Expenditure.

—	Budgets.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Salary of the Governor	120	120	120	120	120	120
Staff and household of the Governor	79	105	112	140	144	142
Expenditure from contract allowances	153	85	89	52	52	59
Funerary allowance .. ..	..	57	55	55	57	57
Tour expenses	31	53	37	50	45	55
Executive Council	211	222	225	221	226	225
Legislative Council	25	25	25	25	25	25
Civil Secretaries	325	327	345	345	326	341
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Local Inquests ..	160	165	203	148	152	155
Civil Officer of Account and Audit ..	108	115	117	118	117	118
Total ..	1427	1525	1551	1536	1549	1556

* Expenditure on other heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† This is only a rough estimate; the final figures are not yet determined.

36. The variations in the figures from 1914-1915 as compared with the figure for the previous year under the heads *Staff and household of the Governor*, *Expenditure from contract allowances* and *Tour expenses* are due mainly to a change in the classification and in the mode of expenditure under these heads introduced with effect from the 1st April 1914. The expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of furniture, carpets, and other equipment for Government houses, is now shown under the minor head *Staff and household of the Governor*, but the figures for 1914-1917 include amounts of the non-recurring allowances on account of these items, while the budget

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Estimates in rupees
to the end of April
1918.

estimate for 1917-1918 includes provision for arrears of recurring allowances of previous years due to the present Governor, and for a portion of the non-recurring allowance due to the incoming Governor.

XVI-A. & 10-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1917-1918.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and abandoned property	18	27	23	28	27	25
Court-fee realised in cash	28	36	32	32	35	37
General fees, fines and forfeitures ..	906	1022	1089	1060	1087	1015
Provisionary examination fees	11	11	13	11	12	12
Miscellaneous fees and fines	15	18	16	16	17	16
Miscellaneous	23	22	25	21	22	29
Total ..	1045	1134	1204	1158	1203	1124

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1917-1918.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
High Court	945	1105	1245	1203	1200	1221
Law Officers	254	230	267	233	234	233
Advocate-General	22	24	25	25	23	25
Provisionary Magistrate Courts	77	68	63	74	72	74
Civil and Sessions Courts	3743	3543	3872	3970	3848	3941
Court of Small Causes	104	107	105	105	101	123
Criminal Courts	3213	3744	3743	3743	3743	3741
Provisionary Examination charges	15	16	15	15	15	16
Refunds	246	180	123	122	231	122
Total ..	8258	8244	8148	8328	8063	8455

† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue.

37. The principal source of revenue in *General fees, fines and forfeitures*. The revenue under this head is, however, liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fees collected. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 as compared with the budget occurs mainly under translation and printing fees in the High Court, and is ascribed to the introduction during the course of the year of lower rates for printing and to a fall in the file of cases. The budget for 1917-1918 follows the current year's revised.

Expenditure.

38. *High Court*.—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditures. The high salaries in 1915-1916 were due chiefly to expenditure on account of printing and translation work extended on behalf of suitors. The charge is covered by receipts credited on the same account. The budget estimates for 1917-1918 provides, as in the current year, for the continuance throughout the year of all the four temporary *provisio* Judges.

39. *Law Officers*.—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, the Government Pleader at Madras and in the *Madras*, and the new appointment of a separate Public Prosecutor in Madras to discharge duties formerly devolving on the Government Pleader. It also includes the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

40. *Civil and Session Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Session Judges, Subordinate Judges and Magistrate, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, and process-serving and support establishments. The graded increase in expenditure is due mainly to the additional temporary recruits that have been opened in various districts. The budget estimate for the current year, besides including a full year's charges for 14 temporary sub-courts and 23 district magistrates' courts and the establishment of two Small Cause Courts in the mofussil, provided for the deputation of two Indian Civil Service officers to undergo legal training. It also contained enhanced provision for process-serving and support establishments. The charges on account of the two Small Cause Courts in the mofussil are shown in the revised estimate under the minor head "COURT OF SMALL CAUSES." The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for the continuance throughout the year of 20 temporary sub-courts and 23 district magistrates' courts; it also contains enhanced allotments under *Supplies and Services and Contingencies and repairs* establishments, which are partly counterbalanced by reduced provision under process-serving establishments.

41. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the minor head B-A. *LAW REVENUE—Charges of District Administrations*, a portion of which is transferred to this head.

The increase from 1914-1915 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 4 according to which a larger proportion of the charges accruing under the head B-A. *LAW REVENUE—Charges of District Administrations* is now transferred to B-A. *COURTS OF LAW*.

XVI-B. & 10-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

10

Revenue

	Amounts.			Budget est. 1916-17, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget est. 1917-18, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Jails	57	57	58	58	57	57
Jail manufactures	528	545	555	555	555	558
Total	585	602	613	613	612	615

10-07

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget est. 1916-17, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget est. 1917-18, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Jails	1892	1957	1928	1957	1957	1973
Jail manufactures	947	945	920	975	941	975
Total	2839	2902	2848	2932	2898	2948

11

Revenue.

42. The main source of receipts under the head *LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS* is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jail and supplied to public departments.

43. *Jail manufactures.*—The increase in the actuals for 1914-15 was due to larger orders from the Police and Military departments, and to the adjustment in that year of the value of a portion of the supplies relating to the previous year. The revised estimate for 1916-1917 is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget for 1917-1918 follows the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

44. Under this head are shown (a) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the superintendence of jails, (b) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (c) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (b) and (c) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains, and outbreaks of epidemic disease in jails, also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

45. *Jails.*—The increase in the figures from 1914-1915 is mainly due to increased expenditure under "Dietary charges."

The revised estimate for 1916-1917 shows a considerable saving under "Establishment," owing to the continued absence on military duty of Superintendents of Jails belonging to the Indian Medical Service, since the officers appointed in their place draw a lower scale of salary. This saving has however been counterbalanced by larger expenditure under "Dietary charges" in consequence of the higher prices ruling for provisions, especially grain.

In the budget estimate for 1917-1918 the usual provision is made for salaries of officers, allowance being made separately for anticipated savings. The same provision in the budget estimate for 1916-1917 is also made for temporary workers and some increase for increased wardens in central jails.

46. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have, as usual, been framed with reference to the receipts of previous years, the estimate in the current year as far as known, and the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures next year. The increase in the revised estimate for 1917-1918 as compared with the budget for that year is due to larger orders received from the Military Department.

XVII. & 23. Police.*Revenue.*

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1916-1917.	1916-1918.			
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and town funds .. ..	..	52	51	..	..	..
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	43	43	48	59	55	53
Presidency Police	87	95	94	98	84	84
Fans, fuel and refreshments	3 59	3 59	3 70	3 74	3 68	3 67
Superannuation receipts	32	32	34	32	32	33
Miscellaneous	17	20	22	19	21	20
Total ..	188	4 54	2 07	2 27	2 12	2 12

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1916-1917.	1916-1918.			
Presidency Police	3 71	3 43	3 63	3 19	3 37	3 60
Superintendents	3 12	2 56	2 80	3 21	3 38	3 23
District Executive Force	70 43	70 35	70 56	81 82	82 47	82 53
Village Police	60	59 25	59 40	58 49	55 33	55 05
Criminal Investigation Department	1 52	1 35	1 55	1 63	1 68	1 79
Police	1 59	1 42	1 46	1 46	1 49	1 51
Cattle Pounds	2 52	2 51	2 55	2 57	2 53	2 53
Miscellaneous	3 71	3 60	3 44	3 52	3 59	3 52
Refunds	41	33	34	41	41	41
Leave provisions .. .. .	..	..	..	4 66	..	..
Total ..	122 45	160 51	1 10 10	1 35 71	1 14 29	1 17 47

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Revenue.

47. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (a) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, (b) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (c) fees levied under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1913, and the Indian Motor-vehicles Act, 1914.

48-110

Expenditure.

48. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police Department. The charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for the reclamation of original tribes and for the reception of prisoners are also recorded under the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

49-101

49. *Provisionary Police*.—The estimate for 1915-1916 under this minor head includes charges on account of the scheme for the reorganisation of the constabulary in Madras city which was given effect to from September 1915. This scheme provides for an increase of Rs. 5 per annum in the pay of all head constables, and for the following revised scale of pay for constables:—

	Rs.
First five years	11
Sixth to tenth year	12
Eleventh to seventeenth year	13
After seventeenth year	14

The budget estimates for the current year and for 1917-1918 provide for a full year's charges on account of this reorganisation.

50-4

50. *Superintendence*.—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. The figures from 1915-1916 include a full year's charges on account of an additional Deputy Inspector-General who has been entertained temporarily since September 1915.

51-2

51. *District Executive Force*.—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments and the cost of the District Police Force, the Provincial Training School at Vellore, and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents over 70 per cent of the expenditure under the whole major head. The increase in expenditure in 1916-1917 was chiefly the result of better recruitment, the recall of officers from leave on the outbreak of war and the debit to this head of the railway fares of prisoners under police escort which was formerly shown under *Law and Order and Jails*. A change of classification was also effected in that year, the entire charge on account of clothing and uniforms, arms and accoutrements being shown under *District Executive Force* instead of as previously under various minor heads.

52

52. The budget for 1916-1917 provided for the full sanctioned strength of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as was not likely to be recruited in 1916-1917. The apparent increase in the revised estimate is due to the scheme for the revision of the pay of the municipal constabulary for which a lump provision of £60 was secured separately under the major head in the budget for 1916-1917 having been brought into effect during the year. The scheme provides for—

(4) An increase of pay to head constables and constables according to the undermentioned scale, grain compensation allowance being withdrawn at the same time—

	Pay scale of pay.	
	In the grades & divisions specified below.	In the rest of the Presidency.
Head constables—		
First grade	26.	25.
Second "	25	24
Third "	24	23
Constables—		
First 5 years	24	10
After 5 "	16	11
" 10 "	11	12
" 17 "	10	13

* North Malabar, South Malabar, South Canara, the Districts of Coimbatore, Tanjore and Travancore.

(5) the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem each to constables serving in the towns of Sengapattam, Madras and Tuticorin.

53. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 includes a full year's charges for the reorganization just referred to. It also provides for a new central recruits' school at Annaspur, and contains an enhanced provision for expenditure on clothing and uniform.

54. The expenditure in connection with police taluqaris appears under the minor head *Police Force*. The large increase under this head since 1914-1915 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 4 under which charges on account of Bazaar taluqaris are also debited to 20. *Police*.

55. The charges of the Criminal Investigation Department including the finger-print establishment, which forms part of this branch, are shown under the 55th minor head. The Department is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police.

56. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Symmetrical of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown as deductions from the charges.

57. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle pounds in the mainland, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*. Smaller expenditure on the construction and repair of pounds accounts for the decrease in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for next year.

58. *Miscellaneous*.—A large portion of the expenditure incurred in the past under this minor head related to non-recurring expenditure in connection with the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners whom it is hoped to reform. The budget estimate for next year under this minor head mainly follows the revised estimate.

XVIII & 21. Ports and Pilots.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Revenue	50	..

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Marine establishments	48	57	47	48	42	47

Revenue.

59. The provision of 42 in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 represents income from fees and forfeitures collected from the masters of British registered vessels from 1912 on account of Indian crews engaged and discharged at Indian ports. These receipts were erroneously credited to Port Funds.

Expenditure.

60. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Commissions.

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Fees—Government Colleges— General	121	123	153	126	126	135
Fees—Government Colleges— Professional	133	134	149	139	131	149
Fees—Schools—General	42	34	43	35	41	32
Fees—Schools—Special	44	36	43	36	34	34
Income from Endowments .. ..	..	..	81	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	26	30	27	27	45	26
Total ..	311	323	313	334	331	406

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
University	344	398	354	1,04	1,04	91
Director	128	98	81	87	63	91
Inspection	832	836	837	884	1,03	928
Government Colleges—General ..	373	353	493	429	493	462
Government Colleges—Private School	342	283	254	270	281	315
Government Schools—General ..	18,24	19,55	21,15	22,42	21,18	22,27
Government Schools—Special ..	758	825	761	839	810	870
Grant-in-aid	29,97	22,12	29,59	30,25	22,40	23,65
Scholarships	1,03	1,08	1,14	1,02	1,06	1,12
Alms Houses	23	25	42	25	32	34
Bursaries	92	92	91	94	93	91
Lump provision .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11
Lump grant voted by the Govern- ment of India .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,93
Total ..	79,51	79,31	79,97	80,57	82,45	84,73

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1917-1918

641 Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Statement.

61. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development, which were shown under the heads XIX. & XX. *Provision*, have, from the 15th April 1914, been transferred to the heads XXI-B. & XX-B. *Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments*, the Secretary of State having notified the creation of a separate department under the control of a Director of Industries.

Revenue.

62. *First—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The figures under these two minor heads depend upon the strength of the Government Arts Colleges and of the Law College.

63. *Miscellaneous.*—The revised estimate for 1916-1917 includes the refund of a special grant of 10 paid to the Tanjore district board in 1915-1916 in respect of a building the expenditure on which was subsequently adjusted against 45. *Public Works Department* on the building is the property of Government.

Expenditure.

64. *University.*—The budget estimate of '91 for 1917-1918 is made up of (a) 45 being the recurring Imperial grant, (b) 20 for expenses in connection with travelling allowances to Fellows, (c) 005 for the maintenance of the Johnston of Carmichael scholarship, and (d) 95 (against 18 in 1916-1917) as a grant towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon. The Government have promised a total contribution of 100 for this purpose, and the grants which will be paid up to the end of 1917-1918 will aggregate 55.

65. *Inspection.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs under *Salaries and Allowances*. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains slightly larger salaries under *Salaries and Allowances*, and the total provision for the 49 temporary additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools whose employment has been continued pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the inspecting agency. It also includes a lump provision of 50 for additions to the inspecting agency in order to meet the immediate needs of the department.

66. *Government Colleges—General.*—The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains a full year's provision for the College for Women in Madras city, and for the College newly opened at Arcot.

67. *Government Colleges—Professional.*—The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains a full year's provision for the revision of the staff of the Law College, Madras, which was given effect to in August 1916, and provision for eight months for a Training College to be opened in the Northern Circuit at Rajahmundry.

68. *Government Schools—General.*—The details of the figures under this minor head are:—

	Approved, 1916-1917.	Revised, 1916-1917.	Revised, 1917-1918.	Budget, 1917-1918.
(a) Government Schools, proper (secondary and elementary schools for boys and for girls).	3 79	4 25	4 43	4 53
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools (secondary, elementary and manual schools)	17 35	19 24	19 15	21 02
Total ..	21 14	23 49	23 58	25 55

18-118

65. *Item (a)—Government Schools—Proper.*—The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains a lump provision of '06 for the improvement of elementary education in the agency tracts of the Vinogradna district, and larger allotments for *Allowances, Supplies and Services and Contingencies*.

18.

70. *Item (b)—Payments in support of Local Board and Municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head, and under the same head "Construction and Maintenance", that the bulk of the expenditure in connection with the expansion and improvement of elementary education occurs. The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head:—

		Account 1914-1917	Budget estimates, 1918-1917.	Revised estimate, 1918-1917.	Expenditure, 1917-1918.
<i>EARNING.</i>					
(i) Elementary schools		14 54	{ 14 54 + 200 }	15 55	15 00
(ii) Secondary and technical schools		1 50	1 50	1 50	1 99
(iii) Add local expenditure allowances, opening new elementary schools, and opening higher standards in elementary schools .. .. .		..	2 24	2 15	1 24
(iv) For opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools .. .. .		..	..	..	1 21
<i>Total ..</i>		16 54	18 24	18 50	19 43
<i>NON-EARNING.</i>					
(v) Elementary schools		34	..	50	1 00
(vi) Secondary schools		35	10	..	1 00
<i>Total ..</i>		69	10	50	2 60
<i>Grand Total ..</i>		17 55	18 24	18 15	22 02

* For opening new elementary schools for girls.

71. *Earning charges.*—The recurring subsidies to local bodies which amounted to 2-15 in 1914-1915 have grown to 19-42 in the budget estimate for 1917-1918.

72. *Item (iii).*—Of this recurring lump allotment of 1-24, a sum of 1-15 will be paid to local bodies in order to enable them to meet the expenditure allowances of teachers employed in the elementary schools under their management, while the balance, viz., 92 (of which only 93 will be spent in 1916-1917), is intended for opening new elementary schools and improving the staff of existing schools.

Item (v) & (vi).—The budget for 1917-1918 includes allotments of 1-00 for grants to local bodies for the construction of elementary school buildings, and 1-00 for grants to local bodies for secondary school buildings, in accordance with the recommendation made by the Finance Committee of January 1917.

18-119

18

73. *Government Schools—Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due chiefly to savings in the allotment for *Supplies and Services* (stipends and equipment) in the sub-head "Training schools for masters", and partly to the fact that the lump provision of '10 for opening additional training schools for women was not utilized during the year.

The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains larger allotments for stipends and for charges under *Supplies and Services and Contingencies* in training schools for masters and mistresses. It also includes lump allotments of '05 for opening four hill training schools in the agency tracts of the Vinogradna district and '10 for opening additional training schools for women.

74. *Grants-in-aid*.—The total figures appearing under this major head may be broadly classified as follows:—

	Revenue			Budget estimate, 1916-1917	Revised estimate, 1916-1917	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
	1916-1916	1916-1917	1916-1918			
<i>A—Revenue.</i>						
(1) Teaching grants—elementary schools ...	13-41	16-54	16-07	15-00	17-71	19-48
(5) Teaching and other grants to colleges, secondary schools, and schools other than elementary ...	9-20	9-80	9-29	9-41	9-81	9-99
Total (revenue) ...	22-61	26-34	25-36	24-40	27-52	29-47
<i>B—Special.</i>						
Grants for buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., hotels, etc. ...	10-46	4-53	4-14	4-70	4-44	6-26
Grand Total ...	33-07	30-87	29-50	29-10	31-96	35-73

The expenditure of 16-51 in 1914-1915 shown under the item, Teaching grants—elementary schools includes 1-05 being payments due in 1913-1914, but not disbursed till after the close of that year. Excluding this sum, the expenditure in 1914-1915 amounted to 15-46. The budget for 1916-1917 was fixed at 16-09 while the revised estimate for that year stands at 17-71—an excess of 1-62. A further increase of -88 has been provided for in the budget estimate for 1917-1918.

75. *Lump grant entered by the Government of India*.—In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates for 1917-1918, the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of 4-00 from Imperial revenues for improvement of the pay and training of teachers. The assignment is shown on the receipts side in the budget for 1917-1918, under the head TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL, and an equivalent amount has been entered on the expenditure side under the head 23. EXPENDITURE. No details are at present available, but the Government of India have promised to communicate with this Government regarding the utilization of this grant.

76. The budget figures for the years 1916-1917 and 1917-1918 under this major head include 1-45 and 1-20 respectively, out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49-00 given by the Government of India in 1913-1915. The budget for 1917-1918 also includes (1) the lump grant of 4-00 referred to in the previous paragraph for improvement of pay and training of teachers, and (2) special allocations of 2-50, entered in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, for grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, both elementary (1-00) and secondary (1-50). If these items be excluded, the budget figure for 1917-1918 is 87-68, as compared with 80-42 in 1916-1917. There is thus an increased provision from Provincial revenues in 1917-1918 of 6-61, of which 3-50 is for the improvement and expansion of elementary education as against the promised additional grant of 2-40 per annum.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

15-18

Item	Revenue			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	Amount					
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Medical School and College fees ..	89	45	41	43	42	54
Hospital receipts	55	49	37	40	39	36
Lunatic Asylum receipts	22	21	22	21	25	25
Contributions	28	20	20	20	28	28
Miscellaneous	94	24	27	25	26	27
Total ..	220	142	127	133	142	154

17-19

	Expenditure.					
	Amount			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Medical establishment	454	447	421	452	453	454
Hospitals and Dispensaries	197	207	193	204	212	192
Grants for Medical purposes ..	42	..	17	25	22	42
Medical Schools and Colleges ..	208	235	219	216	219	207
Lunatic Asylum	167	173	182	181	188	188
Chemical Laboratory	20	29	27	29	30	33
Salaries	91	91	93	91	92	92
Remuneration of pay of Assistant Surgeons .. .. .	..	..	..	82	..	..
Remuneration of the Nursing Staff .. ..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Maintenance of the Dispensary .. ..	..	..	..	86	..	..
Maintenance of Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remuneration of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	67
Total ..	1159	1202	1207	1278	1296	1289

77. The receipts and charges on account of institutions were prior to the year 1916-1917 exhibited under the major head "Medical." In view of the increased interest now taken in sanitation, it has been decided to provide a separate major head in the estimates and accounts for expenditure connected therewith in order that the public may find readily the provisions made and the expenditures incurred on this important object. The former heads XX. and 24. Medical have accordingly been sub-divided into XX-A and 24-A. Medical and XX-B. and 24-B. Sanitation.

15-18

Revenue.

78. Medical school and college fees.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 is due to the increased rate of fees to be levied from private pupils and students coming from other provinces and Native States and to the opening of an additional Medical School at Calcutta and increased number of pupils admitted at Roparapur.

79. The minor head Lunatic Asylum receipts comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of inmates, who are not paupers, and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums.

80. The minor head Contributions represents mainly the annual payment of Rs. 20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city. As the management of the Georgetown Dispensary has with effect from the 1st May 1916 been transferred to Government, credit has been taken in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, and the budget estimate for 1917-1918, for the contribution towards its maintenance payable by the Madras Corporation.

	Actuals, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
(1) Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	8-02	5-98	5-14	91
(2) Grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes.	12-16	9-93	7-12	2-72
(3) Grant to the Madras Corporation for—				
(a) water-supply and drainage ..	3-00	..	1-58	..
(b) improvements on Kelly's drain ..	19	..	..	..
(4) Grants to municipalities on account of health officers.	..	18	90	18
(5) Miscellaneous	22	22	90	92
Total ..	29-50	19-11	14-22	5-63

* This is an advance of 50 lakhs under the Civil Works—In charge of Civil officers.

Item (1).—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a special grant of 5-91 has been entered for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in 1917-1918.

Item (2).—The budget grant for 1916-1917 was fixed at 8-02, but the revised estimate (7-13) shows a decrease of 8-86. The budget estimate for next year has been fixed at 5-72. The reduced provision, both in the revised estimate for the current year and in the budget estimate for the coming year, is due entirely to the fact that individual water-supply and drainage works have had to be postponed owing to high prices and shortage of materials in consequence of the war. The statement below shows approximately the distribution of the allotments of 7-13 in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 and of 5-72 in the budget estimate for 1917-1918:—

	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
(i) Urban water-supply	91	..
(ii) Rural	77	..
(iii) Madras water-supply improvements	1-24	72
(iv) Municipal water-supply	52	80
(v) Village drainage	47	..
(vi) Madras drainage	1-55	68
(vii) Tattam water-supply (from the Tankorepani) .. ..	..	1-60
(viii) .. .. .	..	32
(ix) Chidambaram water-supply improvements	68	..
(x) Rameswaram water-supply	60	82
(xi) Other place schemes	90	18
Total ..	7-13	5-72

Item 4.—The budget estimate for 1916-1917 contained a provision of 18 for the employment of ten health officers in selected municipal towns. A sum of 94 only is expected to be spent in the current year as difficulty has been experienced in obtaining health officers for all the towns. In the budget estimate for 1917-1918, however, the provision of 18 has been repeated.

20. *Expenditure in connection with leprosy, etc.*—The actuals for 1915-1916 and 1916-1917 included 1-71 and 5-23 respectively for grants to local bodies towards the conduct of anti-malarial operations. The revised estimate for 1916-1917 includes 95 for this purpose.

20. *Bacteriological Laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institute.*—The expenditure on the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Chennai are shown under this minor head.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

25. Political.

* Expenditure.

194-195

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1929-1931.	Revised estimate, 1929-1931.	Budget estimate, 1931-1932.
	1929-1931	1930-1931	1931-1932			
Political Agents	55	55	55	55	55	55

* Fully expendable heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
This head is not reported on.

21. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments, and also a variety of the cost of the Council at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipendi, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay office, Karikal and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkottai and Sirkar, is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in statement of charges.

XXII & 29-A. Agriculture.

Revenue.

18

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1929-1931.	Revised estimate, 1929-1931.	Budget estimate, 1931-1932.
	1929-1931	1930-1931	1931-1932			
Agricultural receipts	85	100	100	100	100	201
Variety receipts	18	17	18	22	19	19
Total	103	117	118	122	119	220

1 Fully shown under 232 & 27. Revenue and other Madras Departments.

21-192

Expenditure

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1929-1931.	Revised estimate, 1929-1931.	Budget estimate, 1931-1932.
	1929-1931	1930-1931	1931-1932			
Agriculture	654	745	732	732	800	864
Variety charges	143	201	202	200	200	214
Compensatory Credit	185	137	145	141	140	168
Excludes .. .. .	..	..	91	..	53	94
Total	982	1083	1170	1073	1193	1340

1 Fully shown under 232 & 26. Revenue and other Madras Departments.

22. A change has been made in the classification of the receipts and charges under this head and Revenue and Miscellaneous Departments. Prior to 1916-1917 they were recorded under the single major head REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, but in consequence of the fact that some of the minor heads under this

Expenditure.

81. *Medical establishment.*—The decrease from 1914-1915 is mainly due to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war.

The revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the coming year under this minor head include provision for the revised scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons for which a lump provision of 47 was separately entered in the budget estimate for the current year.

82. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—With effect from the year 1915-1916, grants to local and private bodies in aid of medical buildings are shown under this minor head instead of under "Civil Works."

The revised estimate for the current year includes an expenditure of 1.02 for the maintenance of the new Rayapet hospital, for which a lump provision of 85 was separately entered in the budget estimate. Deducting this sum of 1.02, the revised estimate under the minor head is 3.71 and thus shows a saving of .50 on the budget grant, which comes mainly under *Supplies and Services* in the General Hospital, and under *Salaries* in the Government Maternity Hospital. Out of the lump provision of 50 in the budget estimate for 1916-1917 for hospitals for women and children, 25, intended for the American Madras Mission Hospital at Madras, cannot be utilised within the year and has accordingly been entered in the budget estimate for 1917-1918. The saving in the current year was counterbalanced by non-recurring grants made to local bodies for hospitals in the course of the year.

The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains larger provision under *Supplies and Services* in the General Hospital and in the Government Maternity Hospital in consequence of the increased cost of provisions. With reference to the undertaking given by Government in March 1915 to meet half the initial and recurring charges of new hospitals and dispensaries opened by local bodies, a sum of 40 has been entered in the budget (10 for municipalities and 30 for district boards). This amount is intended to meet recurring grants in respect of institutions opened up to the end of 1916-1917, and initial charges for institutions to be opened in 1917-1918, the recurring grants for which are payable only in 1918-1919. Provision has been made for grants aggregating 89 for the following municipal hospital buildings:—

	Provision for the budget for 1917-1918.									
Bellary hospital	54
Chennai	"	28
Kumbakonam	"	25
Chennai	"	40
Total	147

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a total provision of 150 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 for grants to local bodies for medical buildings. Of this sum, 85 is intended for district boards and 65 for municipalities.

83. *Grants for medical purposes.*—With reference to the revised classification referred to in paragraph 77 ante, charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coimbatore which were formerly exhibited under this head are now shown under the major head 24-B. SANITARIUM.

The grant hitherto paid to the Provincial Committee of the Council of Doctors' Fund to enable them to give stipends to women students of studying medicine has, with effect from the 1st September 1916, been disbursed direct from Provincial funds without the intervention of the committee. The expenditure is accordingly now debited to the more appropriate minor heads, viz., Medical Schools and Colleges, and 24-B. SANITARIUM—Schools and Colleges.

major head had grown obsolete, and that the arrangement of the minor heads had become exceedingly cumbersome, it was decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI. & 16. Law and Justice," each of which was subdivided into "A. Courts of Law" and "B. Juries," to split up the heads "XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Miscellaneous" into "XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture" and "XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments". This revised classification possesses over also the important advantage of showing separately under one head the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

95. Another important change in classification affecting this head and introduced in the course of 1915-1916 relates to the receipts and charges of the Pumping and Hoisting Department formerly shown under "XXXI. & 65. Civil Works—Public Works Department". With effect from 1915-1916 these are treated as transactions relating to the head "Agriculture".

Revenue.

94. *Agricultural receipts* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at district farms and those of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department. The income in 1915-1916 is due to the credit under this minor head of the receipts of the Pumping and Hoisting Department with reference to the change in classification referred to in the preceding paragraph. The further increase in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, and in the budget for 1917-1918, is due mainly to the increased receipts anticipated from the sale of cotton seed and seeds in consequence of the present high price of cotton.

95. The head *Veterinary receipts* consists mainly of the fees levied for the treatment of horses and cattle at veterinary hospitals and includes also Bacteriological examination fees.

Expenditure.

96. *Agriculture*.—Under the revised classification referred to in paragraph 92, the charges under this minor head include the expenditure on *Botanical and other public gardens and Public exhibitions and fairs*.

97. The Agricultural department at present comprises the following principal officers:—(a) a Director of Agriculture, (b) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (c) an Assistant Principal, (d) an Agricultural Chemist, (e) an Economic Botanist and a Lecturing Botanist, (f) a Sugarcane Expert, (g) five Deputy Directors of Agriculture including the officer recently appointed to take charge of the cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency, and three assistants, (h) a Planting Expert, (i) a Mycologist, (j) an Entomologist, and (k) an Agricultural Engineer. This last appointment has been created during the course of the current year. The appointment of the Planting Expert was originally sanctioned for five years, and the period having expired in April 1914, the continuance of the appointment has been sanctioned for a second term of five years by the Secretary of State; fixed annual contributions towards the cost are given by the Mysore and Cochin Durbars, the Administration of Ceylon and the United Provinces' Association of Southern India. The appointments of Entomologist and Sugarcane Expert have been sanctioned for a period of five years, which expires in the course of next year, but the posts are likely to continue. One of the six posts of Deputy Directors of Agriculture for which the budget for the current year provided has remained unfilled; but considerable progress has been made in introducing the scheme of reorganisation, for which a lump sum of 68 was made in the budget estimate of 1916-1917 and the number of farm managers and assistant farm managers has been largely increased.

The budget estimate for next year provides for seven Deputy Directors of Agriculture, including the newly appointed Deputy Director for Live stock, and also contains lump payments of 10 for the opening of a new farm in the Chittoor or North Arcot district, 48 for the concurrent experimental stations on the West Coast, 27 for the development of planting industries of Southern India, and 50 for a cattle breeding farm.

- 125-131 98. *Veterinary charges* include the expenditure formerly shown under the minor head of this name and under *Bacteriology*. The former item now comprises charges on account of the salary and allowances of both the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Principal, Veterinary College, who are on the scale of the Civil Veterinary Department, the staff of the Veterinary College, the subordinate veterinary establishments, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, and cattle and pig-breeding operations. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Gairdy are shown under the head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the institute being debited to the head 24. *Miscellaneous—Scientific and Miscellaneous*. The estimates for 1917-1918 provide for increased expenditure for the development of the Veterinary Department. An additional Deputy Superintendent has been provided; increased provision has been made for scholarships in the Veterinary College; and the number of veterinary students has been raised from 57 to 67. Long provision of 07 has been made for opening three fresh veterinary hospitals during 1917-1918.
- 139 99. *Co-operative credit*.—The gradual increase of expenditure under this head is due to the growth of the operations of the department which has necessitated the addition of two more Assistant Registrars to the staff.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

131-14

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Cashmere plantations	5.05	5.12	6.65	6.64	11.62	11.60
Emigration fees	06	05	45	10	46	21
Fishery receipts .. ..	..	50	2.27	1.34	2.60	3.68
Indian labour transport fees ..	01	01	01	01	..	01
Examination fees	1.06	1.06	5.11	1.95	2.45	2.10
Fees for inspection of beehives ..	03	03	04	01	03	03
Miscellaneous	04	40	04	05	42	42
Total ..	5.72	8.85	11.14	10.67	15.89	17.41

145-151

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.			
Archaeological department	41	38	39	40	43	45
Provincial Museums	55	40	45	47	45	48
Imperial Libraries .. ..	..	01	01	01	01	01
Green-laser inspection establishments	22	27	43	59	31	33
Donations to scientific societies ..	03	03	03	03	03	03
Cashmere plantations	4.72	2.62	2.61	2.62	4.12	4.60
Endowments	14	10	19	15	49	16
Inspector of Fisheries	21	19	27	30	30	35
Provincial institutions	32	32	33	33	30	35
Examinations	1.06	1.47	1.62	1.60	1.78	1.77
Revenue of Joint Stock Companies ..	..	02	21	22	12	11
Veterinary .. ..	..	1.54	1.49	2.25	2.40	3.20
Miscellaneous	16	2.25	2.13	2.49	2.60	3.33
Students	01	..	01	01	01	01
Total ..	8.43	8.69	10.67	12.07	15.45	16.55

* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Miscellaneous and various Minor Departments.

Revenue.

100. Under *Coccoloba plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of siberupia, quinine bark, seeds, plant and juncu whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased *coccoloba* bark. The large receipts since 1914-1915 were due to increased quantities of quinine sold (particularly to the Bombay Medical Stores) and to the higher rates charged consequent upon the heavy advance in the market price of the drug. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate, for the current year is due partly to a larger demand for quinine from the Medical Stores, but mostly to the greatly enhanced rates adopted for the valuation of stock issued. The budget for next year has been fixed with reference to the demand expected in 1917-1918.

101. *Fishery Receipts*.—This head came into existence as a result of the decision to record with effect from 1916-1917 under a new minor head "Fisheries" (i) the receipts and charges on account of the Fisheries Department formerly shown under XXII-B. & 20-B. *SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS*, and (ii) the receipts and charges on account of pearl and shark fisheries previously shown under XXV. & 33. *MISCELLANEOUS*. The budget for 1916-1917 provided for increased receipts from the sale of Timaruli and Bismuldi sharks, from fishery rentals in the Canvey and Culebra rivers, and from sales of soap (the manufacture of which has been entrusted experimentally to the Fisheries Department) and of cured fish at the West Coast station. The increase in the revised estimate over the budget for 1916-1917 is due mainly to the larger sale of Timaruli sharks. The budget for next year provides for larger receipts from the manufacture of soap and from the sale of sharks.

Expenditure.

102. The charges of the Government *Coccoloba plantations* on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Coccoloba Plantations*. The bulk of the charges under this head relates to purchase of *coccoloba* bark. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget for the current year, is due to a special allotment of 1-45 sanctioned in addition to the budget grant (1-50) for the purchase of bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 2-00 for this purpose. It also includes enhanced allotments for the purchase of Kanyepu stones, and lamp grates aggregating -52 for the extension of plantations.

103. *Fisheries*.—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Department of Fisheries and to pearl and shark fisheries. The budget estimate for 1916-1917 under this minor head included a special allotment of .75 for the conduct of experiments in soap-making which have been entrusted to the Fisheries Department, and provided also for the appointment of a new Director of Fisheries to replace Sir Frederick Nuttall, the present Director. The new Director of Fisheries has not yet been appointed, but the savings have been counterbalanced by increased expenditure under shark fisheries and maintenance of fishery vessels.

104. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for the continuance of the soap-making experiments, and provides has again been made for the appointment of a new Director; it also includes a lump provision for the growth of work in the department, and an enhanced allotment under Pearl and Shark Fisheries.

105. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this minor head the budget estimate for the current year provided for large grants-in-aid to industrial schools, and allotments for the conduct of experiments in the manufacture of hosiery, oil extraction and other miscellaneous objects. The budget for next year, besides allowing for the gradual development of the department, provides for allotments of -17 for a Trade school at Madras, -25 for a Mechanical Engineering school at Coimbatore, -58 for experiments in brick-making, and -50 for experiments in glass and pencil making.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

XXII. & 29. Superannuations.

* Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1915-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
REVENUE	95	105	121	118	123	123

* Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1915-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
EXPENDITURE	31-54	32-63	33-65	33-20	33-43	34-55

* Partly Imperial other heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Revenue.

101. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government sent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landlords.

Expenditure.

102. This head comprises charges for pensions, for gratuities and compassionate allowances, and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants. As a result of the power delegated in September 1912 by the Government of India to local Governments to sanction the commutation of pensions up to a maximum of one-fourth, commutations of pensions have increased since 1912-1913. The expenditure under this item was specially high in the year 1914-1915 as the concession had by then become well known, with the result that a number of old pensioners commuted portions of their pensions. Applications are now normal.

103. The revised estimate for 1916-1917 is based on the latest returns available. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list.

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

† Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1915-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Stationery receipts	12	12	16	16	11	15
Salvage of papers and other publications	54	57	55	57	53	58
Other post receipts	65	69	65	58	53	54
Total ..	123	137	136	131	117	127

† Partly Imperial other heads which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1917-1918

535 Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

* Expenditure.

	Actuals			Budget estimate, 1916-1917	Revised estimate, 1916-1917	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
	1916-1917	1917-1918	1916-1917			
Stationery office of the Presidency ..	82	86	85	79	84	85
Stationery purchased in the country ..	16	14	17	12	15	17
Government Press ..	5 44	5 23	5 76	5 38	5 50	5 66
Printing at Private Presses ..	25	27	44	40	42	43
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ..	2 31	2 19	7 50	8 80	8 18	9 35
Subsides ..	101	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15 85	16 50	14 55	15 85	16 60	17 75

* Partly Imperial office funds which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

199. *Other post receipte*.—The receipts depending as they do on work turned out for private parties are fluctuating.

Expenditure.

110. *Government Press*.—With effect from the year 1915-1916, the charges on account of the outfitting of forms sent from the Government Press to municipal offices are being debited to this minor head, instead of to the department to which the forms are supplied. The actuals for 1915-1916 included heavy expenditure on stores and plant. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget estimate for the year, occurs mainly under savings of printing and forms, the budget provision for which has proved too high. Savings are also anticipated under establishments. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for slightly increased expenditure under "Framework establishment" and "Contingencies."

111. *Stationery supplied from Central Stores*.—The saving in the revised estimate for 1916-1917 as compared with the budget for that year is due to the orders recently issued by the Government restricting the supply of stationery to public offices. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 provides for an increase of 81 on account of the rise in the prices of articles owing to the war.

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

† Revenue.

	Actuals			Budget estimate, 1916-1917	Revised estimate, 1916-1917	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
	1916-1917	1917-1918	1916-1917			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	81	81	81	81	81	81
Unclaimed deposits ..	1 24	1 27	2 42	2 05	2 25	2 20
Treasury loans ..	16	..	19	10	11	11
Sale of old stores and materials ..	60	60	63	64	63	62
Fine for Government suits ..	10	10	10	10	10	10
Contributions ..	80	10	10	10	1 00	1 00
Miscellaneous fees, fines and perquisites ..	22	22	22	20	14	14
Post-office receipte ..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	15	11	12	11	14	15
Sale of lands, houses, etc. ..	14	10	10	..	..	..
Emergency items ..	..	10	11	..	..	..
Total ..	145	145	145	145	145	145

† Partly Imperial office funds which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

1914-1915

* Expenditure.

* .	Months.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1914-1915.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Grants for professors in oriental languages, etc.	-64	-65	-63	-66	-66	-66
Annual stipends to holders of Library title	-99	-92	-93	-96	-93	-93
Subscriptions to periodicals	-33	-41	-37	-34	-41	-38
Cost of books and publications . . .	-31	-32	-12	-33	-33	-36
Dormitory for charitable purposes . .	-65	-79	-79	-79	-94	-77
Charges on account of European stipends	-91	-91	-86	-91	-91	-91
Grants for destruction of wild animals	-39	-33	30	-25	-18	-22
Fifty establishments	-94	-92	-21	-21	30	-29
Special assistance of enquiry	-91	-39	-13	..	-39	..
Charges on account of pearl-fishing. Inconvertible temporary loans	162	..	..	..	..	..
writing off	-66	-61	-33	-63	-62	-63
Excess, rates and taxes	-13	-67	-94	-84	-68	-68
Contributions	372	139	261	209	211	325
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	-96	-96	-85	-93	-96	-93
Miscellaneous refunds	-91	-61	-81	-60	-60	-61
Miscellaneous charges for the transport of patients at the Pector Institute at Concor	-91	-60	-62	-61	-61	-62
Total	532	439	603	452	437	428

* Fully liquid minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of India are not shown here.

20-21

Revenue.

112. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied* in high offices represent a 5 per cent charge reserved as cost from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

113. The low receipts under the second minor head in 1914-1915 were due to the unusually large refunds of unclaimed deposits which are adjusted by deduction from receipts. The actuals for 1915-1916 include a sum of 35 under civil court deposits which lapsed to Government.

114. The decrease from 1914-1915 under the minor head *Contributions* is due to the Madras Corporation having been relieved with effect from the 1st April 1914 of the usual contribution of 50 formerly reserved on account of general services rendered by Provincial departments to the city administration. The revised estimate for 1915-1916 under this minor head includes a sum of 84, being the refund by the Council District Board of a temporary grant received in 1915-1916 to cover an overdraft on the Government treasury.

115. The all entries under the minor head *Pearl-fishing receipts and Charges on account of pearl-fishing* from 1914-1915 onwards are explained by the change in classification referred to already in paragraph 101 under which the receipts and charges on account of the Fisheries Department including pearl and shark fishery transactions are now recorded under the head XXI-B. & 26-B. *SHIPPING AND FISHERIES*—*SHIPPING AND FISHERIES*.

Expenditure.

116. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

117. *Special Commissions of Enquiry.*—The figure entered in the period estimate for the current year under this minor head relates to the appointment of a small commission to enquire into the conditions under which Indian labour is employed in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

118. *Contributions.*—The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (i) contributions to municipalities which are given for general purposes such as to cover deficits and (ii) contribution to local funds.

119. The grants made in aid of municipalities for general purposes amounted to Rs. 15 in 1913-1914, Rs. 50 in 1914-1915 and Rs. 43 in 1915-1916. In the budget estimate for 1916-1917 a provision of Rs. 50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. Of this amount Rs. 20 will, it is anticipated, be utilized. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 includes a similar provision of Rs. 50 which has been entered with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1917.

120. Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the District Boards of the Nilgiris and of Kanyakumari. The grant to the Nilgiris District Board which now stands at Rs. 101 is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Kanyakumari which now stands at Rs. 24 is given as the revenue of that District Board falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of Rs. 42 is also paid to other District Boards as compensation for the resumption by Government of the fishery rentals formerly credited to those local bodies, the chief items being Rs. 35 per annum given to the District Boards of South Arcot, Tutukudi and Tanjore and Rs. 65 per annum to the District Boards of Salem and Coimbatore. The high amounts under contributions to local funds in 1915-1916 are due to the temporary grant of Rs. 24 made to the Coimbatore District Board in that year.

121. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—Collectors of districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head in the first instance and the actual charges incurred are subsequently adjusted to the appropriate heads of account. This accounts for the large variations under the minor head.

16. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

	ANNUAL			Budget estimate, 1917-1918	Period estimate, 1917-1918	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916			
Reduction or avoidance of debt	250	250	250	250	250	..

122. The entries under this head up to the end of the year 1915-1916 relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of future expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme, Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of Rs. 250 subject to a maximum reserve of Rs. 25 lakhs. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual income expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

the creation of any actual fund. The *assigned assignment* is added to the resources of the Presidency as an assignment from Imperial to Provincial funds and is debited to the Provincial account against the head 36, *Resources on Assignment or Debt*. An administrative or *pro forma* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 36, *Resources on Assignment or Debt*, and on the debit side the charges incurred for *famine relief*. When *famine* occurs, the expenditure on *famine relief* will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro forma* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited proves to be as great as to reduce the total Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 25, the treatment of further *famine* expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time.

123. The Government of India have decided to discontinue the arrangement described above and to treat the expenditure under 35, *Famine Relief* as divided between Imperial and Provincial revenues in the proportion of 3 to 1. The existing *pro forma* account will accordingly be abolished, and the debts now entered under the Provincial head "36, *Resources on Assignment or Debt*" together with the corresponding assignments from Imperial to Provincial under the head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial" will be discontinued from 1917-1918. This accounts for the *no entry* in the columns "Budget estimate, 1917-1918" under this major head.

The budget for 1917-1918 under the divided head "35, *Famine Relief*" is nil.

XXIX. & 62. Irrigation—Major Works.

Receipts.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1916-1917.	Revised estimates, 1916-1917.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Direct receipts	245	295	564	277	210	291
Provincial share (one-half) ..	122	147	282	138	105	145
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	108 44	102 43	100 27	103 46	102 01	100 07
Provincial share (one-half) ..	53 22	51 24	50 43	52 73	51 40	50 49

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1916-1917.	Revised estimates, 1916-1917.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1916-1917.			
Working expenses	2375	2518	2808	2720	23 60	23 53
Provincial share (one-half) ..	1187	1259	1404	1360	11 80	11 76
Interest on debt (Provincial share only, viz., one-half) ..	14 05	14 22	15 08	15 40	15 25	15 47

(Interest on debt is not open for discussion.)

124. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (a) Productive works, (b) Protective works and (c) Miscellaneous works and navigation.

125. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, the capital expenditure on which is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigational works is recorded under the major head (7) *IMPROVEMENT WORKS*—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue or credited under XXIX. *IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS* and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 35. *IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS*.

126. *Protective works* are those which are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine-relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine-relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. *CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS*—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads XXIX. & 47. *IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS*.

127. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigating works other than the above and is sub-divided into

- (a) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
- (b) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
- (c) agricultural works, consisting of the conservation of rivers or training of river-beds, and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

128. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

129. The *Direct Receipts* are realised in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources: (a) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or water consumption, (b) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (c) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (d) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal lands other than regular plantations, (e) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (f) receipts from navigation and (g) rent of buildings, etc.

130. The revised estimate for 1916-1917 is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget estimate for 1917-1918 has been framed on the basis of the average of the past three years' receipts.

131. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

132. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under the Kistna delta system and is due chiefly to remissions on account of the secret floods. This decrease, however, is partly counter-balanced by an increase under the Godavari delta system.

Expenditure.

133. *Working expenses*.—The "Working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(a) *Establisment and improvements*, (b) *Maintenance and repairs*, (c) *Establishment charges*, and (d) *Tools and plant*.

The expenditures under (a) "Establishment and improvements" relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,500, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

Sub-head (b) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and pertains of the nature of repainting and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

The charges on account of (c) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (d) *Tools and plant*.

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154. The actuals for 1914-1915 include expenditure for certain special works in the Kistna delta system and for repair of flood damages.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914-1915, as compared with the budget of that year, occurs chiefly in the Godavari and the Kistna delta systems. In the Godavari delta, sufficient work could not be done during the first half-year owing to abnormal rain, and a credit to the extent of ₹5 was given on account of the transfer of five barges to the Military department. In the Kistna delta, savings are anticipated on canal maintenance and repair estimates. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 includes a provision of ₹50 for repairs to damages caused by floods in the Karnool-Giddipah canal.

155. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the Irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1917-1918 is that incurred up to the end of 1915-1917 plus half the estimated outlay in 1917-1918.

XIX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue.

	Receipts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Civil offices	24	50	24	24	25	24
Public Works offices	223	240	223	240	240	230
Total ..	247	290	247	264	265	254

Expenditure.

	Receipts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Civil offices	927	970	944	900	925	940
Public Works offices— Minor works, Revenue Department	48	54	37	45	55	43
Works in the charge of Civil offices acting as Public Works Division	22	30	20	34	40	34
Works in the charge of the Public Works Department	3335	3651	3447	3078	3793	3287
	3895	4055	3828	3257	3900	3358
Total ..	4722	4710	3948	4000	3965	4115

Revenue.

156. *Civil offices.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1883, are fluctuating in character.

137. *Public Works offices*.—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation systems, the Buckingham canal and other similar systems, and from dairy and agricultural works.

The revised estimate for 1916-1917 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1917-1918 follows mainly the revised estimate for 1916-1917.

Expenditure.

138. *Civil offices*.—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in statement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks.

139. The budget estimate for 1917-1918 has, as in the budget for the current year, been fixed at 200 after deducting a contribution of 25 from private persons and bodies. The low estimate in 1916-1917 was due to the issue by the Government of general instructions that all avoidable expenditure should be reduced. These instructions were applied by some Collectors to the grants under this minor head. The attention of Collectors has since been specially invited to the importance of achieving better progress with the execution of these works.

140. *Public Works offices*.—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil offices* is shown under this head under the following sub-headings:—

(a) "Minor works, Revenue Department," relating to works of the Revenue Department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(b) "Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works districts" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue Department; and

(c) "Works in the charge of the Public Works Department."

141. The actuals for 1916-1917 include certain special items of expenditure such as the closing of breaches and repairs to flood damages in the Giddari, Kizha and Coovetty deltas.

The revised estimate for 1916-1917 has been framed with reference to the progress of expenditure in the current year so far as this is ascertainable. The decrease, when compared with the budget of that year, is due to heavy rains during the year which retarded the progress of many works. The budget for 1917-1918 has been fixed after due consideration of the probable demands in the coming year and includes 100 for repairing the damage caused by floods and the cyclone in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem. The more important works in the course of construction are—

	Total cost.	Amount to cost of 1916- 1917.	Proportion of cost, 1916-1917.	Budget, 1917-1918.
Madhavai tank project	902	905	1.32	78
Talavara do	226	219	.93	91
Panjagudi overbank project	275	219	.79	51
Total ..	1398	1093	1.47	128

* The estimated cost is likely to be exceeded.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

XXI & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Civil officers	11	12	150	46	48	10
Public Works officers	321	337	432	369	366	302
Total	332	349	582	415	414	312

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Civil Officers	94.35	79.65	23.42	18.53	10.04	20.87
Public Works Officers—						
(a) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Officers	2.55	3.11	1.40	2.25	1.65	1.45
(b) General works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies	4.67	10.78	..	..	..	..
(c) Works in charge of the Public Works Department. Lamp post	62.08	70.07	61.94	57.64	58.45	49.67
	..	..	..	4.00	..	..
	79.65	83.96	65.36	64.10	59.33	60.15
Total	156.53	163.55	87.00	80.09	79.54	80.82

Revenue.

142. *Civil officers.*—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government enclosures, and tolls levied under the Indian Toll Act, 1951, in the Agency areas of Ganjam.

143. The figures for 1916-1916 and 1916-1917 include special credit amounts on account of refunds by local bodies of unspent balances of Provincial contributions. The budget for 1917-1918 follows the revised estimate for the current year after excluding the special items provided for in the latter.

144. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in the Public Works Workshops, and from fees levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

The receipts and charges on account of the Pumping and Boiling department which were exhibited under the heads XXI & 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department are, with effect from 1916-1916, shown under XXI-A. & 26-A. ASSISTANTS.

145. The figure for 1915-1916 includes a special credit of ₹4 being the excess of the value of the stock as per ledger over the balance as per the stock abstract book in the Public Works Stores, Madras. This excess was credited to Provincial revenues by a corresponding debit to Stock.

The revised estimate for 1916-1917 is based on the latest returns available, and the budget for 1917-1918 follows mainly the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

146. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure under this minor head relates chiefly to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Coimbatore, Vengalpet and Chikmagalur costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department, and (ii) grants to local bodies in aid of roads and bridges and other miscellaneous public improvements. Grants to local bodies for educational and medical buildings and for sanitary works which were formerly shown under this head are with effect from 1915-1916 debited to the heads of account most closely connected with the objects for which they are given, viz., St. Recreation and St. Municipal.

147. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the three years 1915-1916 to 1917-1918 :—

Item.	Particulars.	Actuals, 1915-1916.	Budget provision, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget provision, 1917-1918.
1	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 lakhs have been specially provided by the Government of India	16.93	16.33	16.33	17.13
2	Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	2.92	.63	1.65	* 1.63
3	Grant to the Chikmagalur District Board for roads and bridges in the Agency tracts .. ..	.70	.60	.58	.67
4	Grants to the Vengalpet and Kumbakonam District Boards for roads in the Agency tracts .. ..	.64	.35	.33	.33
	Total	22.19	17.91	18.89	19.86

Item (1).—The details of the budget provision of 17.13 for grants to District Boards to supplement their resources (including a special grant of 1.65 to the District Board of Malabar and South Canara) are given in the annexure at the end.

Item (2).—The revised estimate for 1916-1917 includes special grants of 1.60 to the District Board of South Arcot for repairs to constructions and buildings damaged by the cyclone of November 1915, and .20 to the Malabar District Board for certain bridges.

The budget estimate for 1917-1918 contains, with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1917, a provision of 1.00 as grants to local bodies for repairs to, or reconstruction of, bridges as a result of recent floods. It also includes special grants of .30 to the Kumbakonam municipality for rebuilding the Hindu bridge, and .20 to the Kumbakonam District Board and municipality for repairs to roads damaged by recent floods.

Item (3) and (4).—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Commission, a provision of 196 has been entered in the budget for 1917-1918 for salary on roads and bridges in the Agency tracts of Vinayapuram and Giddalur. Of this amount, a total sum of 98, representing grants to the district heads of Giddalur (57) and Vinayapuram (41), appears under this same head, while the balance, viz., 19 representing the expenditure on works costing over Rs. 2,500 each, is shown under the sub-head "Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works disbursers".

148. *Public Works officers*.—This minor head comprises three sub-heads, viz.—

- (i) Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.
- (ii) Grants for works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies; and
- (iii) Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.

149. *Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers*.—Under this sub-head is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case, however, of the Salt, Excise and Forest departments all works executed by civil officers, irrespective of their cost, are adjusted not to the Public Works department head, but to the contingencies of the department concerned.

The main items under this sub-head relate to works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers. The expenditure on account of the Pumping and Boiling department, which formerly appeared under this head, is shown under the head 24-A, *Assurances* with effect from 1915-1916.

150. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for that year, is due mainly to the postponement of the construction of a ward for female prisoners in the Vellore Jail for which a provision of 60 was entered in the budget.

151. *Grants for works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies*.—Grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes, educational and medical buildings, roads and bridges, etc., carried out by the Public Works department on behalf of the local bodies, which appeared formerly under this sub-head, are with effect from 1915-1916 shown under the heads of account most closely connected with the objects for which they are given, viz., 24. *Miscellaneous*, 25. *Education*, 45. *Civil Works*.—*In the charge of Civil officers*.

152. *Works in the charge of the Public Works Department*.—The greater portion of the lump grant of 400 which was entered by the Government of India in the budget for 1916-1917 under this head was transferred to most expenditure under other heads.

In view of the necessity for stringent economy, the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under this sub-head has, as in the years 1915-1916 and 1916-1917, been restricted to items of absolute necessity.

153. The budget for 1917-1918 includes allotments of (a) 29 for new buildings required under the scheme for the rehabilitation of district, sub-divisional and other charges, and (b) about 645 for Police buildings mostly in connection with the reorganisation scheme. The total cost of the former scheme is estimated at about 22-60. The Government of India have sanctioned outgoings aggregating 22-00 from Imperial revenues for this purpose, and the balance is to be met from Provincial funds. Up to the end of 1915-1916 an expenditure of 22-46 has been incurred and the probable saving in 1916-1917 is about 41.

154. The following is a list of important works (a) which were completed in 1916-1918 and (b) which are in progress in the current year:—

(a) Works completed in 1915-1918.

	Actual cost.
(1) Forest College, Coimbatore	806
(2) Improvements to Government House at Madras including the construction of a new kitchen with out-house	112
(3) The Matua College for Women	140
(4) The Kolakund Ghāt road	625
(5) The bridge over the Indravati	240

(b) Works in progress.

Sl. No.	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Amount to end of 1917-1918.	Portion to be repaid 1917-1918.	Portion to be repaid for 1917-1918.
1	Constructing quarters for 1 European, 3 Europeans and bote for 12 head constables and 122 constables of the Armed Reserve Police, Vellore ..	140	..	14	90
2	Constructing a Police Bazaar school, Arcotpur	232	197	99	94
3	Constructing Police bote and quarters at Palamur and Sivasamudram.	150	110	50	10
4	Constructing the main ward block of a new hospital at Koyamkulam ..	674	261	105	105
5	Constructing the new Engineering College buildings at Guindy ..	1605	192	243	335
6	Constructing a new court-house for the District Judge, Tiruchinopoly ..	140	..	37	40
7	Constructing quarters for 1 European Sub-Inspector and bote for 8 head constables and 45 constables of Q ₁ Police station, Madras City, and quarters for 3 Europeans	190	49	91	50
8	Constructing quarters for 2 European Sub-Inspectors and 1 Indian Sub-Inspector and bote for 16 head constables and 84 constables of the Q ₁ and Q ₂ Police stations, Madras ..	148	40	94	40
9	Constructing the Kelaghis Ghāt road.	145	61	10	40
10	Constructing Technical Institute buildings at Madras	200	15	12	100
11	Constructing an Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore	1025	204	24	19
12	Salma hospital buildings	190	130	25	16
13	Constructing a cyclotone with a roadway across the Vellar	215	10	10	10

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE

Transfer between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Net assignment to Provincial revenues ..	+ 12-15	+ 20-00	+ 22-65	+ 17-45	+ 16-12	+ 19-23

155. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are recorded on the revenue side of the accounts under the above head.

156. The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
EXPENDITURE TO PROVINCIAL.			
Securing.			
(1) Assignment in connection with the Federation scheme	2-90	2-00	..
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appointment of a Scientific Officer to assist the planning industries in Southern India by the Administration of Geology .. .. .	..	..	..
(3) Assignment for securing changes in connection with the constitution of additional districts and other changes given in addition to the sum of ₹ 10 per annum which has been assigned to the Provincial Settlement	75	75	75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds ..	12-10	16-97	12-48
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Maheshwariyars and Maheshwariyars .. .. .	..	..	..
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services .. .. .	..	..	..
(7) Assignment for expenditure on urban sanitation given from 1913-1914	6-90	6-00	6-00
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education (made up of ₹ 25 given out of the Government grant in 1913-1914 and increase of ₹ 60 sanctioned in 1915-1916 and ₹ 25 sanctioned in 1916-1917)	18-25	18-25	18-25
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University (given from 1913-1914) .. .. .	..	..	..
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English elementary schools (given from 1913-1914) .. .. .	..	..	..
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the Decadent Community in the City of Madras (given from 1912-1913) .. .. .	..	..	..
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Maheshwari education (given from 1914-1915) .. .. .	..	..	..
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrenson Memorial School, Ottumund .. .. .	..	..	..
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in connection with the sale of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad local funds .. .. .	..	..	..

	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.	Revised estimates, 1917-1918.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIALS—cont.			
<i>Revenue—cont.</i>			
(18) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Alibata and Cavello taluqs from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.	24	24	24
(19) Assignment for meeting the transfer from Imperial to Provincial funds of the cost of maintenance of Government secretaries not attached to Government departments	11	10	10
(20) Assignment for provision of certain recoveries from local bodies	173	171	173
(21) Assignment on account of the provincialisation with effect from 1914-1915 of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department	29	29	29
(22) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for the Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works	50	50	50
(23a) Assignment for improvement of pay and teaching of teachers .. ..	..	..	400
Total ..	4020	4137	4498
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
<i>Revenue.</i>			
(24) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement	1942	1800	1942
(25) Assignment on account of the reduction from 15 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported railway stores	29	28	29
(26) Assignment on account of the impericalisation of the Public Works Departmental Account staff	94	94	94
(27) Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the extra Excise and Income-tax revenue resulting from additional taxation imposed by the Government of India	643	643	643
Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	2028	2265	2265
Net addition to Provincial ..	1745	1872	1942

Item (1).—As already explained in paragraph 123, there will be no assignment from Imperial to Provincial under this item from 1917-1918 onwards.

Item (19a).—As already explained in paragraph 75 ante, a corresponding allotment of 400 has been entered in the budget on the expenditure side under the head "22. Education."

Item (23).—The Government of India have imposed additional taxation with effect from 1916-1917 solely to meet Imperial needs, and the heads under which the proceeds of the additional taxation will accrue are III. Salt, VII. Customs, V. Excise, and VIII. Income-tax. The heads Salt and Customs are purely Imperial, while the heads Excise and Income-tax are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. To enable Imperial revenues to receive the full increment due to the new taxation, it is necessary to pay from Provincial revenues a recurring compensatory assignment equivalent to the estimated amount which will accrue as the Provincial share of the new taxation. The Provincial share of the additional taxation has been fixed at 643 which is made up of 12 under V. Excise and 625 under VIII. Income-tax.

The remaining items are self-explanatory.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

157. Two statements are annexed showing the transactions under Provincial loans and advances. As explained in paragraphs 23 and 25 ante, the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. Income, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest on the loans between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to XII. Interest. The rate of interest charged to the local Government was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent. per annum in respect of loans sanctioned from the 1st October 1916. Statement I annexed accordingly exhibits the transactions relating to loans sanctioned prior to the 1st October 1916 and statement II, those relating to loans sanctioned subsequent to that date.

158. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and advances to co-operative credit societies.

159. The advances to cultivators in the current year are estimated at 7-00. For 1917-1918 the budget estimate has been placed at 8-30, the increased provision being due to the fact that the loan rules have been more liberally interpreted so as to allow of advances being made to cultivators to enable them to carry on industries in addition to agriculture, and that special rules have been made whereby loans are now granted by the Agricultural Department for the erection of pumping installations.

160. The provision of 1-50 under "Class III. Loans to Landholders and Notabilities" entered as the revised estimate for 1916-1917 represents loans to the Zamindar of Panpour for the completion of the survey of the manikari (18) and to the Uthari of the Tirukulliyar devasthanam (12).

161. Class IV. Loans. The loans to district boards and municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by those bodies, and plague-preventive measures.

162. The allotment for 1917-1918 is intended for works which are actually in progress, or which will be taken up for execution at an early date, and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

163. Class V. Loans. A provision of 04 has been included in the budget estimate for 1917-1918 under "Miscellaneous advances" for the purpose of granting advances to drivers in the chark fisheries for the purchase of canoes.

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.
L.—LOANS SANCTIONED PRIOR TO 1st OCTOBER 1913

		Accounts.							Deficit estimated, 1913-1915.	Period estimated, 1914-1915.	Deficit estimated, 1915-1916.
		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	48-55	48-55	48-55	48-53	48-58	50-05	52-05	43-55	50-84	48-55
	Advances ..	7-58	6-51	7-38	8-00	7-87	8-68	7-34	8-50	3-78	..
	Reversions ..	8-17	6-79	7-03	6-55	7-50	8-28	7-11	7-89	7-70	7-02
	Balance ..	48-55	48-53	48-55	48-53	50-05	52-05	50-55	52-96	48-55	51-58
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Stateholders.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)— Loans to Mu- nicipal and Sanitary Authorities.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (b)— Loans to Dis- trict Boards.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Class I to V.	Balance ..	57-57	75-45	78-50	78-54	78-56	79-31	84-85	80-95	81-80	77-15
	Advances ..	11-98	8-78	9-05	9-89	11-16	10-45	9-55	12-50	4-12	..
	Reversions ..	9-28	8-03	8-10	8-24	8-84	8-95	8-84	8-89	8-73	8-00
	Balance ..	72-31	73-50	71-34	78-55	76-56	79-91	81-26	80-56	77-15	67-15
Loans to Local Boards for Rail- way Construc- tion—Elachi District Board.	Balance ..	11-91	12-58	10-50	15-80	15-87	14-48	13-85	12-85	13-84	11-88
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Reversions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	11-91	12-58	10-50	15-80	15-87	14-48	13-85	12-85	13-84	11-88
Grand Total ..	Balance ..	57-57	75-45	78-50	78-54	78-56	79-31	84-85	80-95	81-80	77-15
	Advances ..	11-98	8-78	9-05	9-89	11-16	10-45	9-55	12-50	4-12	..
	Reversions ..	9-28	8-03	8-10	8-24	8-84	8-95	8-84	8-89	8-73	8-00
	Balance ..	72-31	73-50	71-34	78-55	76-56	79-91	81-26	80-56	77-15	67-15

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—contd.

II.—TAKEN GUARANTEES AFTER 1st OCTOBER 1916.

		Period ending 31st-12-17.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators	Balance .. ..	..	288
	Advances	3 88	930
	Recoveries .. ..	..	48
	Balance	3 88	1276
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies	Balance .. ..	..	..
	Advances .. ..	..	..
	Recoveries .. ..	..	..
	Balance .. ..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Squatters	Balance .. ..	..	18
	Advances	18	..
	Recoveries .. ..	..	..
	Balance	18	18
Class IV (a)—Loans to Industrial Manu- facturers	Balance .. ..	..	1 55
	Advances	1 55	3 68
	Recoveries .. ..	..	31
	Balance	1 55	4 24
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards	Balance .. ..	..	06
	Advances	06	1 02
	Recoveries .. ..	..	..
	Balance	06	1 08
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans	Balance .. ..	..	04
	Advances	04	00
	Recoveries	00	01
	Balance	04	06
Grand Total	Balance .. ..	..	671
	Advances	671	1 638
	Recoveries	91	56
	Balance	671	18 54

11th March 1917.

J. F. SKIDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE (vide paragraph 147 ante.)

Distribution of the grant of ₹713 lakhs in 1917-1918 to District Boards in aid of their resources.

(G.O. No. 2302 L., dated 20th September 1916.)

The following grants from Provincial revenue represent the distribution of the estimated subsidy intended to supplement the resources of the district boards for 1917-1918:—

Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.	Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.
Arundhoy	26,310	Karvet	41,640
Arund, North	81,416	Madhav	28,229
Arund, South	73,008	Madhav	1,25,799
Bellary	32,100	Nalgonda	62,642
Cannara, South	1,24,876	Nalgonda, The	4,394
Chingaput	50,375	Raman	74,637
Chittoor	65,787	Salem	45,671
Coimbatore	55,953	Tanjore	1,21,457
Cuddapah	47,799	Tiruvallur	57,116
Dindur	85,256	Tiruchinopoly	37,400
Guntur	1,81,418	Vizagapatam	72,946
Kistna	1,09,353		
Krishna	1,02,326	Total	17,13,620
Kongot	10,306		

2. This distribution is arrived at by giving each district board one-fourth of its receipts from the land-tax for the year 1915-1916 estimated at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue and adding to the taluk boards in South Canara and Malabar, in addition, a further grant equal to the amount derived from the levy of the anna at rate above mentioned.

The additional grants payable to the taluk boards in these districts and included in the statement shown in paragraph 1 are as follow:—

South Canara—		Rs.	
Coondapoor Taluk Board	.. .. .	.. .. .	23,947
Mangalore do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	15,682
Palur do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	27,265
		Total	66,894
Malabar—		Rs.	
Tallicherry Taluk Board	.. .. .	.. .. .	25,156
Calicut do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,357
Palghat do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	28,764
Stalapporum do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	14,663
Wend do.	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,581
District Board on behalf of Calicut	.. .. .	.. .. .	111
Do. do. Anapuzha .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	77
		Total	1,01,608

21st March 1917.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PART IV.

Memorandum by the Chief Secretary detailing the alterations made in the Revised Financial Statement.

The following statements show in one view the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the Revised Financial Statement. So far as the Expenditure heads are concerned, a reduction of 50 has been made in the REVISED ESTIMATE figures for 1916-1917 under the head 80, SECRETARY AND PRINCIPAL—PROVINCIAL. This reduction occurs under the minor head "Stationery supplied from Central Stores" and is due to the orders recently issued by Government restricting the supply of stationery to public offices. There are no variations in the Revised ESTIMATE figures for 1917-1918.

Revised Estimate, 1916-1917.

Receipts.

Head of revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Estimated Receipts (column 7—column 8).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING PORTION DUE TO IRRIGATION).	325.39	242.70	342.27	325.39	242.73	342.29	— 2.00
IV. STAMPS	138.00	72.00	72.00	138.00	72.00	72.00	— 1.00
V. EXCISE	327.00	184.50	184.50	327.00	184.50	184.50	..
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..	37.92	28.98	21.90	37.92	28.98	21.90	..
IX. FORT	65.00	..	65.00	65.00	..	65.00	..
X. UNDEVELOPED ..	25.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	25.00	..
XIII. SCHOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.	15.80	..	15.80	15.80	..	15.80	..
OTHERS STAMPS	60.15	30.05	60.15	60.15	30.05	60.15	..
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	..	— 10.12	+ 10.12	..	— 10.12	+ 10.12	..
Total ..	1,430.26	637.42	782.25	1,430.26	637.42	782.25	— 2.00

I. LAND REVENUE (including portion due to Irrigation) (— 200).

IV. STAMPS (— 1.00).

Modifications with reference to later accounts.

Budget Estimates, 1917-1918.

Rupees.

Head of account.	According to the Approved Budget Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provisional Statement (Column 1 less column 4).
	Total. (1)	Imperial. (2)	Provincial. (3)	Total. (4)	Imperial. (5)	Provincial. (6)	
I. LAKE REVENUE (IN- CLUDED IN PORTION NOT IN BUDGET).	709-88	354-24	354-65	709-88	354-64	354-95	..
IV. STAMPS	102-68	81-25	21-25	160-50	89-25	80-25	- 1-00
V. EXCISE	324-62	187-26	137-26	319-00	187-00	132-00	+ 1-24
VIII. LICENCES	58-61	39-01	30-69	60-01	39-41	30-60	..
IX. FERRY	42-00	..	42-00	42-00	..	42-00	..
X. TELEGRAPH	25-00	..	25-00	25-00	..	25-00	..
XXI-II. SCHOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS DEVELOPMENT	17-00	..	17-01	17-01	..	17-01	..
OTHER HEADS	19-45	19-85	49-55	59-45	19-85	49-55	..
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	..	- 19-23	+ 11-23	..	- 19-23	+ 10-23	..
TOTAL ..	1,452-96	645-13	806-65	1,453-44	645-25	807-95	+ -74

IV. STAMPS (- 1-00).—Modification in the light of later information received.

V. EXCISE (+ 1-24).—Based on the results of the recent auction sales of the several abbeys and opium privileges for 1917-1918.

11th March 1917.

J. P. BETHOOL,
deputy Chief Secretary.